

High Times Encyclopedia

of Recreational Drugs

History • Uses • Growing (And Improving!) Your Own •
Religion and Magic • Herbal Highs • Aphrodisiacs • Pharmaceuticals •
Laws • Wonder Drugs • Psychedelics •
Culture Heroes • Dealing • Smuggling • Art • Music •
Travel • Paraphernalia • Cooking • Research...and much more!

"The most exhaustive,
mass market book ever published on drugs."
BOOK WEEK



High Times Encyclopedia

of Recreational Drugs



Stonehill Publishing Company
New York

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Founded in 1974, *High Times* has been something of a publishing sensation since the first issue. Proclaiming itself "the magazine for high society" that first glossy issue was greeted with bewildered but intense interest. A magazine dedicated to getting and staying high? Although by now *High Times* has well established its importance in the media mainstream, back in 1974 this was considered unusual, to say the least!

What scored for *High Times* from its first issue (which sold out the entire printing - a highly unusual accomplishment for a magazine) was its determination to present reliable, informed and positive reportage on a complex and frequently misunderstood subject, one which to a remarkable degree has been inflicted with massive doses of misinformation, disinformation, myth and calculated distortion.

In putting together this encyclopedia, then, the editors of *High Times* have set out to separate the facts from the fantasy, returning with their research to thousands of original sources, some of which date back more than 4000 years, and correcting the misapprehensions and mistakes that have been cemented into the very foundation of nearly all the previously accepted texts on the subject of drugs and the human mind and body. With the enormous and unique resources which *High Times* brought to bear and after more than three years of research, editing, collecting, sifting and selecting, the editors of *High Times* have prepared the first comprehensive, authoritative and unbiased sourcebook and guide to all of the so-called "recreational drugs." These include cannabis and its derivatives, psychedelics, cocaine, pharmaceuticals, herbs (legal and contraband), alcohol, tobacco, coffee and many others.

Dozens of editors, writers, photographers, designers and illustrators have been brought together for this mammoth assignment, all of whose contributions have in one way or another benefitted this project. Therefore, the publishers would like to take this opportunity to thank all of these people as well as the staff of *High Times* magazine for its cooperation in this long and complicated effort.

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INTRODUCTION

"A drug is a substance that, when injected into a rat, produces a scientific paper."

Edgerton Y. Davis, Jr.

This book is a natural outgrowth of five years of publishing High Times. The magazine's first promotional effort claimed itself "the only magazine dedicated solely to getting high ... really high." But the concept of the "high" in High Times was always an elusive one. We didn't want to be a magazine of things you put in your mouth. So where do you draw the line?

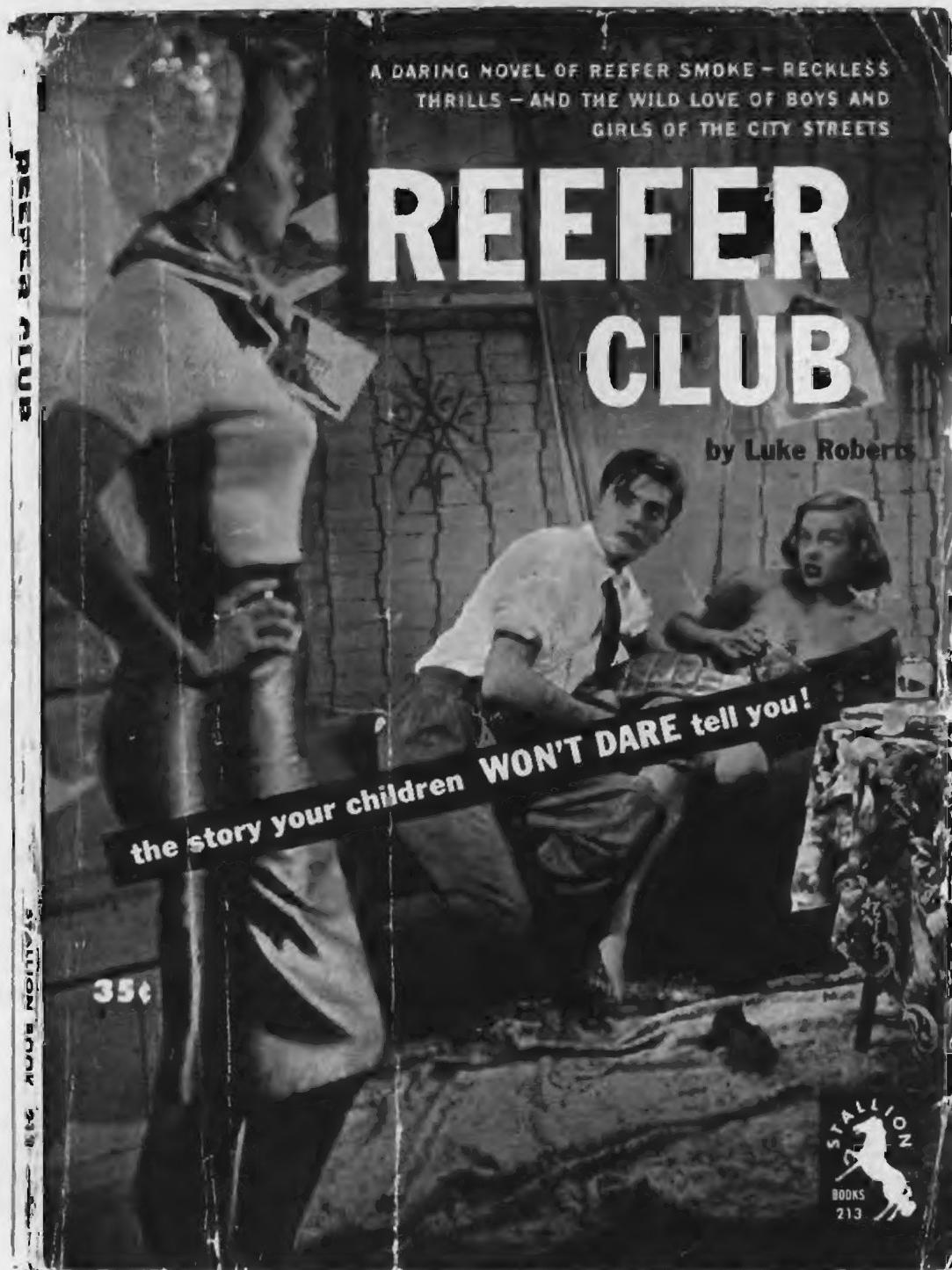
Certainly hang-gliding is a high. It must be quite a rush to reach the summit of a rocky peak you have spent all day scaling. Dr. Andrew Weil is fond of describing the antics of a town stoned out after witnessing a solar eclipse. Imagine how high the astronauts who reached the moon must have felt. Stamp collecting. Bowling. Some people even get off on being tied down and whipped till they bleed.

The same question was raised by our editors while planning the essence of this book. We were sensitive to the possibility this type of book would

further reinforce the very confining dope image we were trying to dispel. Especially at a time when High Times, itself, was visibly expanding its focus into that of an overall cultural/lifestyle format.

But one reoccurring reality that has haunted us since the inception of High Times is the fact that there is no one place to turn for the accurate dope on getting high. When we started looking for this information ourselves in researching articles and answers to readers' questions, we found it necessary to track down obscure tests, knowledgeable professionals, photographs and drawings, laboratory results and intelligent writers with an understanding of the dope scene. One of the prime reasons for the rapid growth of High Times was the need for the public to have access to unbiased, intelligent information about the substances that they put into their body for pleasure.

Most of the books we found on the subject were rather dry and hard to finish. They would stick to one topic and milk it for all it was worth. No wonder one of the most frequently asked questions of our staff is, How much can you say about getting high?



"For some minutes [the Caterpillar] puffed away without speaking, but at last it unfolded its arms, took the hookah out of its mouth again and said, 'So you think you're changed, do you?'

'I'm afraid I am, sir,' said Alice; 'I can't remember things as I used—and I don't keep the same size for ten minutes together!'

'Can't remember what things?' said the Caterpillar.'

—Lewis Carroll, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.
Macmillan & Co., London, 1865.

The fact of the matter is that the use of supranutritional substances to change one's consciousness is a fascinating subject.. Not just because of the current outlaw mystique: Scholars have been writing about getting high for as long as there has been the means to write. It is one of the single most mentioned pastimes in history next to love, which is obviously another manifestation of getting high.

We chose to limit the discussion of highs in this book to those that are commonly known as drugs. It is an exercise in frustration to analyze the dictionary definitions of "high" and "drug" because they are out of date. New terminology is not only needed; it is already coming into use. Much of it is present in this book. What seem colloquialisms are actually the scientific jargon of getting high.

Since under certain definitions of "drug" one could argue for the inclusion of such things as religion and television, we purposely narrowed the scope to include only those substances occurring organically or through chemical synthesis which, when introduced into a human body, changes the person's feelings for the better. The inherent subjectivity of the notion "better" is where we get the concept of high. You can only be high relative to something else. Relative to a low? Relative to a normal? If she feels better straight than I do after I "get high," have I actually gotten high? Has she? If a tree falls in the forest... You see the problem.

It is exactly this type of confusion that permeates all aspects of the topic. The illicit aura that still surrounds many of the highs this book deals with has in the past stifled the collection of information as presented here. A change in contemporary attitudes and the acceptance of High Times has made it possible for the compilation of much of the knowledge this book contains. In our short publishing history we have been in contact with virtually every dope expert and archivist, both aboveground and underground. We have succeeded in locating the most knowledgeable writers in the field (though by no means could

they all be represented in this one volume). The success of High Times also enabled us to invest the money and energy necessary for this undertaking.

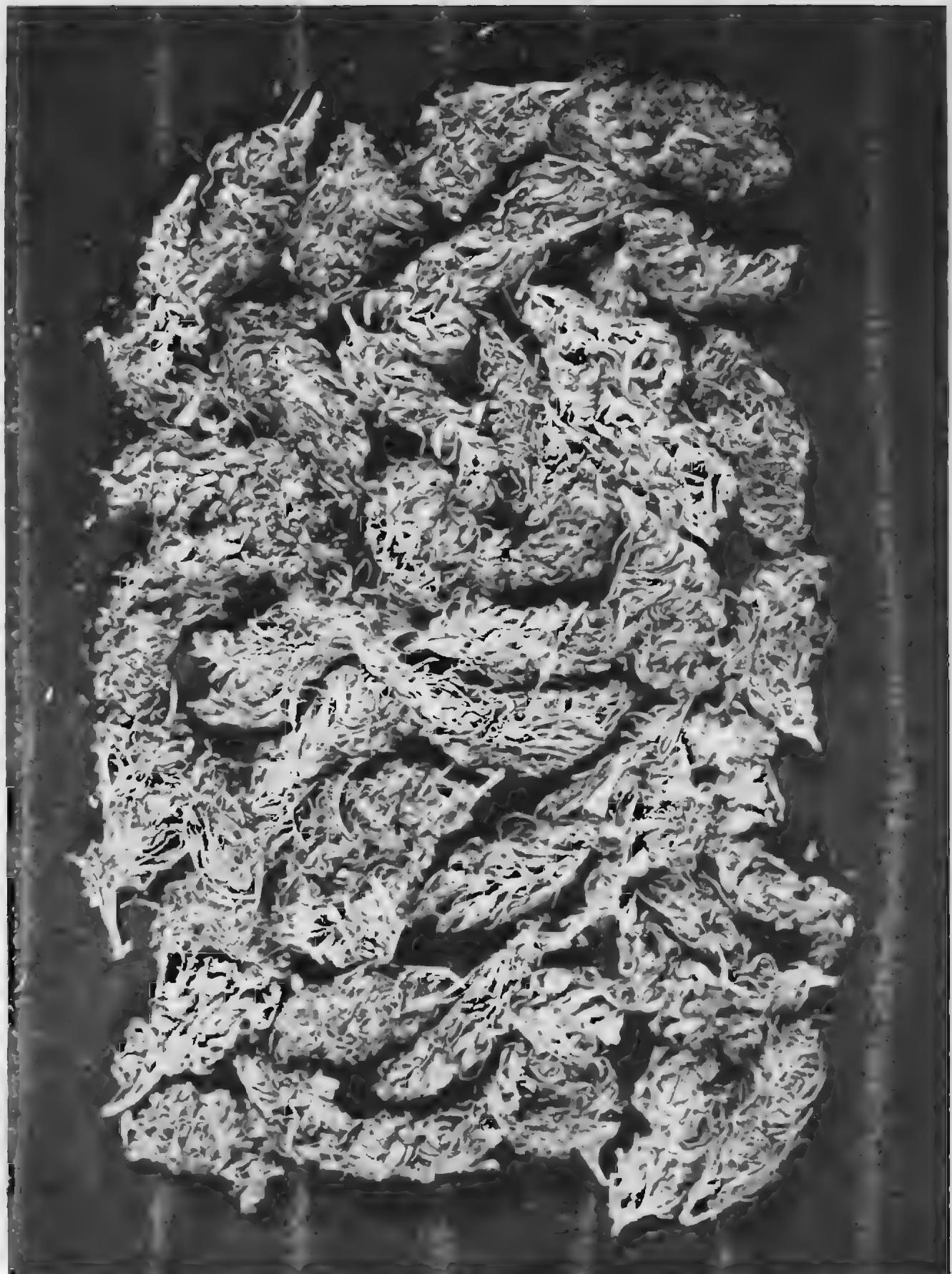
We will inevitably be accused by someone of promoting drug abuse. It is the same mentality that assures hiding homosexuals in the closets will help that particular human desire to go away. As is clearly chronicled within, a desire as deep-rooted and basic as the desire to get high will never disappear, as little or as much as we talk about it. It is the essence of civilization. To sweep this type of information under the rug and hide from it is to increase misunderstanding and misinformation. It is misinformation that promotes drug abuse. This book, aside from its graphics, anecdotes, histories and one-liners is meant to save lives.

Highs in themselves are rarely dangerous. When coupled with a lack of knowledge and a lack of moderation they can become deadly. Drugs are not the problem, people are. Drugs do not addict, it is that human weaknesses sometimes become overpowering for an individual and a way out is sought, consciously or not. The need can be small, or large, as can the solution. Some people find the answer in work, some in religion, some in unhealthy associations with other people, some in gambling, some in nicotine, some in alcohol. Each one is an escape. Each one can kill you.

THE HIGH TIMES ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RECREATIONAL DRUGS is meant as a complete overview of getting high. We present the potential fun and the potential harm. Although we present the facts and statistics, we try not to lose the humor and irreverence of the situation. After all, they're called highs for a reason. As complete a compendium as we would like to feel this is, many books can be, and have been, written on each single chapter contained herein. A suggested reading list is included to direct you to some of the better works available on each subject..

Just because getting high is not a bad thing, it is not automatically a good thing either. We have not tried to make value judgments as much as we have tried to present the whole story from a multitude of perspectives.





A FEW WORDS ON APPRECIATION

by "R" the Dope Connoisseur

First, let me explain why I've undertaken the task of writing a column devoted to a connoisseur's consciousness of cannabis. For years I've been waiting for someone to step forward and bring to the appreciation of fine marijuana the attention to nuance and personality that wine tasters bring to writing about fine vintages, the sensual relish with which food writers describe the subtle savors they devour. Someone to combine the fierce protectiveness and concern for quality control that Ralph Nader brings to the consumer of over-the-counter goods with the sensitivity that Merleau-Ponty brings to the phenomenology of mind.

Most dope smokers I know have reached a point where it's not enough just to get high, it's not even how high you get; it's the quality of the high when you get there that counts. You know what I mean. There are times when a nice light-blonde upland Colombian high is just the thing-so breezy, so wholesome, so energetic. Then there are other times when something more dense and sensual is appropriate, an earthy, dark lowland varietal like Manizales, perfect for creating a trance of physical pleasure thick as the honey of killer bees.

The problem is, of course, you can't always get what you want. The discriminating pot smoker is frustrated by the dictates of the marketplace: the DEA busts a big boat in the Bahamas, and you spend a gloomy winter smoking nothing but lowland dope when you'd give anything for the sweet lift of Santa Maria gold. By better articulating the tastes of the cannabis-consuming public, growers, smugglers and dealers will get more closely attuned to the tastes of their market..

U we let our friends, the growers and smugglers, know there's a market for a certain special taste, that people appreciate a certain kind of Oaxacan, say, that you just can't find any more, it will become a more worthwhile financial and personal risk for them to develop a few hundred acres down there. The more articulate and sophisticated the consumer's demands, the more responsive the supply will be. We're all in this together.

Astonishing then, isn't it, the shortage of serious writing on the aesthetics of dope appreciation. Astonishing not just from the utilitarian consumer's point of view, but from the point of view of cultural historians and those who try to be

connoisseurs of the tastes of popular culture. Because dope, by even the most academic McLuhanesque standards, is a medium, a frame through which we see much of mass culture, just as the 35-millimeter frame, the TV screen and the LP are forms of media.

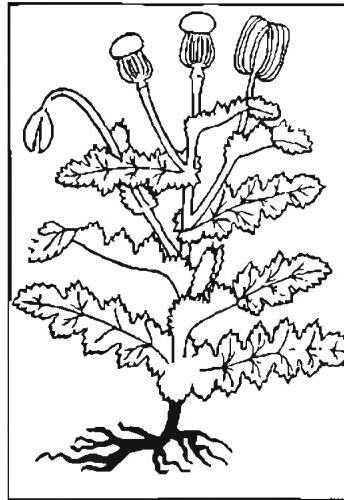
In fact, marijuana is more than merely a medium-it's the subtle pervasive medium through which we experience other media: a mega-medium. The particular configuration of cannabinoids in a particular variety of dope will, in subtle ways, impose its personality, shape what Noam Chomsky calls "the deep structure" of the way we perceive the other media and the increasing number of people who create the content of those media.

And yet look at the scores of rock, film, TV and other media critics who blather on about shifts in popular culture without taking into account the medium beneath their medium. Remember the way rock critics loved to quote that line from Plato—"When the mode of the music changes, the walls of the state will shake"—to justify their freebie-sated existence as cultural antennae? Why hasn't anyone stopped to analyze the effects of the changes in the mode of marijuana?

Take this sample speculation for instance: is it not possible that the real source of the change in sensibility from the Sixties to the Seventies that everyone likes to analyze to death might have much to do with the shift in the mass marijuana market from Mexican to Colombian varieties of dope?

Think about it. Compare the raw, fresh crackling energy of the Mexican dope in the Sixties with the more powerful but often immobilizing Colombian dope of the Seventies. Through the eyes of Mexican, the ways of the world as it was back then seemed too ridiculously fraudulent, too silly, to withstand an assault of activists. Could it be that, through the eyes of Colombian, the ways of the world appear too stunning and entrancing, too seductive to resist? Certainly that is the characteristic Seventies response: static, stunned entrancement. .





1. THE DAWN OF DRUGS

Drug plants preceded even the gods by three ages.

Rig Veda. 1500 B.C.

How did it all begin? Strangely, no doubt, in the morning of time and space on this planet. Purposeful cultivation of drug plants is thought to have started during the Neolithic period, somewhat after 7000 B.C. in most parts of the world, but the gathering of plants that do weird things to the mind had doubtless gone on for millennia. A fantasy about the discovery of marijuana, one of the oldest cultivated species, can stand metaphorically for all the rest..

Some inquisitive cave dweller, in his unceasing search for food, plucks the pungent flower tops and crams them in his mouth, crunching the seeds with mighty molars; an hour later he's wandering through the forest in a daze, trying to remember what happened. Or lightning strikes a tree, and the blaze spreads to a clump of hemp standing tall in the meadow; a curious Neanderthal sniffs the air, alert to the smoke and poised for flight.. Instead he ends up rolling in the dirt bellowing *owow*, the first human word. Repeat such an episode the world over, for invigorating coca, lysergic morning glories, musky opium, phosphorescent mushrooms, prickly thorn apple.

Or maybe humans learned about drugs from animals. Australian folklore has it that koalas are addicted to eucalyptus leaves, their only food, because the leaves have a genuine narcotic effect... In Africa, where the ancestors of *Homo sapiens* first evolved about three million years ago, the exhilarating effects of coffee were legendarily discovered by an Abyssinian goatherd who noticed his flock prancing around the pasture after eating the fruit of that glossy green tree; a similar tale is told in Yemen about khat.. The Indian mongoose, when bitten by a cobra, crawls into the jungle to nibble mungo root as an antidote. Cows everywhere love locoweed; cats gobble catnip; reindeer munch mushrooms. Rabbits prefer belladonna or wild lettuce; songbirds and mice thrive on hempseed; fish get knocked out by toxic plants that fall into the water. Even elephants are passionately fond of certain palm fruits that produce a strongly intoxicating liquor and, in the words of a nineteenth-century explorer, "after eating it become quite tipsy, staggering about, playing huge antics, screaming so as to be heard miles off and not seldom having tremendous fights."

However it happened, early humans learned to like drugs. But was it a drug that awakened the psyche to sentience? Is the difference between man and ape a crooked thumb, or something more; an imaginative spark lit up in the brain by a

"That humanity at large will ever be able to dispense with Artificial Paradises seems very unlikely. Most men and women lead lives at the worst so painful, at the best so monotonous, poor and limited that the urge to escape, the longing to transcend themselves if only for a few moments, is and has always been one of the principal appetites of the soul. Art and religion, carnivals and saturnalia, dancing and listening to oratory-all these have served, in H. G. Wells's phrase, as Doors in the Wall. All the vegetable sedatives and narcotics, all the euphorics that grow on trees, the hallucinogens that ripen in berries or can be squeezed from roots-all, without exception, have been known and systematically used by human beings from time immemorial."

Aldous Huxley
The Doors of Perception, 1954

plant? Or the ability to value the effects of that plant, clinging to it through the eons, though it made them retch, collapse in the snow and run raving through the underbrush?

The flush of discovery gave way to a purposeful search for mind benders all across the globe. Mom and dad huddled around the fire, teaching the kids to get high, sketching plants on the blackened cave walls. It was the juice of certain plants that first proved so attractive: the ooze of bruised poppies, the bland unearthly creams of pounded fungi, the sticky resin of hops and hemp, the succulent syrups of grains and fruits, the ripe pulp of a thousand exotic roots and vegetables. Chewed, mashed, strained, ground up, gulped whole, raw, cooked, fermented, rotted, fresh, putrescent, fried, fricasseeed, souped, savored, spat out and spat out,

"In the course of history, many more people have died for their drink and their dope than have died for their religion or their country."

Aldous Huxley
MOKsho, 1975

picked off dungheaps and vines, stored in old baskets and pots, thrown in the fire, salved on the skin, poured in every orifice, the recipes were remembered and traded down through generations. And archetypal memories of death trips, too: don't eat that one, dearie, it killed Aunt Goombak...

After centuries of experiment, a special breed evolved-the sorcerers, men and women who knew which dope to eat and which not to; when to eat it and when not to; which gods to thank and which to curse. The secrets of these doctors of dope have always been, at least in part, secrets of selection and technology. One didn't go to the medicine cabinet, one went to the field-and woe to the one who selected the wrong plant. Knowing how to make barley beer 10,000 years ago was as formidable as knowing how to make LSD today.

Some secrets were so closely guarded that they remain classic mysteries. What was the Tree of Life, which gave knowledge of good and evil?

What was Homer's *nepenthes phormakon*, which drowned all sorrows? Did the citizens of Sumer use opium or hashish to drug the courtiers buried alive with their king or queen, or was it merely wine? What were sarno and haoma, beloved of



BODy/onion deities

the Aryans of India and Persia? What did the Taoist magicians of China cook up in alchemical pots to produce divine do-nothing euphoria? And in the New World, richer by far than the Old in hallucinogens, what exactly did they smoke in peace pipes and corn husks and snort with nose tubes and spatulas? Why did Inca priests call bright star Spica in Virgo "Mama Coca"-did they think it came from there? At what primeval age did somebody learn to eat the nauseating cactus with its tender dinosaur skin, or mash the barky creepers and the hairy-tendriled vine? Who first imagined that a funky fungus could open up a vision higher than the sacred mountains of the gods? The most sophisticated tools of modern science have left such questions unresolved; perhaps they must always remain shadows in the mythic past.

To watch drug history unfold is to tap into the most profound of human senses: *déjà vu*-it has all happened before, it will all happen again. Drug-induced distortions of time's pace allow the participant to slip effortlessly from eon to eon, from scene to cosmic scene. And maybe it is this heightening of ancestral memory, this sense of timeless mythology produced by the drugs themselves, that best illuminates the history of drugs through the ages.

We have learned much about getting high since humanity first awoke on earth, and we are still learning. The first precept of sorcery-selectivity based on experienced harm or helpfulness-is precisely the technique employed by modern scientists to test a new drug for safety. Some of the earliest known examples of drug use illustrate this. Carbon dating of rock-shelter sites in Texas and Mexico confirms that hallucinogenic red mescal beans were used over 10,000 years ago by prehistoric buffalo hunters. These scarlet seeds are highly toxic and can be fatal. When someone found out that peyote offered more spectacular visions with less danger, the cactus was used instead of the legume. Yet mescal beans still adorn the robes of Native American Church officials in commemoration of that ancient experience. The next advancement of drug science was the move from eating whatever plant was handy to manufacturing special preparations. A battered bit of pottery is all that remains of perhaps the oldest such potion on earth-plain, homely beer. A beaker with a sieve at the bottom and strawlike tubes on its outer edge has turned up in levels dated about 6400 B.C. in Catal Hüyük, Turkey. Scholars believe that this and similar sieve-pots in predynastic Egypt represent the fact that some Neolithic wizard learned to crush the barley he'd gathered, push it through the strainer, let it

ferment awhile and drink the yeasty, protein-rich mess that would transport him into unaccustomed mind. By 4500 B.C., according to Dr. Richard H. Blum, Egyptians "had learned to maximize fermentation and alcoholic content by malting their grain And all southwestern Asian cultures had beer as a liquid staple."

Western civilization's suspicious attitude toward drugs began in a bleary bath of barley brew. Beer and bread were daily wages in Sumer, Babylon and Egypt. "Drink not beer to excess!" the workers who built the pyramids were warned. "You speak stupidly and cannot remember the words that come out of your mouth. You fall and break your limbs, and no one reaches out a hand to you. Your drinking friends stand up and say, 'Away with this drunk!' And if someone comes asking after you, they find you lying on the ground like a child." Though beer was the brew of the toiling masses, wine was the elixir of aristocracy. Egyptian wine feasts were legendary, for reasons visible on New Kingdom paintings (ca. 1580 B.C.). Splendidly gowned women and men wearing costly jewelry sit comfortably sniffing lotuses while servants offer them perfumes, ointments, bowls of wine and fruit. Over in the corner rests a wine vat wreathed in plumes, taller than the naked dancing girls who twist and turn, clapping their hands to the music of an exotic-looking female band. It was easy to overindulge, as another picture described by Adolf Erman shows: "One lady squats miserably on the ground, her robe slips down from her shoulder, the old attendant is summoned hastily, but alas! she comes too late."



Egyptian New Kingdom painting

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN LIQUOR LAWS

"If a woman wine seller, instead of receiving grain for the price of a drink, receives money by the large weight and makes the value of the drink less than the value of the grain, and if it is proved, she shall be thrown in the water."

"If outlaws gather in the house of a wine-selling woman, and she does not seize them and turn them in at the palace, she forfeits her life."

"If a priestess opens a bit sakari (tavern), or enters one in order to drink, she shall be burned."

"If a wine-selling woman gave one flask of wine on credit, she shall receive forty quarts of grain at harvest time."

Rules for wine shops in the Code of Hammurabi...
ca. 1800 B.C.

A hangover cure was needed. The earliest is recorded on a Mesopotamian stele and incidentally illustrates another scientific advance: the mixing of several drugs into one magic medicine. "If a man takes strong wine, his head is affected and he forgets his words; his speech becomes confused, his mind wanders, his eyes have a glazed expression. To cure him, take licorice, beans, oleander [and eight unidentified substances], compounded with oil and wine, before the approach of the goddess Gula [sunset]. In the morning, before sunrise and before anyone has kissed him, let him drink it and he will recover." Ninevite tablets of about 2300 B.C. allude to popular taverns called bit sakari, and the eye-for-an-eye Code of Hammurabi a few

centuries later prescribes harsh penalties for misconduct in these bars.

Beers and wines flowed freely around the world. Genesis asserts that Noah, the first vineyard keeper, was a shameless drunk. Africans made palm toddy, millet and sorghum beer; Tibetans brewed chang from barley; Peruvians, chicha from corn; Mexicans, pulque from agave. A legend of prehistoric China says two royal astronomers were executed for being so wasted that they failed to notice an eclipse; another has it that the inventor of rice wine was banished. Norsemen adored mead, the sweet honey nectar that fueled the exploits of Odin, Freya and Thor. Of all ancient peoples, the Greeks were the most cautious about wine, always mixing it with water and deplored the barbaric practice of drinking it neat. Herodotus describes warm wine (laced with human blood) and wild weed among the Scythians, and he says the hated Persians made all major decisions stone drunk and reconsidered any decision made sober when they were drunk again.

As Plutarch intimates, wine was considered a medicine. It was also the fluid in which most herbal remedies were taken. Egyptian medical papyri list about 200 drugs, including onions, figs, garlic, anise, juniper berries and poppy and sesame seeds, washed down in wine, beer, oil or honey. There was an astonishing early trade in spices and drugs. Cassia and cinnamon, used in embalming, came from China and Southeast Asia; aromatics of myrrh, balsam and frankincense, from Arabia and India. Silphium, the celebrated panacea plant of Greece, grew in Libya, and



Egyptian wine harvest, fifteenth century B.C.

exports were so heavy that it became extinct in the first century A.D. The most famous prescription of Egypt was a remedy for children's crying: "Shepen, the grains of the shepen-plant, mixed with excretions of flies on the wall, strained to a pulp, passed through a sieve and administered on four consecutive days, will stop their crying at once." If shepen was opium, as most scholars think, the cure would indeed have been effective, with or without fly specks.

Mysterious nepenthes in the Odyssey may be related to this. When Telemachus visited Sparta, beautiful "Helen, daughter of Zeus, poured into the wine they were drinking a drug, nepenthes, which lulled all pain and gave forgetfulness of grief. Those who had drunk this mixture would not shed a tear the whole day long, even if their mother or father were dead, even if a brother or beloved son had been slaughtered by an enemy's weapons before their very eyes." Helen had obtained the drug from Polydamna, wife of Thon, in Egypt, "that fertile land of many drugs, some beneficial, some deadly, where everyone knows medicine." The identity of nepenthes has puzzled people ever since. Theophrastus said it was probably a figment of the poet's imagination; Dioscorides guessed it was a mixture of henbane and opium; many have thought it was hashish; and Louis Lewin curiously gave the modern view, "There is only one substance in the world capable of acting in this way, and that is opium."

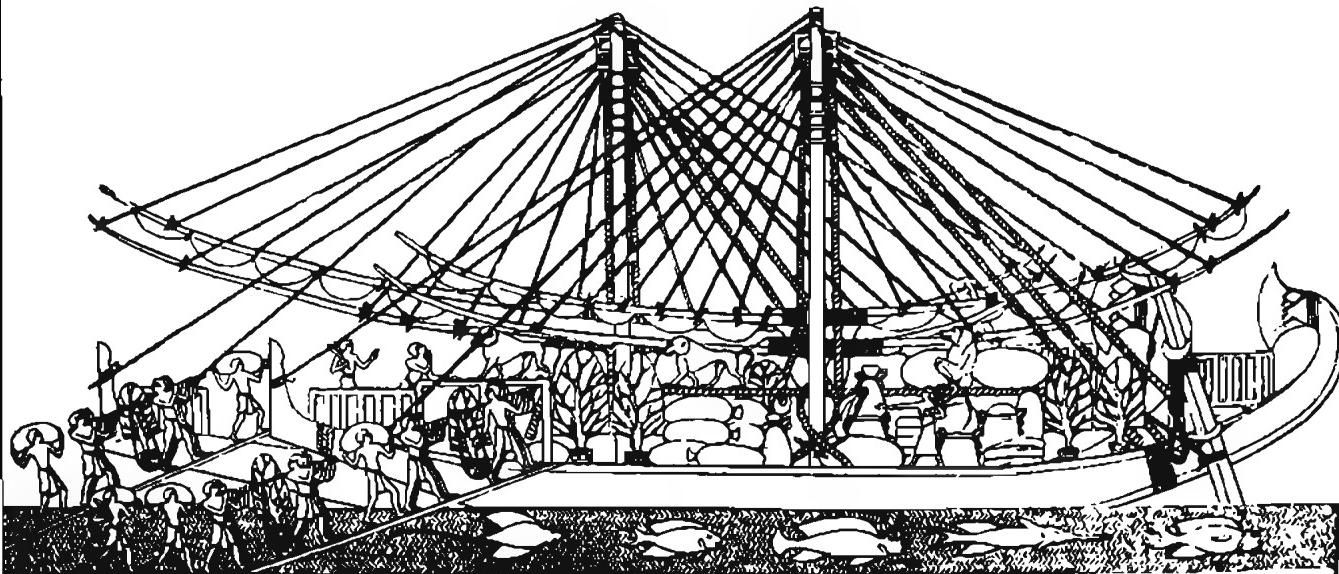
What the ancients knew about opium gives us a quick panorama of the developing twin sciences, pharmacy and toxicology. *Papaver somniferum*

THE DEADLY HERB

"The legions [under Mark Antony in Parthia] were beginning to suffer severely from hunger, since it could only find small quantities of grain even by fighting, and it was not well equipped with tools for grinding it.... The Romans had no choice but to fall back on roots and vegetables, but since they could find very few that they were accustomed to, they were forced to try some they had never tasted before. It was in this way that they came to eat an herb which first drove men mad and then killed them. Those who ate it lost their memory and became obsessed with the task of picking up and turning over every stone they could see, as if they were accomplishing something of great importance. All over the field men could be seen stooping to the ground, digging around rocks and removing them, and finally they would vomit bile and die, since they had no stores of wine, which is the only remedy against this illness.

Plutarch
The Parallel Lives. 105-115 AD.

pods and seeds have been unearthed in Neolithic sites all over Europe. Capsule-shaped vases, pins and amulets have been found in Egypt, Greece and Cyprus, while a Minoan poppy goddess statue, crowned with a tiara of incised poppy capsules (ca. 1300 B.C.) has turned up in Crete. Identification of the words *Hul Gil* (variously translated as "joy plant" or "stink cucumber") on Assyrian medical tablets as opium is conjectural but provocative. At last, in the fifth century B.C., Hippocrates, father of Greek medicine, states unequivocally that poppy juice is used as a narcotic painkiller in therapy.



Early Egyptian ship

"Helen, the child of Zeus, had a happy thought.. Into the bowl in which their wine was mixed, she slipped a drug that had the power of robbing grief and anger of their sting and banishing all painful memories. No one that swallowed this dissolved in wine could shed a single tear that day, even for the death of his mother and father, or if they put his brother or his own son to the sword and he were there to see it done. This powerful anodyne was one of many useful drugs which had been given to the daughter of Zeus by an Egyptian lady, Polydamna, the wife of Than. For the fertile soil of Egypt is most rich in herbs, many of which are wholesome in solution, though many are poisonous. And in medical knowledge the Egyptian leaves the rest of the world behind."

Homer
The Odyssey, 700 B.C.

Aristotle, whose philosophic speculations on animals and plants founded biology, mentions the poppy as a "hypnotic" (from Hypnos, god of sleep). He left his library to his pupil Theophrastus, who carried on the Dr. Dope tradition with a massive Enquiry into *Plants* that gives perhaps the earliest specific mention of incising the poppy to obtain opium. Aristotle's other famous pupil, Alexander the Great, took trained herbalists with him to Persia and India who returned with much knowledge of Asian

plants, though Alexander himself died of a fever after a bout of heavy drinking in Babylon. Soon thereafter, Greek schools were founded in Syria and Alexandria that promoted the flow of pharmacology and ultimately preserved Aristotelian teachings in Arabic.

Thus there developed a fund of information available, in addition to folklore provided by herb pickers (*rhizotomoi*) and drug dealers (*pharmakopolai*). Moreover, there was state support for botanical research, especially from rulers fearful of being poisoned. Mithridates VI, King of Pontus in Asia Minor (120-63 B.C.), described all the medicinal plants of his kingdom himself and employed a rhizotomist named Krateuas as his personal physician. Together, they gained the reputation of knowing more about poisons than anyone else in the world; the king lent his name to mithridatum, the most renowned antidote of the age, and his herbalist provided the most lifelike pictures of plants ever drawn at the time. Among them was a poppy, now christened *Papaver dubium*, which yields opium.

So sophisticated was the art of poisoning that occasionally the precaution of hiring slaves as food tasters didn't even work. Tacitus tells us that when Nero assumed the Roman throne in A.D. 54, he hired a woman under sentence for poisoning to



Helen offering nepenthes to Telemachus

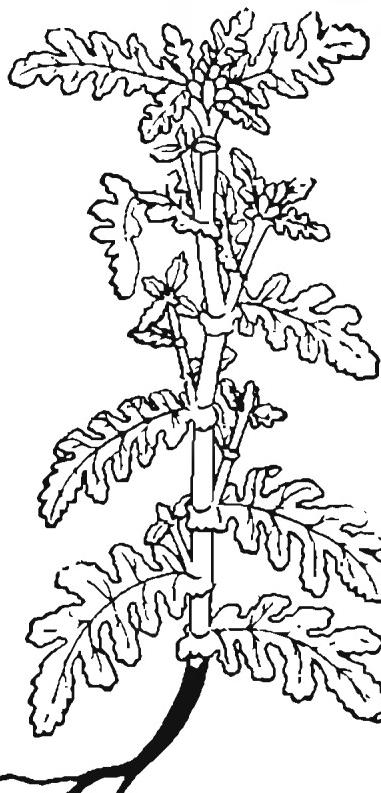
DELIGHTFUL FEVER REMEDY TWO ANCIENT PHYSICIANS ON OPIUM EXTRACTIONS

THEOPHRASTUS: "Juice is extracted from the stalks as with the spurge and the lettuce and most plants, or from the roots, or thirdly from the head, as is the case with poppies. The poppy is the only plant from which the juice is extracted from the head; this is peculiar to it. From other plants the juice oozes out by itself like tears, i.e., the juice of tragacanth which need not be slit. In most cases the juice emanates from cuttings. Sometimes the juice is collected in jars at once, as with the juice of spurge or poppy. The terms spurge-juice and poppy-juice are used interchangeably when the liquid emanates from plants with many openings."

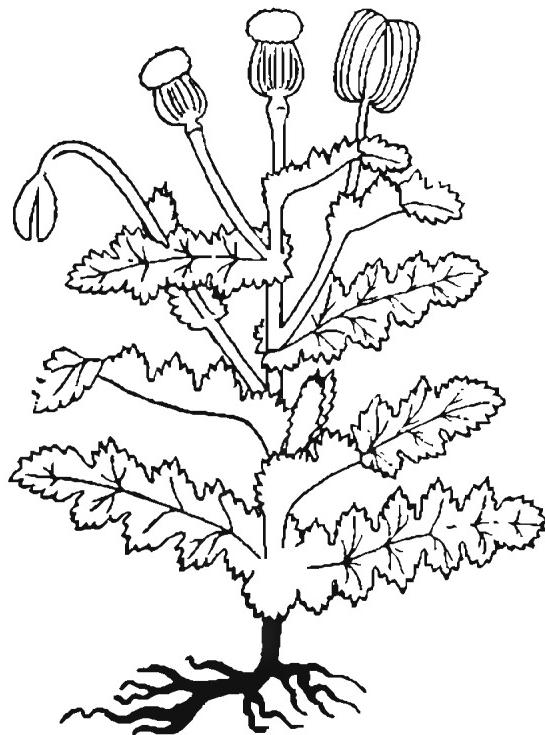
DIOSCORIDES: "Some cut off the pods and leaves, compress them, grind them in a mortar, and make pills called mekonion, which is less potent than opion. For opion, slit the fruit with a small knife after the dew is well dried. The knife must be drawn around the crown without piercing the fruit within; then the capsules should be incised on the sides near the surface and opened a little. A drop of juice (opos) will ooze forth onto the finger sluggishly, but will soon flow freely. When it is cooled and dried and taken in small quantities like vetch, it is harmless, induces sleep, aids digestion, relieves coughs and stomach troubles; when more is taken it plunges one into lethargic stupor and is injurious."

prepare a fast-acting toxin to slip into his brother Britannicus's wine, but they had to figure out a way to fool the test taster. Remembering that Britannicus liked his wine heated, Nero presented him with a cupful that the slave pronounced too hot to drink. The poison was then poured in with some cold water, and the unsuspecting Britannicus downed the wine in a gulp. A few seconds later Nero's claim to the throne was undisputed—except by his mother, a celebrated poisoner herself.

The greatest authority on drugs in the ancient Mediterranean was Dioscorides, a surgeon born in Asia Minor who traveled widely with Nero's army collecting information. He compiled a masterpiece, *De Materia Medica*, which included about a thousand vegetal, animal and mineral drugs. Of these, some 600 were plants (about a hundred more than in Theophrastus and about 450 more than were known to Hippocrates). Pictures of many of these species, some based on Krateuas, were preserved in a Byzantine codex of A.D. 512 and became the basis for botanical illustration for the next thousand years. Dioscorides's descriptions of drugs and their effects, though brief, were far superior to any that had come before. Among the plants exalted by Dioscorides are cannabis, opium, white and black hellebore, henbane, aloes, hemlock, aconite, Syrian rue,



Hellebore



Opium

CLASSICAL MANDRAKE PRESCRIPTIONS

THEOPHRASTUS: "One should draw three circles round the mandrake with a sword... and at the cutting of the second place one should dance around the patient. The leaf, they say, is useful for wounds, and the root for red skin welts, when scraped and steeped in vinegar, and also for gout, for sleeplessness, and for love potions."

DIOSCORIDES: "One cyathus (one and a half ounces) of the wine of mandragora is given to those who cannot sleep, and such as are in grievous pains, and those to be cut or cauterized, when it is wished to produce anesthesia."

sweet flag, onions, juniper and a great many flowers and spices. His compendium had immediate impact on Galen and Pliny and the later great herbalists. Clear through the height of the Renaissance, *De Materia Medica* was regarded as the almost infallible authority. Dioscorides, incidentally, first used the word anesthesia in its modern medical sense. And Dioscorides's approach to pharmacy lives on in modern texts such as the Merck Index, which now includes 42,000 chemicals and drugs, laid out in the easy-reference alphabetical order invented by this studious army doctor almost 20 centuries ago.

The *Merck Manual*, on the other hand, follows a pattern set by the Egyptian papyri of listing various diseases, with appropriate prescriptions for each. This is also the style of the Ayurvedic medical teachings of India, which are much broader in scope. Indian medicine began in Vedic religious and magical texts of the second millennium B.C. and advanced into encyclopedias attributed to doctors Charaka and Sushruta.

"There is no substance in the world that is not medicine," Charaka proclaimed, and proved the point, employing thousands of drugs in prescriptions for every conceivable disease. Charaka records the world's first drug conference in the seventh century B.C., and it seems likely that his work is a compilation of all the plant lore of India at that time. Among the innovations in Charaka are recognition of about 80 varieties of wine, treating mental patients in padded cells, mantra chanting to make drugs more effective, intensive training of dancing girls as poisoners, careful notes on drug storage and smoking aromatic herbs through reed pipes off cloth cigars: in cases of tubercular cough, for example, Charaka recommends that "the patient may smoke the cigar rolled with the cloth of linseed, impregnated with red arsenic, palas, wild carrot, bamboo manna and dry ginger. After smoking, the

"For fever marked by severe burning sensation of the body The body of the patient should be anointed with Sata-dhauta Ghruta (clarified butter oil) and then plastered with a paste formed by mixing powders of barley, kola and amalaka ... or be given a bath in cooling drugs. On the alleviation of the burning sensation, the patient should be raised out of the tub and washed with a spray of cold water and smeared with soothing sandal pastes. Young, gay, beautiful and lotus-faced damsels with their youthful cooling breasts profusely smeared with sandal pastes, wearing garlands of pretty lotuses and necklaces of pearls, clad in fine thin silks, should be asked to hold the depressed patient in their firm embrace and kiss him. These damsels should be removed as soon as the patient shows signs of exhilaration, and wholesome food and purgative and soothing medicines administered."

Tropical fever remedy of Hindu surgeon Sushruta
ca. 300 B.C.

patient may drink the juice of sugar cane or gur water."

The surgeon Sushruta listed over 760 plant drugs, including anesthetics, poisons, narcotics and spices. Licorice and pepper were his favorite medicines; mangoes, myrobolans, peppers and datura were his aphrodisiacs of choice. He was the world's first plastic surgeon, rebuilding noses cut off as punishment for adultery. Sushruta fumigated operating rooms with aromatic herbs and used deadly nightshade, Indian hemp and datura to induce stupor. Snakeroot (*Rauwolfia serpentina*), from which modern chemists extract the tranquilizer reserpine, was prescribed for fever, snakebite, cholera, difficult childbirth and "moon madness," or lunacy.

The origin of Chinese pharmacology is ascribed to the mythical emperor Shen Nung. Tradition has it that he tested a hundred drugs on himself and, because he could make his system transparent at will (what a nice metaphor for seeing into oneself with drugs), he was able to observe their action and take an antidote if necessary. He was thus able to classify them: "superior" drugs were nonpoisonous and rejuvenating; "medium" were somewhat toxic, depending on dose; and "inferior" were poisonous, but useful in certain illnesses. The first Chinese pharmacopoeia (*pen ts'ao*) followed this scheme and was attributed to Shen Nung, though it was actually compiled by scholars of the Han dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 220). It listed 365 therapeutic herbs-one for every day of the year-including hemp, ephedra, rhubarb, licorice, sesame, ginger, cassia, cinnamon and the marvelous aphrodisiac and cure-all, ginseng. Like

华佗去毒



Hua T'o

mandrake in the West, the more ginseng root resembled the human body, the more effective it was thought to be.

Effervescent powders were administered in wine, and one of these-mo-fei-son, probably a cannabis concoction-was the earliest anesthetic of China. It was invented by the revered surgeon Hua To at the end of the Han dynasty for cases where acupuncture, moxa or salves didn't work and surgery was required. Hua employed few drugs otherwise but was so knowledgeable about them that a ruler fearful of being poisoned ordered him put to death-ending Chinese surgery for hundreds of years. Before he went, however, Hua had trained his students in exercises ("the frolics of five animals") to promote good health; these were the forerunners of i'oi chi ch'uun and all the martial arts.

Soon Taoist magicians were seeking immortality, with kung fu, health food and a host of drugs. Undoubtedly many were charlatans-but the greatest, an alchemist named Ko Hung (ca. A.D. 300), was not. Ko allegedly succeeded in transforming herbs and precious metals into an elixir of immortality, with cinnabar, and it is said that when he died his corpse felt incredibly light, as if the shrouds had been emptied of the body. Ko formulated rules to strengthen breathing and blood circulation with tonics and special diets. He emphasized the need for simple, inexpensive cures for common ailments, such as his prescription for asthma-a compound of ephedra, cinnamon, licorice and powdered apricot kernels. Similar folk remedies were spread far and wide by Buddhist monks who wandered slowly from India to China, Japan and Southeast Asia gathering herbs. Tea was legendarily discovered by Bodhidharma, the founder of Ch'an (Zen) Buddhism, who cut off his eyelids after falling asleep while meditating; where the bloody eyelids fell, the tea plant sprang up, from which Bodhidharma made a drink that would keep him awake. (Similar stories abound in Arabia about Sufi monks with coffee.) Herbal teas rapidly took their place beside ginseng and wines in Chinese pharmacy and remain an important part of medicine as practiced by China's "barefoot doctors" today.

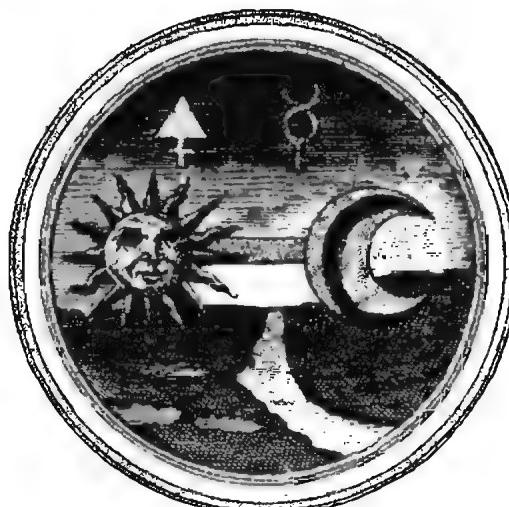
While European science was dozing through the Dark Ages, Arabic and Chinese pharmacology were vital and bright; and when these two traditions met with Hindu medicine over the silk routes, every doctor and doper in the known world was intrigued. Medieval Europe became a continent of fabulous hearsay, a seething cauldron of magical secrets and rumors from Arabia, India

and Cathay. Professional medicine was barely removed from sorcery, and in fact the witches may have known more about drugs than the doctors. Other than alcohol, the major anesthetic was the spongio somnifera, which consisted of opium, mandrake, mulberry, hemlock, wood ivy, dock and lettuce juice soaked on a sponge. Witches' brews had about the same ingredients, with added solanaceous hallucinogens.

Famine, smallpox and plague swept through rat-infested towns, whose starving citizens reluctantly ate diseased rye and wheat crusts, which gave them ergotism (St. Anthony's fire), a mania accompanied by open sores and gangrene. The sick and dying sought refuge in the Church, where pharmacy meant picking garden herbs and medicine meant faith. A common prescription for blindness was to swallow a live worm whole while reciting the Lord's Prayer; bleeding, by leeching and cupping, was the cure for bubonic plague. The favorite recreational drugs (except among witches) were still mead, beer and wine.

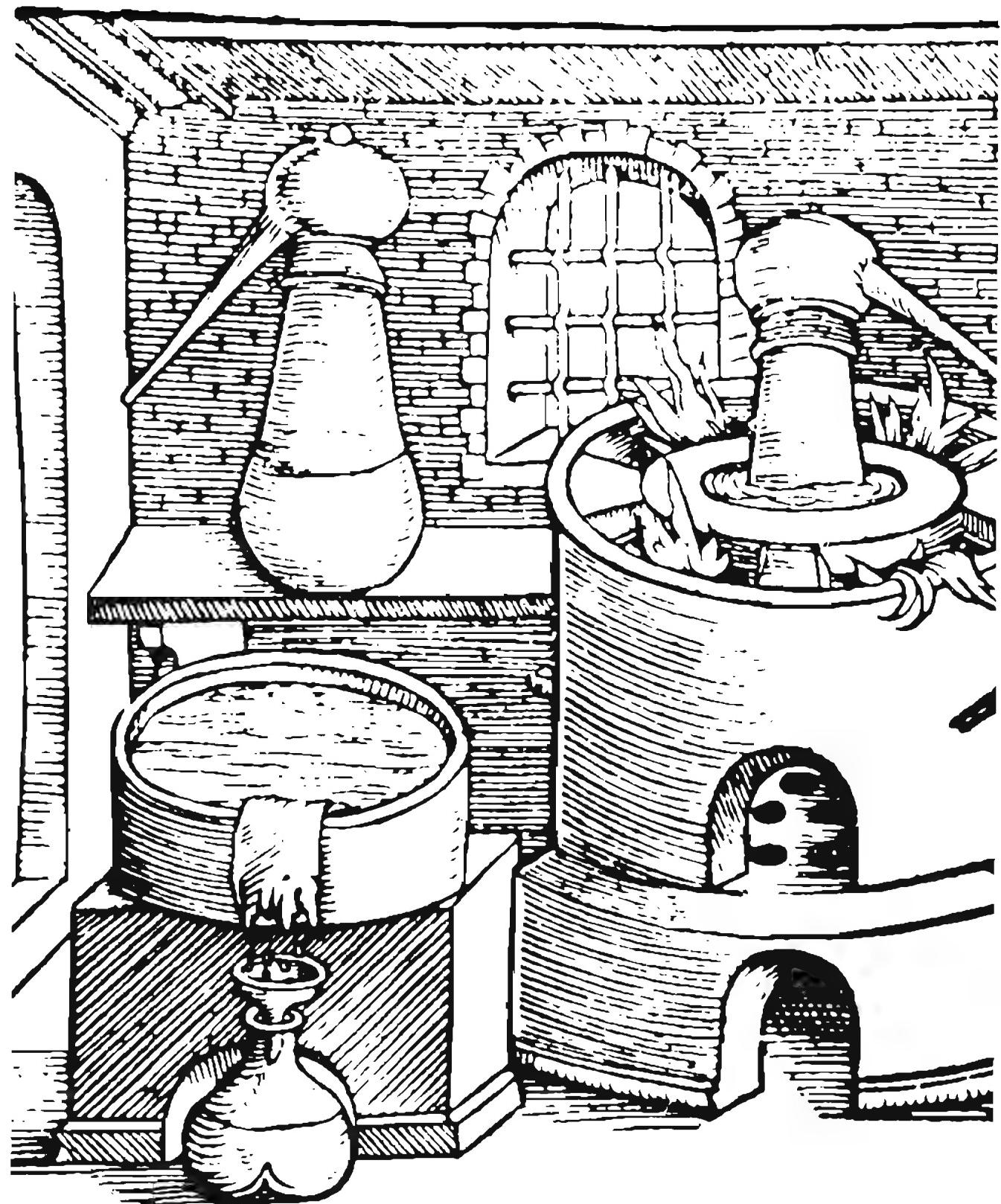
Official learning centered in the monasteries, where scribes laboriously copied out crumbling parchments by hand. Ultimately, it was this painstaking "copyright" that brought Europe out of the dark, for by this means Arabic science, translated into Latin, slowly seeped into Europe.

And what splendors the genius of Muslim pharmacology offered the world! Oriental scientist-philosophers preserved the Greek and Roman tradition and crowned it with the glories of Asian drug lore. Innovations arrived from deep within Africa, up through Salerno and Cordova, across Persia from India and T'ang Dynasty China, as fast as Arabian stallions could carry them.



Sulphur (ind mercury, sun (ind moon

*Visions of ergotism*



Geher's distill/potion oppomus

What began as mysticism became true science. The alchemist Geber (A.D. 750) developed Dioscorides's herbal into an esteemed dissertation on poisons, adding electuaries of bhang, ergot, nux vomica, mercury, arsenic and cinnabar. He tried to find the "philosophers' stone," by which base metals could be transmuted into gold, and in the process invented nitric acid, sulfuric acid and the distillation of alcohol. Europeans regarded his cryptic writings as mere "gibberish"- the origin of that term-until they discovered the pleasures of his *aqua vitae* in whiskey, brandy and gin.

Rhazes of Baghdad (A.D. 900) well understood the pathology of smallpox and other terrifying pestilences; yet seven centuries later, European doctors were still wearing bird masks to fend off plagues. The Persian visionary Avicenna (980-1037) turned time-honored mythology into clinical research by trying anesthetics on himself, recording his experiments in a bulging treatise on drugs; he is said to have died of an opium overdose as a result. Ibn Beitar in the thirteenth century expanded Avicenna's work into the most extensive Muslim *materia medica*, with the therapeutic applications of about 1,400 drugs. Europe slowly became conscious of these advances. Chaucer, for one, was familiar with "Avicenna's long relation/Concerning poison and its operation" and the works of other Arabic dope doctors mentioned in *The Canterbury Tales*.

The rich Muslim tradition absorbed kola and kanna from Africa, khat from Yemen, datura and betel from India, nutmeg and cloves from the Spice Islands, and in return gave the world opium, hashish, coffee and alcohol. Mandrake, myrrh, theriac, fenugreek, aconite, cardamom and many other exotic drugs well known in Arabia found their way into Chinese medicine by the eleventh century; distilled alcohol, by the thirteenth. The Mongol warlords such as Kublai Khan, who ruled China when Marco Polo visited in the thirteenth century, were fierce drinkers and dopers, and their heirs, the Moghul emperors of India, cultivated opium and pot and made their use common courtly practice. Tantric adepts used wine, spiced meat and marijuana milkshakes in elaborate erotic religious ceremonies. The T'ang, Sung, Yuan (Mongol) and Ming dynasties of China gathered all the drug information of Asia in magnificent pharmacopoeias, culminating in the Pen Ts'ao Kong Mu of Li Shih-chen in the sixteenth century, which took 27 years to complete and gave 8,160 recipes for 1,871 different substances. Europe, meanwhile, was just finding out about coffee-and trying to ban it as some Satan's swill of the infidels.

When Marco Polo returned to inform the good citizens of Venice about ambergris, musk, spice wine, camphor, saltpeter, cloves, peppers, cubeb, coconuts, ginger, condensed milk, crocodile gall, spikenard, nutmeg and other treasured medicines-not to mention spaghetti, gunpowder, asbestos, paper money and the Assassins-they dismissed him as a crackpot teller of tales. But the enlightening influence of the great Muslim information influx was powerful indeed. Valerius Cordus (1514-44) revised Dioscorides to give Europe its first real pharmacopoeia and transformed Geber's sulfuric acid into sweet oil of vitriol, later called ether. His contemporary, the mad Swiss doctor Paracelsus, tossed Avicenna's books into the fire as a protest against hidebound reliance on the past, but craftily retained the recipes for ether and opium tincture (laudanum) for personal use.

The Arabs learned paper-making from the Chinese and exported cotton paper throughout the Mediterranean. In Spain hemp and flax fields flourished, and by the thirteenth century the resulting paper was widely used in Castile. From there it was just a hop over the Pyrenees to France, then Germany, where in 1454 Johannes Gutenberg printed a Bible with movable type. Suddenly the new technology made it possible to print herbals for wide dissemination of drug information, instead of relying on rumor and musty old manuscripts.

And so came the Renaissance-a rebirth of learning in a Europe weary of lethal epidemics and fruitless crusades. Experience supplanted rumor with hundreds of drug plants. If 1542, *Historia Stirpium* appeared, scolding scholars for their ignorance, summarizing a thousand years of information about native and foreign plants and providing stunning new woodcut illustrations of



Bird musk filled with herbs to fend off plague

many of them. Fuchs also included some American plants, such as Indian corn. The Age of Discovery was in full bloom.

Instead of gold and spices, Columbus had returned from the New World with news of tobacco and corn and hallucinogenic snuffs (the DMT-containing cohoba of the Antilles). Suddenly a whole new continent of drug plants was open for exploration and exploitation.

Great was the explorers' astonishment when it dawned on them that this continent was not the Indies of their dreams, but a strange new land. When Amerigo Vespucci reached the island of Margarita off the coast of Venezuela in 1499, instead of silk-clad mandarins drinking tea he found loinclothed natives chewing coca: "They were very brutish in appearance and behavior, and their cheeks bulged with the leaves of a certain green herb which they chewed like cattle, so that they could hardly speak They did this frequently, a little at a time; and the thing seemed wondrous to us, for we could not understand the secret, or with what object they did it." Little did Vespucci know that he had stumbled on a sacred

tradition stretching back 4,000 years; but he did understand that he wasn't in Cathay.

When Pizarro charged into Peru in 1532, he was offered sparkling chicha (maize beer) in golden goblets. He responded by seizing the Lord of the Incas, ransoming him for a roomful of gold, killing him and then melting down the gleaming Temple of the Sun, adorned with priceless gold models of coca sprigs. Inquisition priests spurned the Divine Plant of the Incas as a devil's weed but fed it to the conquered tribes to stimulate their forced labor in the mines. Though Monardes of Seville and others commented on coca's amazing stimulative powers, it was not until the nineteenth century that Europeans paid much attention to the drug.

When Cortes took old Mexico, cutting a swath on horseback through the greatest psychedelic empire the world has ever known, he asked for gold, "as a specific remedy for a disease of the heart" that Europeans felt. Montezuma showered him with it and proudly displayed huge gardens of medicinal plants as well. He offered the conquistadors "food of the gods"-frothy



Agave americana

Herb garden

"And soon noblewomen were sipping hot chocolate in church"



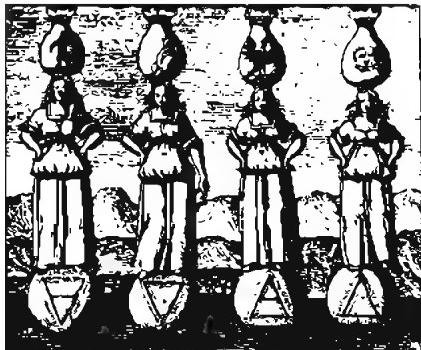
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Inyot Khan



Late-Middle Ages pharmacy

St. Anthony curing a victim of ergotism



An Alchemist at Work by H. Weiditz

Four stages of the alchemical process



chocolate, tobacco reed cigarettes and pulque. The hospitable emperor commanded his sorcerers to make certain sacraments, doubtless including magic mushrooms, peyote, morning glory seeds and sinicuichi, the auditory hallucinogen. Cortes refused these as "bewitched food" and went on to slaughter 60,000 or more Aztecs. Soon after, Coronado led an expedition north in search of the seven cities of gold. About all he found was the Los Angeles basin, where he noted that the smoke from the campfires never seemed to rise and the natives drank datura to make themselves clairvoyant. The sacred psychedelics of Mexico and the Southwest were driven underground, on pain of death.

All except two, that is. Cortes sent seeds of cacao back to the Infanta of Spain, and soon noblewomen were sipping hot chocolate in church. And tobacco—was it psychedelic? It was the wonder drug of America, more widely used than any other, often mixed with other plants. Mild Nicotiana *tabacum* was snorted as snuff and drunk as juice from Mexico to Chile. But in North America harsher species (*N. rustica*, *C. hirsutum*, *A. sagittifolia*) were used ceremonially, and the earliest

reports make it sound hallucinogenic: medicine men going into trances, braves chortling over two-foot-long cylinders of weed, whole tribes sucking pipe after pipe and dancing in glorious frenzy, perhaps due to the other drugs smoked with it. But even in processed commercial tobaccos, chemists have discovered harmala alkaloids closely related to those in yuga, the Amazon visionary vine. We still have much to learn about these sacred plants.

William Emboden points out that "within a few decades there were more Spaniards converted to smoking than Indians converted to Christianity," and the same holds true for the British, French and Dutch. Shortly after Sir Walter Raleigh brought pipes, tobacco and an Indian back to London, King James I issued a fiery "Counterblast to Tobacco" (1604)—which deterred his loyal subjects not a whit. Tobacco became big business in Virginia, and colonists continued foraging for other drugs. A troop of soldiers stationed at Jamestown cooked up some datura in 1676 and were so startled by its bizarre effects that it has been popularly known as "jimson weed" (from "Jamestown") ever since.



Nicotiana tabacum

The Potos Indians [or the Far East Indians welcoming Cortes



GEORGE WASHINGTON'S HEMP LETTERS

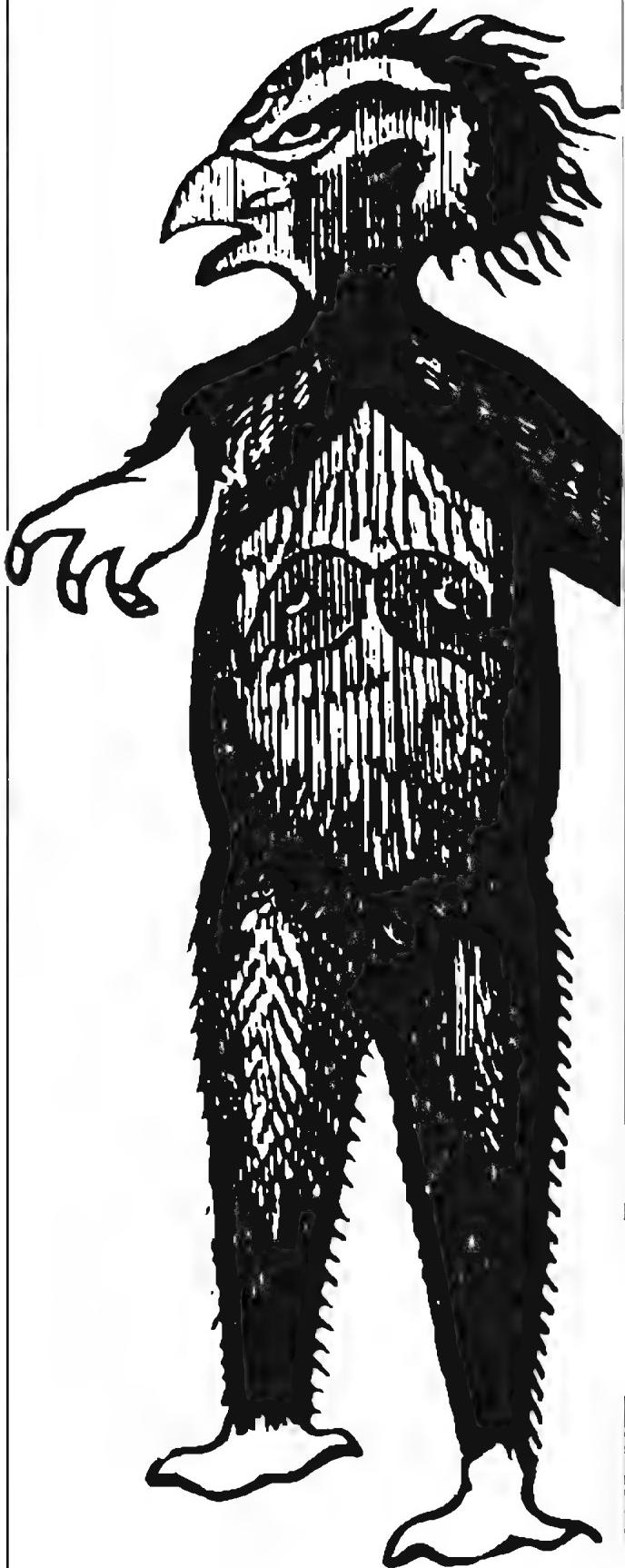
October 1791, Letter from Mount Vernon, private to the Secretary of the Treasury: "How far... would there be propriety, do you conceive, in suggesting the policy of encouraging the growth of cotton and hemp in such parts of the United States as are adapted to the culture of these articles? The advantages which would result to this Country from the produce of articles which ought to be manufactured at home is apparent." (Vol. 31, p. 389.)

1794, Washington instructs his gardener at Mt. Vernon to "make the most you can" of the "India hemp" seed and to sow it everywhere. A letter to a doctor friend in Scotland: "I thank you as well for the seeds as for the Pamphlets which you had the goodness to send me. The artificial preparation of Hemp, from Silesia, is really a curiosity." A letter to his Mt. Vernon caretaker: "I cannot with certainty recollect, whether I saw the India hemp growing when I was last in Mt. Vernon; but think it was in the Vineyard; somewhere I hope it was sown, and therefore desire that the Seed may be saved in due season and with as little loss as possible." (Vol. 33, pp. 279, 384, 468.)

May, 1796, "What was done with the seed saved from the India Hemp last summer? It ought, all of it, to have been sown again; that not only a stock of seed sufficient for my own purposes might have been raised, but to have disseminated the seed to others; as it is more valuable than the common Hemp." (Vol. 35, p. 72.)

George Washington
Writings of Washington

Drug traffic was the mainstay of mercantilism. Tobacco from the West and coffee from the East conquered Europe in the seventeenth century. Smoke-filled coffeehouses served as centers of shipping and trade, as gossipy listening posts on the world. Modern insurance, the novel as a literary form, and august scientific institutions (for example, the British Royal Academy) were all hatched in coffeehouses. Daring plots of international intrigue spread coffee, tea and tobacco around the globe, and drugs became political forces and symbols. American colonists signaled their contempt for "taxation without representation" by dumping British tea in Boston Harbor (1773), and soon you could tell which side of a revolution people were on by what they served you for breakfast. Drugs were the key ingredients in the "triangle trades"-rum, slaves and molasses in the West Indies, and opium, tea and silk in Asia. Laudanum, an opium tincture, was especially prized as medicine. The seventeenth-century physician Thomas Sydenham prescribed it so frequently that he was called Dr. Opiatus. Hemp was planted around the world as a source of fiber, but African slaves (and, later, indentured Hindu servants) brought to the New





The Mountain of the Adepts



The Marquis of Outrage-Nature in His Laboratory Dress, 1716

World a better use for it. The British East India Company sent thousands of adventurers abroad. Tobacco and opium smoking were forced on China, leading to nineteenth-century "opium wars." The Asians lost, a fact the British victors smugly called "opening the doors of China."

So many drug plants flowed into Europe that science and technology accelerated at a maddening pace. The Swedish royal botanist Carl Linnaeus invented genus-and-species classification to bring some order out of this chaos. He also grew marijuana on his window sill to confirm the sexuality of plants, which the monk Gregor Mendel later elevated to the science of genetics. Protochemists such as the eighteenth century's "Marquis of Outrage" experimented with a new alchemy based on Cordus and Paracelsus—the extraction of crude drugs in alcoholic tinctures.

Trying to find a foothold from which to wrest India from the British, Napoleon led his troops and a contingent of scientific observers into Egypt in 1798. There, a whole army of Frenchmen turned on with hashish. French doctors in North Africa learned about the medical value of cannabis, and J.J. Moreau de Tours invented modern psychopharmacology and psychotomimetic drug treatment with studies on datura and hashish (1845). India was the choicest assignment for young British officers, and many, like Robert Clive, first governor of Bengal, became opium addicts. A bright young surgeon, William B. O'Shaughnessy, introduced cannabis to Western medicine (1839) and the telegraph to India. Questions were put in Parliament about opium and cannabis, culminating in the first massive modern government investigations of drugs (for example, the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission Report in 1894). Meanwhile, scholars busied themselves studying the Vedas and discovered that their ancestors were linked to the vast Indo-European language family in ages long past.

Preparation of crude drugs advanced the procedures of analytic chemistry enough so that in 1806 a German pharmacist, F.W.A. Serruiter, was able to extract an alkaloid from opium that he named morphine, in honor of Morpheus, the Roman god of dreams. This ushered in the great nineteenth-century era of alkaloid toxicology. Caventou and Pelletier in Paris isolated strychnine from *nux vomica*, quinine from *cinchona*, caffeine from coffee; others followed with atropine from belladonna, coniine from hemlock and hyoscyamine from henbane. The availability of pure alkaloids put pharmacology on a firm footing by allowing close scrutiny of dose-effect.

MADAME TUSSAUD & SONS' EXHIBITION.

BAZAR, BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE.



'tis the dialapo of the Celeste War!

COMMISSIONER LIN, And his Favourite Consort



François Magendie

EFFECTS OF AYAHUASCA (YAGE)

"Aya-huasca is used by the Zaparos, Anguteños, Mazánes and other tribes precisely as I saw caapi used on the Uaupeš, viz. as a narcotic stimulant at their feasts. It is also drunk by the medicine man, when called on to adjudicate in a dispute or quarrel-to give the proper answer to an embassy-to discover the plans of an enemy-to tell if strangers are coming-to ascertain if wives are unfaithful-in the case of a sick man to tell who has bewitched him, etc.

"All who have partaken of it feel first vertigo; then as if they rose up into the air and were floating about.. The Indians say they see beautiful lakes, woods laden with fruit, birds of brilliant plumage, etc. Soon the scene changes. They see savage beasts preparing to seize them; they can no longer hold themselves up, but fall to the ground. At this crisis the Indian wakes up from his trance, and if he were not held down in his hammock by force, he would spring to his feet, seize his arms and attack the first person who stood in his way. Then he becomes drowsy, and finally sleeps. If he be a medicine man who has taken it, when he has slept off the fumes he recalls all he saw in his trance, and thereupon deduces the prophecy, divination or what not required of him."

Richard Spruce
from his notes published in 1908

relationships, elucidated in François Magendie's *Formulaire* of 1821, the granddaddy of the Physicians' Desk Reference.

Soon youthful explorers were scouring the planet in search of more medicines. Richard Spruce plunged into the Amazon and, in an uncanny burst of foresight, collected stems of *yage* (ayahuasca, *caapi*) for chemical analysis. Had anyone bothered to analyze them, he would have realized that quite unrelated Old and New World species can contain the same chemicals, and the science of chemotaxonomy that Spruce foresaw would have been born. Not until 70 years later did chemists recognize that "telepathine" from the Amazon vine was the same as the harmine, from Dioscorides's old, familiar Syrian rue. As it was, Spruce's specimens served another purpose. Richard Evans Schultes of Harvard had them analyzed in 1969 and showed the amazing longevity of these hallucinogens: they were as active as if the material had been collected yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Amazon spawned another scientific revelation. Naturalist Alfred R. Wallace collected plants, butterflies and beasts in, the same teeming jungles and Charles Darwin did likewise on the voyage of the *Beagle*. Both read Malthus's *Essay on Human Population* and independently hit on the principles of natural selection, which have become the basis of modern biology.

"Natural selection could only have endowed savage man with a brain a few degrees superior to that of an ape, whereas he actually possesses one very little inferior to that of a philosopher," Wallace wrote, seeing very clearly that the slightest alteration in consciousness could wreak profound changes in the species. "With our advent there had come into existence a being in whom that subtle force we term 'mind' became of far more importance than mere bodily structure."

Inevitably, each new drug discovery was accompanied by a flurry of popular use. Thomas De Quincey founded modern dope literature with his *Confessions of an English Opium Eater* (1821) as a direct result of his experiences with laudanum, which he had taken for face and stomach pains. There were, of course, no laws against narcotics, and De Quincey himself noted that "the number of amateur opium-eaters (as I may term them) was, at this time, immense." Not only did poets like Coleridge, Crabbe and Thompson indulge; there were also thousands of working people-cottonmillers, housewives, sweatshop kids-who nightly drowned their sorrows in gin and laudanum and daily interspersed their hours of drudgery with coffee breaks. The international influence of De Quincey's book was enormous. Alfred de Musset and Charles Baudelaire published translations of De Quincey, freely adapting the text to include their own experiences with wine, hashish and opium. Most of the great French Romantics observed or took part in the "Club des Haschichins" founded by Théophile Gautier, and Baudelaire's eloquent *Les Paradis artificiels* (1860) assured him a prominent place among the classic authors of drug literature. Meanwhile, in Schenectady, New York, a Union College undergrad named Fitz Hugh Ludlow read De Quincey avidly, experimented with all the drugs on the local apothecary's shelf and penned America's first great compendium of recreational drug use, *The Hasheesh Eater* (1857).

But the worldwide polydrug subculture of a hundred years ago was still centered in the ancient search for anesthetics. Since the Dark Ages, almost the only painkillers available for surgery were mandrake, opium, belladonna and booze-hardly effective in stilling the screams of patients strapped in the horror chambers called operating rooms. True, Valerius Cordus's sweet oil of vitriol (ether) was used occasionally during the eighteenth century, but it took further advances in technology to make it really practical. Joseph Priestley discovered oxygen and nitrous oxide (1772), and Sir Humphry Davy experimented with nitrous oxide at Dr. Thomas Beddoes's Pneumatic

Institution in Bristol (1800), as did Coleridge, De Quincey and Tom Wedgwood (of Wedgwood china fame). Soon ether frolics and laughing gas parties were all the rage among the youth.

Itinerant medicine shows popularized ether and nitrous oxide administered through strange mechanical contraptions. Sam Colt, for instance, toured the Wild West with six gaudy Indians and a nitrous tank, trying to make enough money to patent his new revolver—and before long, medical men got the message. A young dentist, Horace Wells, watched one of these nitrous stage shows and arranged through a colleague, William Morton, to demonstrate the gas in the classroom of the solemn surgeon John Collins Warren at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston (1844). Unfortunately, Wells didn't know the proper amount of gas to give his burly patient, who writhed in agony as his tooth was pulled, and Wells was denounced with the scornful epithet "humbug!" But Dr. Charles Johnson suggested that ether, a more reliable substance, be used, and Morton worked to perfect a sponge inhaler that would administer steadier doses of it. In 1846, Morton returned to Warren's class and anesthetized a patient with ether so Warren could remove a tumor from the man's face.

"Gentlemen," Warren gravely announced in the stunned silence that greeted the success of the operation, "this is no humbug."

Indeed it was not. Everybody tried ether on the slightest excuse, and physicians vied with each other to discover other anesthetics. Sir James Young Simpson, a great Edinburgh obstetrician, gathered wife and friends around his dining table to sample lots of chemicals and found that chloroform worked more quickly than ether, so was more effective in relieving pains of childbirth. (Queen Victoria was delivered under chloroform.) Another famed Edinburgh teacher, Sir Robert Christison, head of the British Medical Association, self-experimented with coca, cannabis, opium, cocaine, strychnine and even extracts from the dread Calabar ordeal bean of West Africa.

The last of the major plant alkaloids to be isolated in the nineteenth century was cocaine, by Albert Niemann of Göttingen, about 1860. An enterprising chemist, Angelo Mariani, marketed a vastly popular coca wine and invented modern testimonial advertising—Sarah Bernhardt, Alphonse Mucha, Pope Leo XIII, presidents Grant and McKinley, H. G. Wells and Thomas Edison were among the thousands who endorsed the heady tonic.

Then, in 1884, young Sigmund Freud bought himself a gram of Merck cocaine (\$1.27) and

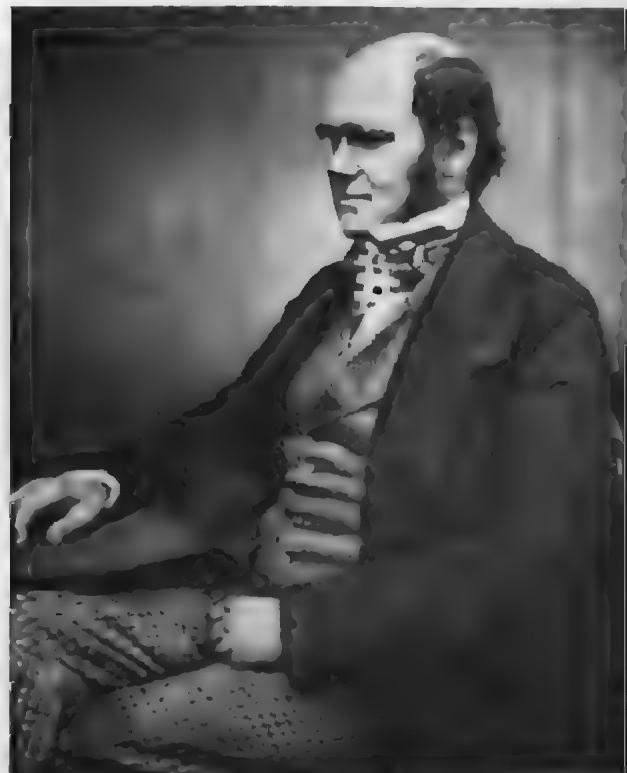
Alfred Russel Wallace



Thomas De Quincey



Sketch of Napoleon in exile



Charles Darwin

THE DOSES OF A DRUG FIEND

"Our minds, too, began to play us false. We found ourselves arguing as to what a dose was. As the doses became fewer, they became larger. Presently, we arrived at the stage where what we considered a fair dose could not be conveniently taken at a single snuff. And then, worst of all, it broke on me one day, when I was struggling hard against the temptation to indulge that the period between doses, however prolonged it might be, was being regarded merely in that light.. In other words, it was a negative thing."

Aleister Crowley
Diary of a Drug Fiend, 1922

published *Über Coca*, a brilliant monograph that suggested the drug as an anesthetic and cure for morphinism. His friend Carl Koller demonstrated the use of cocaine as a local anesthetic for eye surgery a year later-a world-shaking discovery that filled the pages of newspapers and scientific journals for many months. It became part of every medical student's training to experiment with an infinite variety of drugs on himself, animals, patients, relatives, friends and then a whole new generation of students.

The world awakened with a new and panoramic consciousness; as medicine had once derived from magic, now it turned to scientific mysticism to explain the unearthly mental effects of the drugs. William James, who had giggled at laughing gas parties as a young man, spoke of the "anesthetic revelation" at Edinburgh in 1901, and the twentieth century was born.

Exploration of inner space with the techniques of modern science began. James was given peyote by S. Weir Mitchell, who had been experimenting with the cactus and mescaline since the 1880s. Investigation of peyote was the prototype for the contemporary study of hallucinogens, and with increased communications in scientific circles, researchers got to know each others' work more quickly. Heinrich Klüver's little classic, *Mescal* (1928), for instance, was read in 1936 by Harvard student Richard Schultes, who switched from premed to botany because of it and took off to Oklahoma with anthropologist Weston La Barre to study Indian peyote rites. La Barre's book *The Peyote Cult* is now consulted as a guide to the old ways by Indian leaders; Schultes is now the foremost botanist of plant hallucinogens in the world, and his illustrator, Elmer W. Smith, provides the most accurate botanical drawings of drug plants in our time.

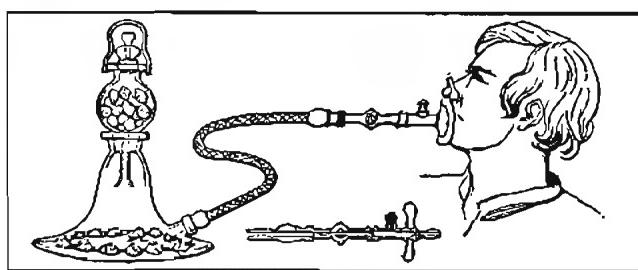
There were other strange connections. Koller established an eye clinic in New York, where he treated a ten-year-old boy suffering from severe astigmatism and myopia. The boy was Chauncey

"Last night I received a four-ounce parcel letter by post.... On opening it, it contained my letter from Gunville, and a parcel, a small one, of Bang [hashish] from Purkinje. We will have a fair trial of Bang-do bring down some of the Hyoscyamine Pills, and I will give a fair trial of Hensbane and Nepantle, too."

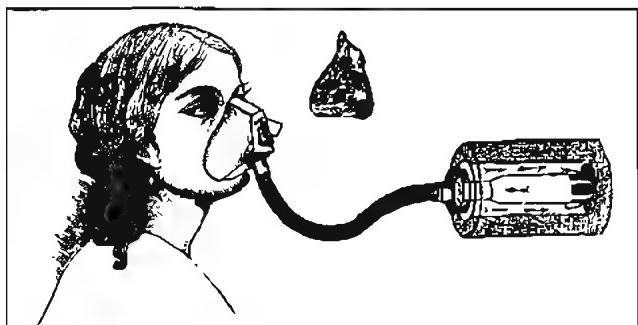
Sayeed Taylor Coleridge
In a letter to a friend, 1808



A reaction to the introduction of ether in France, 1847



Ether inhaling advice



Ether inhaling

"Mariani" Bottle
when Unwrapped.



Bottle, showing Label and metal Capsule, with
facsimile signature of A. Mariani.

TO avoid disappointment in effects and in order not to be deceived by unscrupulous dealers, kindly note

Mariani Bottle.

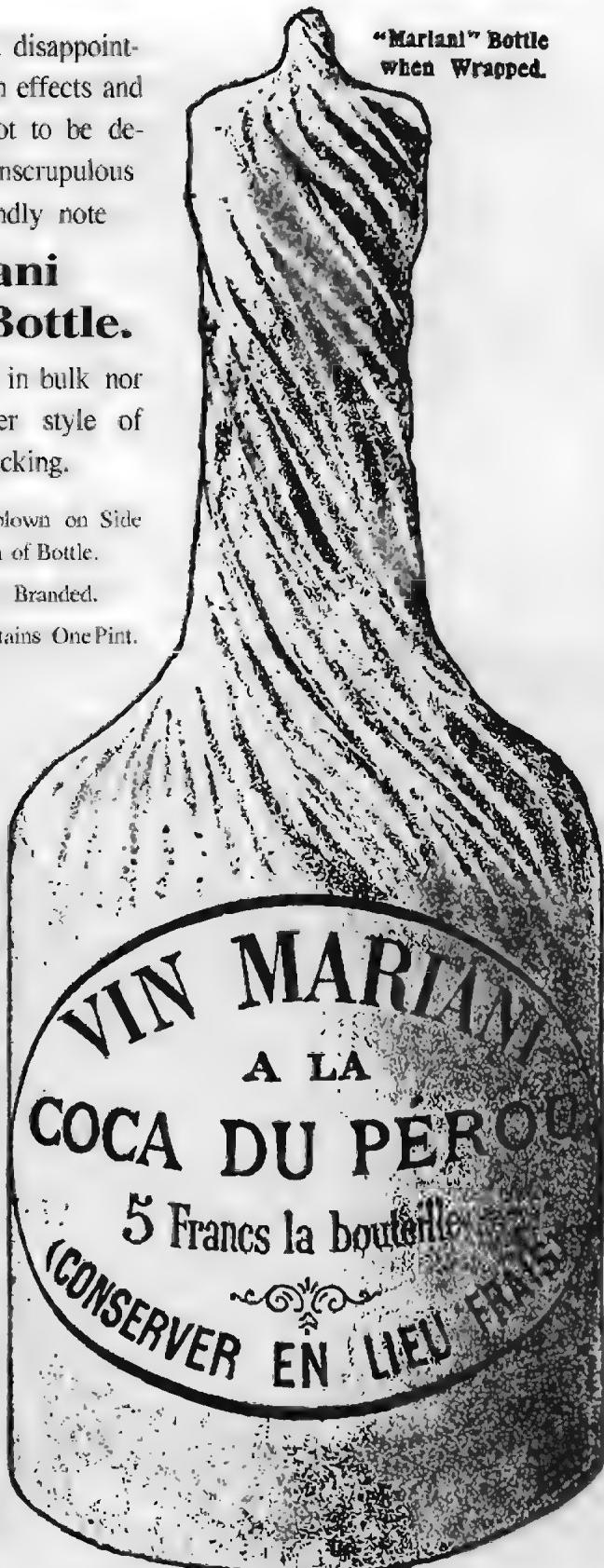
Never sold in bulk nor in any other style of bottle or packing.

Name is blown on Side and at Bottom of Bottle.

Corks are Branded.

Bottle contains One Pint.

"Mariani" Bottle
when Wrapped.



Descriptive Pamphlet and Two Wrappers
around every Bottle.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES; avoid so-called "just as goods." Dangerous Imitations

POTENTIAL FORMS OF CONSCIOUSNESS

"It is that our normal waking consciousness, rational consciousness as we call it, is but one special type of consciousness, whilst all about it, parted from it by the filmiest of screens, there lie potential forms of consciousness entirely different. We may go through life without suspecting their existence; but apply the requisite stimulus, and at a touch they are there in all their completeness, definitive types of mentality which probably somewhere have their field of application and adaptation. No account of the universe in its totality can be final which leaves these other forms of consciousness quite disregarded."

William James
The Varieties of Religious Experience, 1936

Leake, who later in life organized the pharmacology lab at the University of California at San Francisco, out of which came divinyl ether for general anesthesia, amphetamines as central nervous system stimulants and nalorphine as a morphine antagonist. The discovery of amphetamine by Gordon Alles (1927) came about in the search for substitutes for ephedrine and epinephrine for asthma-research that had been going on since the days of Ko Hung. Alles also discovered the psychotropic effects of MDA, a synthetic closely related to the constituents of ordinary nutmeg.

But the nineteenth-century explosion of drug use had gotten out of hand. William Halsted invented nerve-block anesthesia with cocaine (1885) but developed such a craving for the drug that his friends had to put him aboard a schooner for several months so he could kick the habit. He did, but became addicted to morphine from the ship's supplies. It was long a closely guarded secret at Johns Hopkins University that one of the institution's founders was a junkie. Halsted's student, James Leonard Corning, invented spinal anesthesia with cocaine.

Every family had a vicious drunkard dad or uncle on the loose; mournful mamas swigged patent medicines by the gallon; kids raised on heroin cough syrup graduated to coca-filled soft drinks.

Working girls took lunch breaks at Chinese opium dens, coked-up blacks were impervious to bullets, teenagers puffed reefer and slaughtered whole families—at least according to the tabloids and police gazettes, where these terrifying images of "dope fiends" first gained circulation. Prohibition fever gripped the land. Cantankerous reformers like Carrie Nation and pig-brained torpedoes like Harry Anslinger seized the opportunity to enforce their dubious morality on the nation in the name of "stopping crime." Heroin and cocaine were banned by the Harrison Narcotics Act (1914);

POT, PEASANTS & PONCHO VILLA

On March 17, 1914, a year after Pancho Villa slipped across the border after hiding out in Texas as a disgraced fugitive, his 5,000 enthusiastic soldiers disembarked from their railroad fleet 70 miles north of Torreón, the only remaining obstacle to Villa's triumphant march to Mexico City. With the sympathy and support of the United States government and the Mexican people, Villa had amassed 28 pieces of field artillery, a score of machine guns and eight railroad trains, including two construction trains and a press train for foreign journalists. Poised on the brink of their greatest triumph, the Villistas were only missing one thing: General Pancho Villa. He had left the train about 500 miles north to be best man at the wedding of an old friend. Villa finally showed up three days later, bedraggled, besodden and red-eyed from lack of sleep. At the arrival of the Chief, the Villistas stormed the town, killed 7,000 men, lost 1,000 and toppled the government of Mexico.

Though Pancho Villa's military career is well documented, the personal history of the great man is almost unknown to the public. His legends are recorded mainly in the oral tradition of Mexico, passing from father to son in the form of corridos, the

Mexican folk songs. Since most of the revolutionaries of Villa's army could not read or write, the songs of the people tell the story; not only was Villa a great fighter—he also knew how to party.

A folk song was written to celebrate his victory at Torreón:

Well done, Papa Villa
His heart did not waver;
He took the strongest fort
On the hill at Torreón.

One thing always gives me laughter,
Pancho Villa the morning after;
Ay, there go the Carranzistas...
Who comes here? The Villistas.

Chorus:
La cucaracha, la cucaracha
Ya no puede caminar;
Porque no tiene, porque no tiene,
Marijuana que fumar.

(The cockroach, the cockroach
Can no longer walk;
Because he hasn't, because he hasn't,
Marijuana to smoke.)

Robert Lemmo

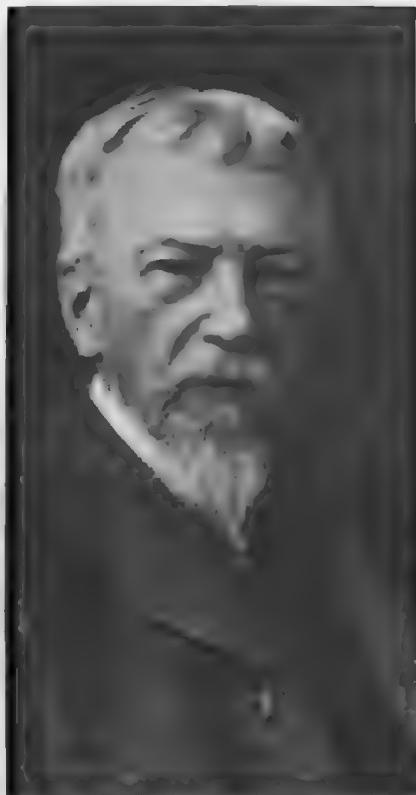
Sir James Young Simpson



MARY-DON'T-WANNA

"Yeah," he said, "and then for instance you take a lot of ofay liquor-heads, when they come up here and pass the jug around. Half of them will say they had enough cause some spade just took a drink out of it, and those that do take it will hem and haw, tryin' to rub the top off the bottle so's you can't see them. Tore they put it to their chops. Now with vipers it's different. You don't have to pass a roach to a viper-he'll take it right out of your hand and go to puffin' on it not even thinkin' about who had it in his chops before. Them Indians must of had some gauge in that pipe of peace that they passed around-at least they had the right idea, ha ha ha! Now, far as huntin' anybody is concerned, you know and I know that we can wake up the next day and go on about our business, marijuanna or mary-don't-wanna, and that's that! ..

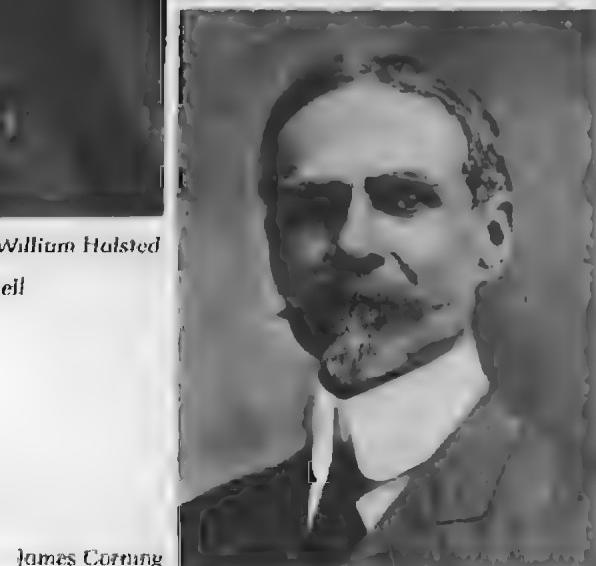
Mezz Mezzrow and Bernard Wolfe
Really the Blues, 1972



Horace Wells Dr. William Halsted
S. Weir Mitchell



Charles Thomas Jackson



James Corning

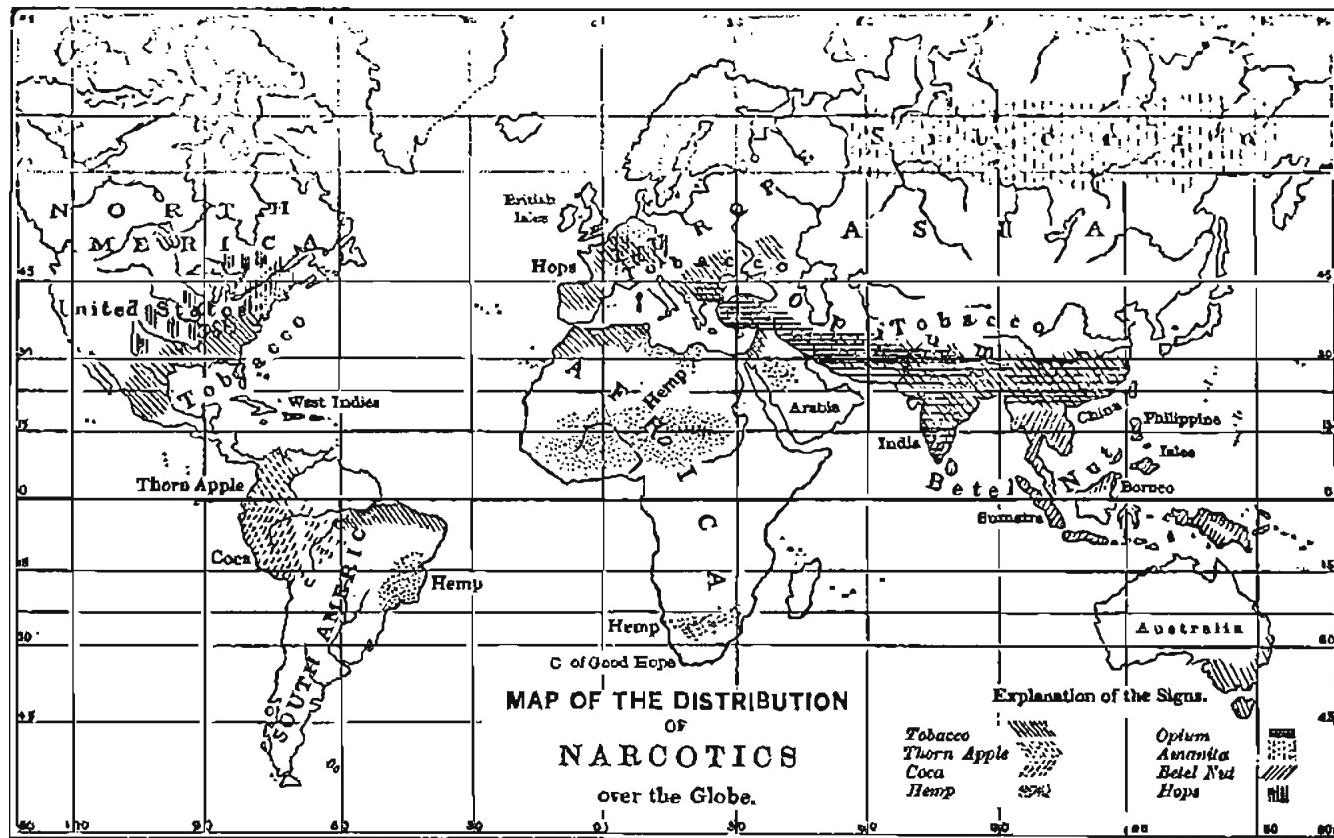
alcohol, by the Volstead Act (1920-33); and pot, by the Marijuana Tax Act (1937). In a curious quirk of history, anthropologists and Indian leaders managed to save peyote from the general inquisition (1937), provided that its use was restricted to members of the Native American Church. Doctors were forbidden to prescribe heroin even to addicts dying of withdrawal, , and recreational drug use was driven underground.

The result was the creation, not prevention, of organized crime. Though many drugs vanished from the market shelves, they reappeared in the hands of crime czars only too happy to provide once cheap thrills for an inflated price. Fortunes were built on bathtub gin, Hollywood coke and New York smack.. But prohibition proved impossible, as it always has. As liquor prohibition fell apart, jazz drifted up the river from New Orleans in a cloud of marijuana smoke, and black musicians were the cutting edge of contemporary civilization. Street dealers-Mezz Mezzrow and Detroit Red (Malcolm X)-grew into folk heroes, while Lady Day sang the blues. And lawmen hauled them away by the thousands.

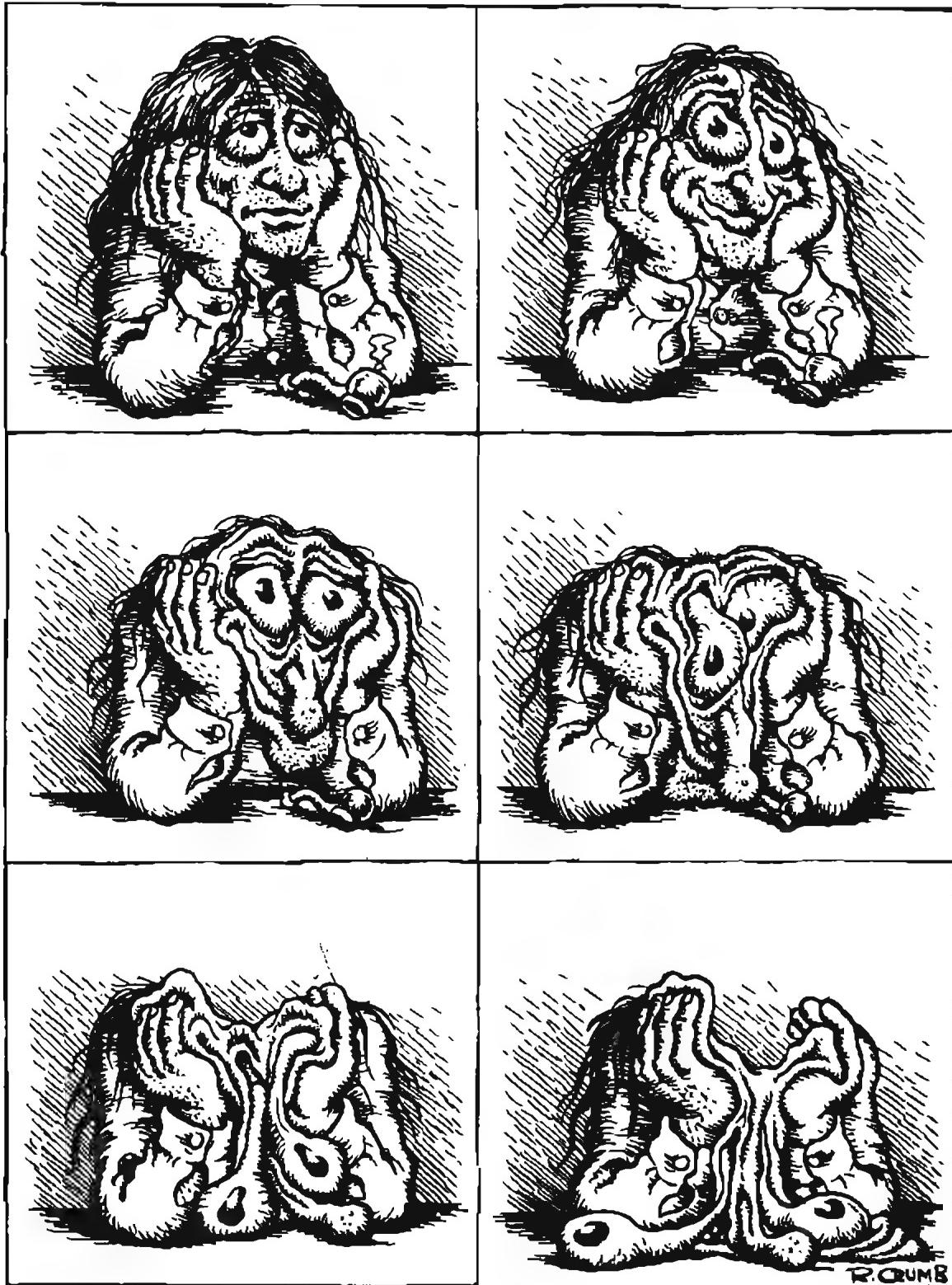
World War II disrupted the natural flow of plant drugs, and substitute synthetics turned into nightmares of the Fifties: Nazis on coke and

methedrine and methadone, Yankees on dexies and downers, housewives on tranks and businessmen back to booze. It seemed as though the world was going quietly mad in a gray flannel suit, unable to decide between Joe McCarthy and Marilyn Monroe. "I have seen the best minds of my generation destroyed by madness, starving hysterical naked, dragging themselves through the negro streets at dawn looking for an angry fix," wrote Allen Ginsberg, and William Burroughs replied with the death knell of De Quincey's romanticism about narcotics: "I can feel the heat closing in, feel them out there making their moves, setting up their devil doll stool pigeons, crooning over my spoon and dropper "

But in 1943 Albert Hofmann, a chemist investigating ergot derivatives at Sandoz Labs in Switzerland, had accidentally absorbed some lysergic acid diethylamide through his fingertips. Suddenly the realms of altered consciousness predicted by James became available in mere microgram doses. Beneath the narcotized quiescence of the Fifties bloomed a revolution. Scientist-philosophers rediscovered the magic hallucinogens; Huxley and Osmond, Schultes and Hofmann, Wasson and Heim-a generation of seasoned Sufis devoted to new alchemy. At first



STONED AGIN!



FUNNINESS

This is one of the most pleasant and exciting psychological changes which occurs. There's a little spot in your mind which tells you when you think something is funny and grass expands that little spot until that little spot takes over and everything is funny. Everything. Your friend's teeth are a riot. A simple "Hello" brings on storms of laughter. And something which is genuinely funny, like hearing a good joke or watching the Marx Brothers, can turn you into a convulsive maniac, writhing in agony and pleading for help. Going out in public in this mood can be a risky act because of the laughing problem, as you find yourself laughing at people who are not stoned and fail to see what is so amusing. Sometimes they hit you."

Jack Margolis and Richard Clorfene
A Child's Garden of Grass, 1969

this A-bomb of pharmacology, the most powerful hallucinogen the world had even known, was hailed as a "psychotomimetic"-a fitting treatment for a schizophrenic world. Sure enough, LSD mimicked psychosis in clinical settings where doctors and patients expected it to. It is the nature of sorcerers' medicines to exaggerate the natural mind.

But in the lively information transfer of modern communications, nothing stays in the lab very long. Poets and artists who had long since learned about pot were ready for acid, and the psychologists gave it to them-in Prague, in Palo Alto, maybe even in Peking. The age of "psychedelics" dawned-with dozens, then thousands, then millions turning on. Kesey brought it out of the mental wards; Leary and Alpert took it to Harvard, Ginsberg to India, Snyder to Japan. Distraught lawmen likewise tried to take prohibition worldwide, with treaties like the U.N. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961)-an agreement made silly by the spectacle of nations like India promising to stop the use of prehistoric sacraments in 25 years. Stateside, omnibus drug bills collided head-on with the Merry Pranksters' magic bus, and both rolled into history the worse for wear. Age-old scenes recurred in modern guise; a whole army of Americans, like their French predecessors, tried pot and heroin in Vietnam. Coffee, cocaine, marijuana and heroin became the chief export crops of ancient psychedelic lands in Mexico and South America. Youth all over the world started growing its own weed and magic mushrooms. Drugs once despised emerged resplendent in the middle class, and the "polydrug subculture" was a minority no more-if it ever was.

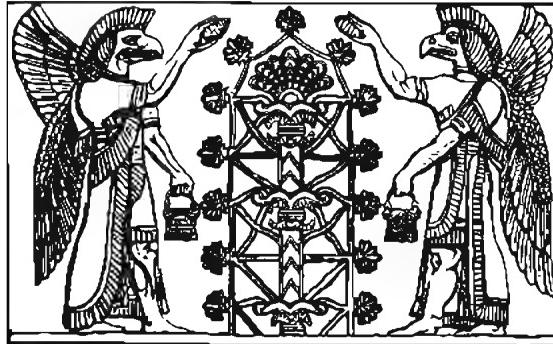
"Where, then, will the next evolutionary step occur?
Within the human cortex."

Timothy Leary and Richard Alpert
The Politics of Consciousness Expansion, 1963

And what of the future? "Specific kinds of performance might be selectively enhanced by deliberate structuring of psychedelic-agent administration," wrote Willis Harman and James Fadiman with uncanny foresight in 1966. The sorcerer's skills of selection and technology will escalate the use of specific drugs for specific purposes: sometimes singly, sometimes combined, sometimes unwisely but sometimes offering more education in an evening than in 20 years of school. Deadlier brain poisons and lovelier love drugs than the modern mind can comprehend may rule the world. Already, hybrid chemicals like DOB and MDMA float through the minds of adventurous souls. Work drugs, play drugs, body drugs, spirit drugs; there will be more, not less.

Alchemists will continue finding new and risky molecules. Use of plant drugs and derivatives, unceasing for three million years, will continue to blanket a shrinking world under the watchful eyes of communications satellites. Narcomaniac police will try to stop the inevitable. New worlds in far dimensions remain to be explored; we may greet strange forms of consciousness on some of them. Inner space meets outer space; a galactic exchange on untold planets intertwine. And it's good to be alive, in the morning of space time.





2.DRUGS~ RELIGION AND MAGIC

"Chemistry is applied theology."

Augustus Stanley Owsley III

Where did the idea of gods come from? Could it have been from the ingestion of psychotropic plants, as mycologist R. Gordon Wasson has surmised? What better explanation for the deeply rooted animism at the heart of all primitive magical religions, the profound conviction that mute trees and howling beasts, stone cliffs and dark waterways are possessed of the same mysterious vitality that humans have? The campfire crackles and pops; strange shapes flicker on cave walls. See demons and creatures; draw their outlines with charcoal and berry juice. Breathe deeply, smell the dank spirits. They do not go away even when you close your eyes; the heart pounds in fear and fascination before the supernatural, the extraordinary, the magnificent divine. A thousand sacred plants, a million sacred verses of praise and horror, lust and serenity, ecstatic prayer and angry war, carried on within the depths of consciousness.

Shamanism was the foundation of most early religions. In hunting and gathering societies, the shaman was at once priest, doctor and magician, using drug potions to communicate with the spirit world, to divine the hidden secrets of life and death, to cure the sick and to control events affecting not only individuals but the community as a whole. The word *shaman* derives from Russian or Tungus *saman*, a Buddhist monk, and

ultimately from Sanskrit *shramana*, a religious ascetic. The concept goes back to the formation of the Indo-European language family in Eurasia. In other parts of the world where the linguistic heritage is not as clear, archeology and mythology indicate similar traditions of magic plant use in prehistoric times.

Mushrooms appeared very early in the evolution of the plant kingdom and, along with solanaceous plants, may have been among the first sacraments used by shamans in Eurasia and the Western Hemisphere. (A land bridge across the Bering Strait makes this connection even more likely.) In China, the Near East, the Mediterranean and Africa, on the other hand, the earliest sacred plants were mostly grains, grapes and palms, from which beer and wine could be made. Cannabis, coca, the opium poppy and tobacco are among the oldest cultivated plants, and some species are entirely unknown in the wild.

What was magic about these plants? Mushrooms are magic because they grow without seeds. Many species (of *Psilocybe*, *Amanita*, etc.) grow from practically invisible spores and mycelium into phallic plants several inches tall in less than a week-and have the equally amazing ability to retain their psychoactive powers over long periods if properly dried and stored. Hemp follows nomadic mankind around like a ghost, thriving in desolate wastelands and teeming jungles, intense cold and oppressive heat. Peyote seems almost to clone itself, with tiny grey-green buds miraculously appearing right next to hoary old



"The word 'mushroom' is derived from the old French *mouscheron*, which in turn is based on *mousse*, moss. 'In popular use,' according to Webster, 'mushroom denotes any edible variety, as opposed to the poisonous ones (*tordstools*).' Immediately we are back in a circle of associations of mushrooms with toads, bufotenine, the witches. Perhaps, as the Wassons argued, *tordstool*, like the French *crapaudin*, was originally the specific name of the demonic fly agaric, the German *Fliegenbachwamm*. Flies, bugs, maggots are popular mythic embodiments of madness and possession...."

Ralph Metzner
"Mushrooms and the Mind," 1970

Bowl of a shaman
Amanita muscaria
Sorcerer
Sumerian worshiper with intoxicant bowls, ca. 3500 B.C.

THE ORIGINS OF RELIGION

"As man emerged from his brutish past, thousands of years ago, there was a stage in the evolution of his awareness when the discovery of a mushroom (or was it a higher plant?) with miraculous properties was a revelation to him, a veritable detonator to his soul, arousing in him sentiments of awe and reverence, and gentleness and love, to the highest pitch of which mankind is capable, all those sentiments and virtues that mankind has ever since regarded as the highest attribute of his kind. It made him see what this perishing mortal eye cannot see ... What today is resolved into a mere drug, a tryptamine or lysergic acid derivative, was for him a prodigious miracle, inspiring in him poetry and philosophy and religion Out of a mere drug comes the ineffable, comes ecstasy. It is not the only instance in the history of humankind where the lowly has given birth to the divine."

R. Gordon Wasson
"The Hallucinogenic Fungi of Mexico: An Inquiry into the
Origins of the Religious Ideas among Primitive Peoples,"
1961



buttons in the waterless desert. To top it off, many species cut down and apparently dead for long periods of time can suddenly spring to active life once more when soaked in water overnight. Might not the concepts of rebirth and resurrection, supernatural powers and eternal life-concepts at the forefront of most religions have been suggested by simple observation of such plants?

And secondly, of course, their unearthly effects. Some plants nourished the body, others astounded the mind. Last week's barley gruel left, in an unwashed pot gave Grammie the shivering delights that time she got the munchies. A twig of yage in the Amazon proved unexpectedly powerful when a young warrior mashed it up for soup. Such plants soon became the shaman's special province, "carrying him temporarily to fascinating worlds of indescribably ethereal wonder," as Richard Evans Schultes has said. "Narcotics, especially those now called hallucinogens, were his medicine par excellence and became fast fixtures of his magic and religion, the bases of his medical practices."

Exact knowledge of origins has long since been lost for most prehistoric religions, but myths and folklore passed down orally give us clues. The oldest religion on earth for which we have the complete texts was the Vedic religion of India in the second millennium B.C., which evolved from Central Asian shamanism. The chanting of mantras in certain complicated ways preserved Vedic hymns and rituals for thousands of years. They are still so preserved by conservative Brahmins.



Eighteen chanting priests arrange *themselves* on the Altar of Fire. It takes the shape of a mighty bird in flight, soaring to the heavens. After many weeks of preparation, the soma sacrifice begins. The soma plant, re-inflated by immersion in water overnight, is purchased with a sacred cow and brought forward on a cart. Three times the priests (droning mantras continuously) pound soma over fine-worn stones; its shining juice gurgles through a sieve and splashes into wooden vats. At last the priests hold their soma bowls aloft and drink the golden nectar down, singing:

*The juices carry me along like gusting winds;
Have I not been drinking soma?*

*My greatness reaches beyond the heavens
and this earth;*

Have I not been drinking soma?

I am most great; I reach up into the clouds.

Have I not been drinking soma?

Nowhere in the Vedas is soma actually identified. The original soma grew only in the mountains and was lost as the Aryans plunged deeper into India. Substitutes were sought, and yoga, perhaps known earlier, was accepted into formal religion in an attempt to recapture through meditation the glorious visions once induced by soma. The plant

"Like wild winds the draughts have raised me up.
Have I been drinking Soma?"

"The draughts have borne me up, as swift steeds a chariot.
Have I been drinking Soma?"

"Frenzy has come upon me, as a cow to her dear calf.
Have I been drinking Soma?"

"As a carpenter bends the sear of a chariot, I bend
this frenzy around my heart.
Have I been drinking Soma?"

"The heavens above do not equal one half of me.
Have I been drinking Soma?"

"In my glory I have passed beyond the sky and the
great earth.
Have I been drinking Soma?"

"I will pick up the earth, and put it here or put it
there.
Have I been drinking Soma?"

Rig-Veda X 119.
1000 B.C.

commonly used today is a milkweed with little psychoactive effect, hardly capable of producing the ecstatic Vedic hymns. The Avesta, a sacred



Soma ritual in modern India

text brought to Persia by the Aryans and closely related to the Vedas, refers to haoma as a golden plant with many stems and distinguishes between it, the "only drink attended with piety rather than anger," and other intoxicants such as wine. Many substances have been proposed as the original soma/haoma, including rhubarb, milky Sarcostemma *brevistigma*, cannabis and Syrian rue (*Peganum harmala*). The most plausible identification has been made by Wasson, who, after years of careful research, concludes that it was the fly agaric mushroom.

And indeed there is an ancient shamanistic tradition of *Amanita muscaria* use in Central Asia, from whose western perimeters the Aryans originally came. Only vestiges remain of this shamanism among the Koryak, Chukchi, Ostyak, Samoyed, Kamchadal and other tribes of Siberia. Modern photographs of Samoyed shamans under the influence of *Amanita*, moaning songs and chantries to the accompaniment of a magical drum, match up almost exactly with age-old rock drawings of Samoyed shamans traveling to the world of the dead. Though specific rituals varied from tribe to tribe, an account by Jochelson, an anthropologist who lived among the Koryak in

1901, transmits the mushroom experience with great clarity. Even in this outside observer's report, we can glimpse something of the awesome powers felt by ancient shamans in the *Amanita* trance. Such an experience could well have called forth the reverential ecstasies of the Vedas.

Fly agaric hallucinations may also lie behind shamanistic shape-changing, the divine metamorphosis of humans into animals, plants and polysexual beings. "In the beginning of things, at the mythological time of the Big Raven," Jochelson says of Koryak belief, "man also possessed the power of transforming himself. By putting on the skin of an animal, or by taking on the outward form of an object, he could assume its form. Big Raven and Emernqui turned into ravens by putting on raven coats.... Erne'mqut and his wives put on wide-brimmed spotted hats resembling the fly agaric and turned into those poisonous fungi. The belief in the transformation of men into women after putting on a woman's clothes, and vice versa, is closely related to this group of ideas."

In China, the Central Asian mushroom cult may have influenced the Taoist concept of the "Divine Mushroom of Immortality," *ling chih*. But from the



Soma ritual



Chinese wine Jue, ca. 1500 B.C.

earliest Shang dynasty times in the second millennium B.C., wine made from millet or rice was the drug of shamanistic magic and shape-changing. *The shaman gulps a bowl of wine and crawls into the tiger's mouth. He is mortally afraid. The tiger holds him gently, carefully, fiercely soothing the kitten of mankind. The shaman glimpses death and feels alive-feels the tiger's heart pounding in his brain, deep and throbbing and alert in his animal skin. The cycles of death and rebirth go on, the man in the mouth of the tiger forever.*

The shaman's drugs provided not only protection and solace but also trips into far corners of consciousness. Journeys through surreal and often beautiful realms are common in all drug mythology. Often it is a terrifying trip to the land of the dead, but sometimes it is more serene.

Odysseus's voyage to the Land of the Lotus-Eaters is one example; the Chinese legend of "Visit to Drunk-Land" is another.

Marijuana, another plant native to Central Asia, also assumed an important role in early shamanistic magic. The mythic Divine Cultivator of ancient China, Shen Nung, is said to have taught the Chinese people how to cultivate hemp for fiber and medicine, and cannabis contributed substantially to the development of Chinese civilization. The Greek historian Herodotus says the Scythians of Central Asia purified themselves after the funeral of a king by erecting small tents, crawling inside them, and inhaling the vapors of hemp seeds thrown on red-hot stones; implements for just this purpose have been found in Siberian tomb barrows. He also records that tribes along the Araxes River threw the fruit of a tree, probably hemp flower tops, into their fires, "and its smell makes them drunk as wine does us, and they get more and more intoxicated as more fruit is thrown on, until they jump up and start singing and dancing."

In late Vedic India, cannabis was used by sorcerers in fire ceremonies for good fortune in war and hunting, as well as for curing and poisoning. It has been suggested that Zoroaster, who reformed the Avestan religion of Persia, hated haoma and wine drinkers, and the ancient haoma cult slowly died out. Hemp, however, is favorably mentioned in several myths of the Zoroastrian fire-worshippers (known as "Magi" in the Bible). Hemp under the name Qunupu or Qunabu also appears in Assyrian sacred texts of about the seventh century B.C., though wine was much more important in early religion there.

Every religion of the ancient Near East had its sacred drugs. Our most ancient myths recall the perils of such plants. *"And the Lord God*

"As we sit by the Rivers of Babylon, we pray all day and night for freedom to draw our herb and praise Ras Tafari.. We beat our drum to catch the spirit of the Almighty God Ras Tafari.. They take us as Slave down in Jamaica and put us to slave in the cane field and we beat our drum and give praises to God. We the true Rastafarian do not take part in anything which is bad. We hurt no one and we want no one to hurt us. As you look on the painting you can see the herb cup of God Ras Tafari and you can see the herb tree. I and I brethren been drawing herb for over 50 years and it do no harm to I and I. So we would like to draw our herb in peace and let God righteousness exalt, the earth and our enemies be our footstool..

I and I brethren do not take part with colour prejudice for we know that we have bad black man and bad white man too. So let all Nation be free and let righteousness exalt, all Nation. That is what the Rastafarian in Jamaica stand for."

S. Watson
legend to the painting Down By the River Side, 1971

commanded the man, saying, 'You may eat freely of every tree of the garden; but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat, for in the day that you eat of it you shall die.' (Genesis 2:16-17.) Was the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the garden the first drug bust of prehistory? And was this prohibition of forbidden fruit in some way related to the shamanistic discovery of plants that could affect the mind?

A similar legend is told in West Africa about the caffeine-rich fruit of the kola tree, which has been deemed sacred since the most ancient times



A dancer/musician high on yage

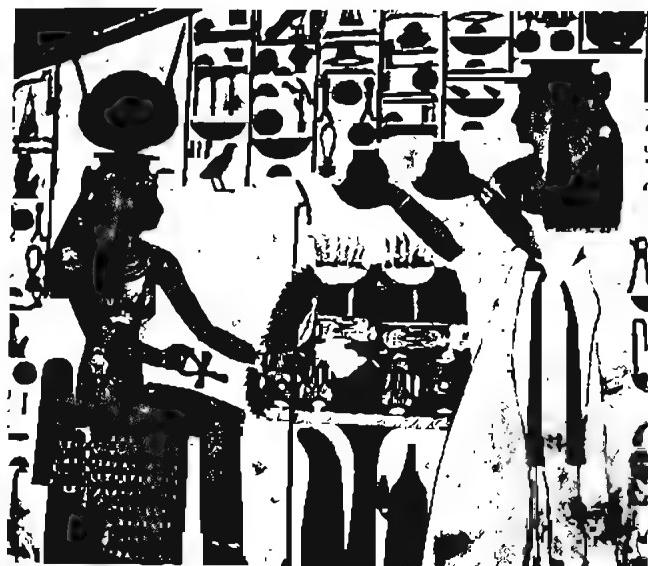
GILGAMESH AND THE HERB OF IMMORTALITY

"Gilgamesh, you have come here, toiling and straining.
What shall I give you that you may return to your land?
I will disclose, O Gilgamesh, a hidden thing,
And [a secret of the gods I will] tell you:
This plant, like the buckthorn... is [its ...].
Its thorns will prick your hands just like the rose.
If your hands obtain the plant, [you will find new life]."

The god Utnapishtim
speaks to weary Gilgamesh

because of its wonderful ability to stimulate the mind. The creator god put aside a kola nut he was chewing while busily creating the universe and forgot to take it with him when he went away. A man discovered and tasted the fruit, despite his wife's imploring him not to eat the food of the gods. The creator came back looking for the kola, saw the man chewing it, grasped him by the throat and forced him to return it. Since that time traces of the god's fingers can be seen around the "Adam's apple," the remnant of a kola nut lodged in man's throat.

Was the Biblical fruit a kola nut, and the story of Adam and Eve a memory of this ancient African folktale? Kola did not grow in the ancient Near East, but neither did the apple. The Judeo-Christian tree of good and evil may even carry a reminder of shamanistic mushroom use: a thirteenth-century fresco on the wall of a church in Plaincourault, France, shows Adam and Eve standing beside a clump of giant fly agarics; the serpent coiled around it holds in his mouth an apple or a scarlet mushroom cap.



PhDr. Ján Akhenaten

Most of the other Near Eastern sacred plants are just as hard to identify. The Assyro-Babylonian tree of life, which presumably influenced the Biblical one, is guarded by eagle-headed, winged deities and looks like a lotus, a vine on a trellis or possibly datura. In the Epic of Gilgamesh, which goes back to the second millennium B.C. in Mesopotamia, the hero journeys to a distant land in search of the "herb of immortality." There he finds a flood-god, Utnapishtim the Faraway, who tells him about a plant with thorns (a metaphor for danger?) that will rejuvenate him. Old carvings of Gilgamesh holding the plant show it might have been a poppy, a pomegranate or even a cucumber.

Similarly, the manna which miraculously appeared in Sinai to save the Israelites from starvation during their exodus from Egypt may have been a fungus or some other hallucinogen, though scholars usually identify it as the decayed fruit of the tamarisk tree. During the feast of Passover, which commemorates in part the Angel of Death's passing over Hebrew homes in Egypt to spare their eldest sons on the eve of the exodus, bitter herbs (now usually horseradish) reminiscent of the bitterness of slavery in Egypt are eaten along with unleavened bread, and four cups of red wine are drunk in memory of the four stages of the journey out of bondage. Wine is the sacred drug of Judaism, conventionally drunk on the Sabbath to induce a sanctified state of communion with the divine.

Many Near Eastern drug cults, which came into Greece and Rome as "mystery religions," originally involved human sacrifice. (The Greek word *pharmakos* meant "scapegoat," a human sacrifice to appease the gods, long before it meant "drug.") From Zoroastrian Persia came the Aryan god Mithra, implacable slayer of evil, whose foes were scorched in his radiance; he was especially popular among soldiers of the Roman legions. Worshipers of the fearsome barley-beer god Sabazius in Phrygia annually tore a living boy apart to make the grain grow tall and the beer more potent. Cybele, the great mother goddess of Asia Minor, drove her lover Attis into a drugged frenzy in which he castrated himself; from his blood sprang violets and magic plants. Not much is known about the ancient poppy goddess of Crete, but she may have presided over the sacred games in which young gymnasts of both sexes hurtled themselves over huge bulls: poppy juice would have been a marvelous anodyne for those who got gored.

A myth of Old Kingdom Egypt recalls the propitiation of a bloodthirsty goddess with beer. Wrathful Hathor hovered over humanity, wreaking death and destruction everywhere. The

sun god Ra prevented her from annihilating humanity by mixing red ochre in beer and pouring it over the fields. "When the goddess came thither in the morning, she found these fields inundated, and her face was mirrored beautifully therein. She drank thereof and was sated; she went about drunk, and recognized people no more," an old papyrus says. From that day forward Hathor was worshiped as goddess of love and joy, celebrated yearly in riotous festival with blood-red beer.

Osiris taught the people of Egypt how to make beer and wine, built the first temples and spread civilization throughout the world. His brother Set grew jealous and invited him to a wine feast at which was displayed a chest that would confer magical powers on whoever could fit inside it. Unsuspecting Osiris lay down in the chest, and Set nailed it shut and threw it in the Nile, where it floated down to Phoenicia. Isis, sister of Osiris and his queen, searched for the coffer, found it embedded in a tamarisk tree, withdrew it and bore it back to Egypt in grief. But Set had Osiris's body hacked into fourteen pieces and scattered far and wide. Isis again searched, and where she found a part, she established a shrine. She rejoined the fragments of the body and restored the king to life with sacred herbs, spices and enchantments (the first embalming). The

rejuvenated Osiris ruled the world of the dead, through which all departed spirits were conducted. And Isis, radiant sorceress of curing with drugs, was honored as the queen of immortality.

The Isis cult was readily accepted in Greece and Rome because of its resemblance to the cult of Demeter (Ceres), another great life-bringing goddess of the earth. One day her daughter Persephone, gaily picking flowers in the field, saw a magical plant. When she plucked it, the earth opened up and she was carried off to the underworld by Hades. Demeter set out in frantic search. At Eleusis she was informed of the abduction and, refusing wine, was given a magic potion (*kykeon*) to assuage her grief. She would not let earth bring forth the crops and herbs, and famine swept the land. Zeus promised that Persephone could return if she had not eaten the food of the dead. But Hades tricked her into eating a few seeds of a tasty red pomegranate, which doomed her to spend a few months of the year in his kingdom. Demeter, grateful that Persephone could return at least part of the time, brought forth the plants again and taught mankind the cultivation of cereal grains. And so the seasons slowly come and go, the daughter of earth vanishes beneath the ground for winter, only to reappear in spring, pale and chilly but ready to bloom into life.



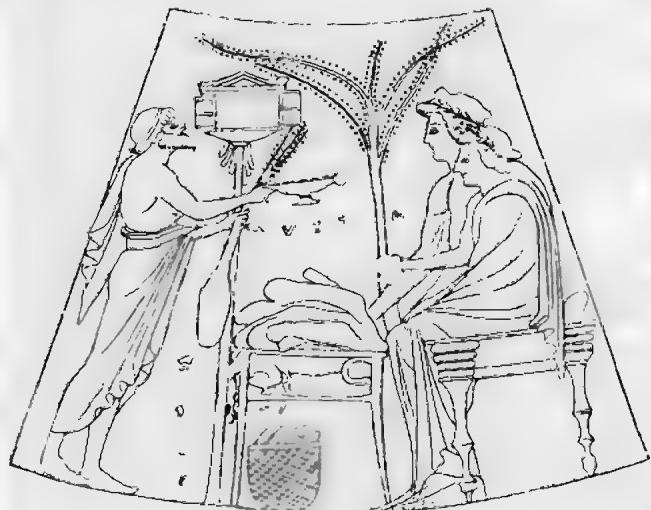
THE VENERABLE MYSTERY

"How right the Greeks were to hedge about this Mystery [of Eleusis], this imbibing of the potion, with secrecy and surveillance! What today is resolved into a mere drug, a tryptamine or lysergic acid derivative, was for him a prodigious miracle, inspiring in him poetry and philosophy and religion. Perhaps with all our modern knowledge we do not need the divine mushrooms any more. Or do we need them more than ever? Some are shocked that the key even to religion might be reduced to a mere drug. On the other hand, the drug is as mysterious as it ever was: like the wind it cometh we know not whence, nor why. Out of a mere drug comes the ineffable, comes ecstasy."

R. Gordon Wasson
"The Hallucinogenic Fungi of Mexico," 1961

This myth was the center of the Eleusinian Mysteries, the state religion of Athens during the Golden Age of Greece. A strict vow of silence about the mysteries was enforced, but some facts became known because part of the rites were held in public. Any Greek-man, woman or child, slave or free, and later even foreigners could be initiated. Candidates for membership were first inducted in the lesser mysteries in February and placed on probation for months, sometimes years, of secret instruction. Then they were admitted to the greater mysteries, celebrated for nine days in September-October. Finally, after ritual purification by fasting and bathing, the initiates carried an image of Iacchus, a howling god, in a grand procession from Athens to Eleusis, where certain sacred objects were revealed and explained.

Three thousand initiates file slowly into the great



Greek vase painting

hall at Eleusis to be reborn. Each has drunk the magic *kykeon*, which takes effect as the Hierophant, a priest in simple robes, guides them through the mysteries. A marriage is celebrated: certain sacred objects are shown; a mystic immortal birth is revealed. The initiates sing, "I have eaten from the timbrel, I have drunk from the cymbals, I have carried the grain-dish, I have gone down into the chamber of the bride." Crowned with garlands to signify their union with the gods, the worshipers are led, strangely solemn, to a magnificent feast.

What was the drink of the initiates? According to an ancient hymn to Demeter, the *kykeon* the goddess drank at Eleusis was barley groats in water, mixed with mint. Albert Hofmann and mythographer C. Kerenyi have examined these constituents for possible hallucinogenic effect. Toasted barley groats in water would produce malt and a sweet alcoholic drink after short fermentation—perhaps during the 14-mile walk from Athens to Eleusis. Moreover, fresh mint added to *kykeon* may have been psychoactive: scholars believe it was pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*), containing pulegone, which induces delirium in large doses. The combination might very well, as Hofmann and Kerenyi conclude, "have produced hallucinations in persons whose sensibility was heightened by fasting."

Plato, who was initiated, never revealed the secrets of Eleusis. But late in life, setting forth laws that might govern an ideal city-state, he discusses a hypothetical drug to induce sheer terror in a young man as a test of his mettle and a means of developing courage. Any number of solanaceous hallucinogens known to the Greeks could fit the bill. Demeter is often depicted in bas-relief holding poppies and sheaves of grain in her hands, so there is a possibility that opium was used. But the boldest theory has been proposed by poet Robert Graves, who listed the ingredients of ambrosia, nectar and *kykeon* in Greek and discovered that their initial letters spelled out, respectively, *myketa*, *myk* and *myka*. These are various cases of the Greek word *mykes*, meaning "mushroom."

Graves, Wasson and others have also suggested that hallucinogenic mushrooms may have been drunk in wine by the Maenads, worshipers of Dionysus, during their orgiastic revels. Though wine was well known in ancient Greece, Dionysus was not originally a member of the Olympian pantheon. There was something alien, something indisputably Asian, about his worship that led the Greeks to try to prohibit it at first. The myth of Dionysus exemplifies the historical failure of all such drug prohibition attempts.

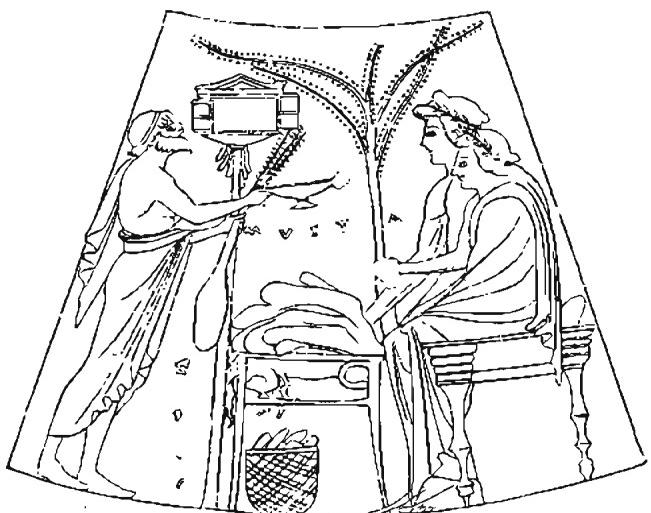
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What was the drink of the initiates? According to an ancient hymn to Demeter, the kykeon the goddess drank at Eleusis was barley groats in water, mixed with mint. Albert Hofmann and mythographer C. Kerenyi have examined these constituents for possible hallucinogenic effect. Toasted barley groats in water would produce malt and a sweet alcoholic drink after short fermentation—perhaps during the 14-mile walk from Athens to Eleusis. Moreover, fresh mint added to kykeon may have been psychoactive: scholars believe it was pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*), containing pulegone, which induces delirium in large doses. The combination might very well, as Hofmann and Kerenyi conclude, "have produced hallucinations in persons whose sensibility was heightened by fasting."

Plato, who was initiated, never revealed the secrets of Eleusis. But late in life, setting forth laws that might govern an ideal city-state, he discusses a hypothetical drug to induce sheer terror in a young man as a test of his mettle and a means of developing courage. Any number of solanaceous hallucinogens known to the Greeks could fit the bill. Demeter is often depicted in bas-relief holding poppies and sheaves of grain in her hands, so there is a possibility that opium was used. But the boldest theory has been proposed by poet Robert Graves, who listed the ingredients of ambrosia, nectar and kykeon in Greek and discovered that their initial letters spelled out, respectively, *myketo*, *myk* and *myka*. These are various cases of the Greek word *mykes*, meaning "mushroom."

Graves, Wasson and others have also suggested that hallucinogenic mushrooms may have been drunk in wine by the Maenads, worshipers of Dionysus, during their orgiastic revels. Though wine was well known in ancient Greece, Dionysus was not originally a member of the Olympian pantheon. There was something alien, something indisputably Asian, about his worship that led the Greeks to try to prohibit it at first. The myth of Dionysus exemplifies the historical failure of all such drug prohibition attempts.

O KING SOMA

"You speak like a holy man, you whose aura is holy,
you speak in truth, you whose act is true;
you speak according to the belief, O King Soma,
O Soma which the priest carefully prepares.
Flow, O liquor, for Indra all around!"

"High, with power that is real,
its flowing blends together;
together blend the fragrances of the fragrant,
purifying you by the formula, O wild god.
Flow, O liquor, for Indra all around!"

"There where the priest, O purified Soma,
speaking the language of poets,
is exalted by Soma, holding in his hand the stone,
creating ecstasy for himself through Soma.
Flow, O liquor, for Indra all around!"

"There where the light that cannot be extinguished is,
the world where the sun was placed;
in this immortal world, O clear Soma,
in this inexhaustible world place me!
Flow, O liquor, for Indra all around!"

Rig-Veda IX 113.
1500 B.C.

A long-haired, outlandishly dressed, effeminate young man showed up one day in a provincial Greek town, bringing with him from India and Asia strange and barbaric drug rites. He openly considered himself a god, and people flocked to turn on with his sacrament.. The town leader, Pentheus-a prim politician, moderate, concerned with his people's welfare-was most distressed at rumors of wild orgies in which members of his own family were taking part.. So he tossed the stranger in jail.. From deep within the prison cell, a voice was heard: "Kindle, flame of blazing lightning-Burn, burn the house of Pentheus to the ground!" There was a deafening explosion, lightning seared the jailhouse, and out stepped the young man, free. Calmly he offered to let Pentheus see one of these orgies himself and led him into the woods. Eventually the poor politician was torn to pieces by the Maenads, including his own mother.

Thus did Thebes learn to respect the god of wine, Dionysus, for that's who the shaggy stranger was: the mystic, half-demonic spirit of intoxication.



Demeter with her attributes-corn, snakes and opium

"The cardinal, the essentially dramatic, conviction of the religion of Dionysus," says Jane Ellen Harrison, is "that the worshipper can not only worship, but can become, can be, his god." The great lesson the Greeks learned from Dionysus is that the urge for intoxication, though dangerous, is universal and divine. No attempt to suppress the Dionysiac element of consciousness has ever succeeded, though well-meaning officials always try. ("Bacchanalian revelry" in bars is prohibited in California to this day.) The Greeks quickly raised Dionysus to the Olympian pantheon and worshiped this wild spirit, thereby taming him somewhat; and that, too-ritual drug regulation rather than prohibition-is a lesson most societies sooner or later find out.

The acceptance of Dionysus (Bacchus) had immeasurable impact on Greek and Roman, and therefore European, civilization. At the Theatre of Dionysus beneath the Acropolis, Greek drama developed out of spring festivals honoring him. The image of Iacchus, a god of shouting and tumult, closely related to Dionysus, was carried in the processions of the Eleusinian Mysteries. The Orphic Mysteries, too, seized upon the ecstatic fury of Dionysus worship and transformed it into

a mystical, ascetic cult of rebirth that influenced Pythagoras, Empedocles and other philosophers. For almost two thousand years the mystery cults ruled classical civilization.

And yet a higher mystery was soon to be revealed. Another young longhair appeared and claimed to be a god, this time among the Jews. There was a marriage in a small provincial town, and the man went there with his mother and disciples. The celebrants ran out of wine, and the man told them, "Fill up the jars with water." When they drew the water, it had magically changed into wine. "This, the first of his miracles, Jesus did at Cana in Galilee, and manifested his glory; and his disciples believed in him." (John 2:1-3.)

The last supper of Christ on earth, the great Christian drug ceremony, is expressed beautifully in the Episcopalian Book of Common Prayer. It happened at Passover. "For in the night in which he was betrayed, he took Bread; and when he had given thanks, he brake it, and gave it to his disciples, saying, Take, eat, this is my Body, which is given for you; Do this in remembrance of me. Likewise, after supper, he took the Cup; and when he had given thanks, he gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of this; for this is my blood of the



Antique bas-relief of Dionysus, Pan and a reveler

ST. PAUL ON THE MYSTERY OF CHRIST'S RESURRECTION

Lo! I tell you a mystery. We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet. For the trumpet shall sound, and the dead will be raised imperishable, and we shall be changed. For this perishable nature must put on the imperishable, and this mortal nature must put on immortality. When the perishable puts on the imperishable, and the mortal puts on immortality, then shall it come to pass the saying that is written:

"Death is swallowed up in victory."

"O death, where is thy victory?"

"O death, where is thy sting?"

1 Corinthians 15:51-55

New Testament, which is shed for you, and for many, for the remission of sins; Do this, as oft as ye shall drink it, in remembrance of me."

And so the ancient blood sacrifice, the dying god magically reborn, the wine rites of Egypt, Israel and Asia, became the holiest mystery of Christian belief. The Last Supper was easily called the agape, a direct link to the "love feasts" of the Orphics and Eleusinians. The mystery cults exercised considerable influence on Christianity. Openness about divine revelations invariably led to clashes with those pledged to eternal secrecy,

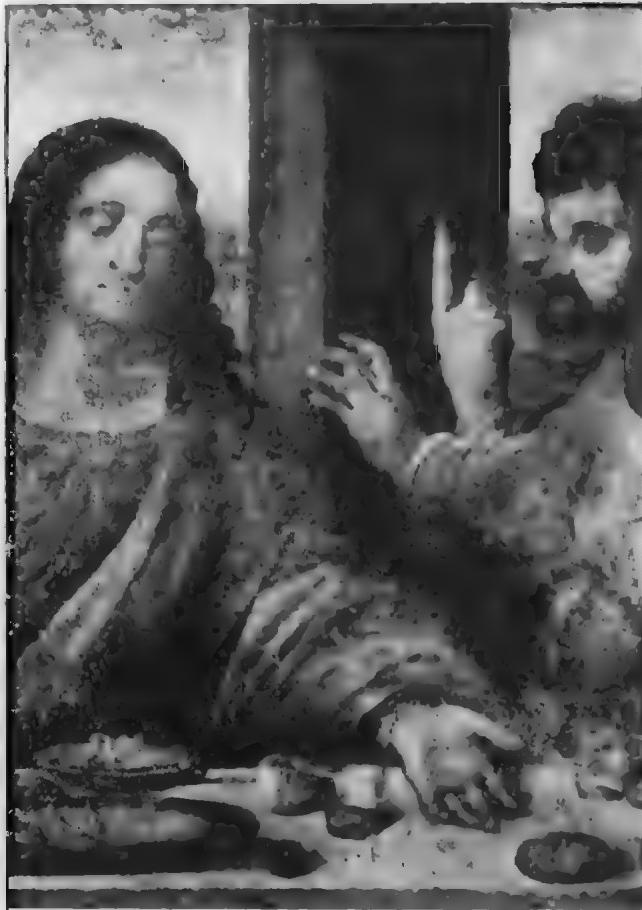


Dionysus

and the mystery cults were the most formidable rivals of the new religion.

But was it really new? John M. Allegro, a widely respected scholar of the Dead Sea Scrolls, has proposed that Christianity grew directly out of the Near Eastern mysteries, and that Christ was a code word covering the secret use of *Amanita muscaria* by early Christians. This conjecture, based largely on novel interpretations of difficult phrases in Sumerian and Akkadian, has not won wide acceptance because hardly anyone is competent to judge whether Allegro's translations are right or wrong.

The ending of the mysteries by invasions of the Goths (A.D. 395) during the collapse of the Roman Empire opened the doors for popular acceptance of Christianity. As the new faith spread through Europe in the ensuing centuries, it in turn drove the pagan mystery cults underground. The remnants of ancient shamanism survived only as Witchcraft, superstition and folklore-scornful epithets for the oldest religion on earth. To understand medieval European witchcraft in this context, it might be fruitful to notice the development of drug magic in other cultures where it flourished with less persecution.



The great Christian drug ceremony

In medieval India and Tibet, sorcerers in search of magic power (*siddhi*) glorified the use of a marijuana drink (*bhang*), parched grain and elements forbidden to orthodox Hindus and Buddhists-wine, meat and fish-in Tantric sex ceremonies derived from the ancient soma cult.. A circle of naked men and women is conducting an experiment on the central nervous system. They consecrate a bowl of *bhang* to Kali, goddess of terror and delight.. As the *bhang* begins to take effect, the worshipers mentally arouse the Kundalini-serpent coiled at the base of the spine, sending waves of energy up to the cortex. Each begins to feel the presence of divine power as they ritually consume grain, wine, fish and meat.. Bathing and adorning each other with scents and spices, the couples engage in sustained ritual copulation. Sparks shower for hours in this cosmic dance; the brain melts away; there are no separate men and women, only a golden aura of kinetic energy flowing in a circle round the room.

On Samoa and other South Pacific islands, kavakava (*Piper methysticum*) has been used religiously and socially for many ages. Legend

relates that the sun god gave kavakava to Tagaloa Vi, the first Samoan high chief. He taught a mortal, Pava, to prepare it by chewing the root and spitting the juice into a taro leaf. Pava's small son, however, laughed at this, and Tagaloa angrily cut the boy in two. Pava would not go on, so Tagaloa said, "Let us have a new kavakava ceremony." A bowl, strainer and fresh kavakava were brought.. When Pava had chewed and strained it, he offered the drink to Tagaloa, who poured it on the boy's fragmented body and uttered the word *soifua*, "life." The boy revived, and Tagaloa departed with the warning that children were not to play where kavakava was prepared, "for things belonging to high chiefs are sacred."

Kavakava is a refreshing hypnotic euphoriant that causes a tingling numbness. Drinking it is the first order of business at village council meetings, and an essential part of ceremonies honoring guests, births, marriages, deaths and other events. The Tagaloa legend suggests that it is a magic reserved for mature minds, and that fragmented elements of personality, subconscious fears, tensions and



Kali Ma, the "black mother"



Wringing the kava beverage

"You get out of the drug experience only what you put into it. The 'Otherworld' from which you seek illumination is, after all, only your own psyche."

Peter Furst
Flesh of the Gods, 1972

repressions may be mulled over and reintegrated in the kavakava trance. If so, this would explain its religious significance and its use in formal ritual to induce social cohesiveness among village leaders. It is believed that the stability of Samoan culture was brought about, at least in part, by centuries of kavakava use.

Persian Sufis love to recount the legend of the thirteenth-century discovery of hashish by an abstemious monk, Sheikh Haydar, who had been meditating in the monastery for ten years. One day, however, he went out in a state of depression. The midday sun was oppressively hot; there was no breeze, and every plant was motionless. Then Haydar came across this hashishab and noticed it swaying gently in the shimmering heat, as if



Carved kava bowl

A PARABLE OF A MUSLIM PRIEST

"A Muslim priest exhorting in the mosque against the use of *beng*, a plant of which the principle quality is to intoxicate and induce sleep, was so carried away with the violence of his discourse that a paper containing some of the prohibited drug which often enslaved him fell from his breast into the midst of his audience. The priest without loss of countenance cried immediately, 'There is the enemy, this demon of which I have told you; the force of my words has put it to flight, take care that in quelling me it does not hurl itself on one of you and possess him!' No one dared to touch it; after the sermon, the zealous sophist recovered his *beng*. One sees similar traits in all religions."

LACTON
translating Arabian manuscript ca. 950 A.D.

inebriated; he reflected that this must be so because of a secret it contained. He picked some and ate it, and when he returned, his face radiated energy and joy. Haydar took us out and told us to eat it, and when we returned to the monastery garden, we found an irrepressible joy and gladness in our hearts. He made us take an oath to conceal this from the common folk, but to always reveal it to Sufis: "God has granted you the privilege of knowing the secret of these leaves. When you eat them, your dense worries disappear and your exalted minds become polished. Therefore keep their trust and guard their secret!" He never stopped eating this hashish, day in and day out. We grew it for the Sufis in the monastery of Sheikh Haydar, and planted it around his tomb when he died.

Sorcerers and initiates of the Bwiti cult in Gabon revere the yellowish root of *Tabernanthe iboga* as a stimulant, hallucinogen and aphrodisiac. Legend has it that the god of creation dismembered a Pygmy at the beginning of time and scattered his parts in the jungle. The Pygmy's wife searched, and found iboga plants rising from her husband's flesh. The creator told her to eat the roots to attain supernatural powers and communicate with her dead husband's spirit. Since then iboga has had an honored place in religion among several tribes of west equatorial Africa.

Entrance into the secret cults is conditional on surviving a huge dose of the drug, which induces brightly colored visions, vomiting, convulsions and sometimes death. The experience of an initiate in the Congo: "Soon all his sinews stretch out in an extraordinary fashion. An epileptic madness seizes him, during which, unconscious, he mouths words, which when heard by the initiated ones, have a prophetic meaning and prove that the fetish has entered him." For

initiation into the Bwiti cult in Gabon it is necessary to have "seen Bwiti," i.e., experienced visions from a similar massive dose. Accounts include visions of great tumult, conversing with specific ancestors and walking or flying down a long road. Warriors take the drug in smaller doses to stay awake all night; women in certain cults endure similar initiation ordeals; lovers claim it as an aphrodisiac. Tribal historians use iboga in seeking information from the accumulated lore of generations of ancestors. Sorcerers take it themselves or administer it to patients to reveal the origin and cure for illness. Socially, the Bwiti cult helped unify tribes that once warred on each other, making a bulwark against Muslim, Christian and other outside encroachments. Some branches, however, have assimilated the Christian Eucharist, employing iboga for communion instead of bread and wine.



Iboga voters of the Fang Cult. in Gabon

All these magic drug cults of the Old World share certain common characteristics. Each was (or is) a treasured social institution; each was secret and exclusive, though large portions of the population were often involved; each required appropriate preparation and initiation; each focused on the exploration of consciousness with drugs; and each provided a shared experience, a sense of community cohesiveness, that proved invaluable in fending off external intrusions. Had witchcraft not been driven underground in medieval Europe, Western civilization might have developed similar very sophisticated rituals of drug-induced shared consciousness as well.

But Christianity restricted itself to symbolic rather than functional drug (wine) use and branded all other religious drug use as witchcraft and heresy. Even the great Christian mystics—John of Patmos, Joan of Arc, Meister Eckhart, Teresa of Avila, to name a few—had to prove to themselves and to the all-powerful Inquisition that their visions were "genuine," i.e., not drug-inspired, and even then they were often persecuted. The Church drew a thin line between demonic possession and mystic inspiration. To survive, mystics had to couch their experiences totally in acceptable Christian dogma. The great blind spot of Christianity, its hatred of witchcraft, made European civilization rigid and often stagnant and drove the most adventurous spirits crazy with guilt and fear of eternal damnation. It took over a thousand years of suffering, a renaissance of classical learning and the discovery of a new world to begin to shake Christendom loose, and dogmatic fanaticism against consciousness exploration with drugs is still very much with us today.

What, then, was witchcraft in this context of humiliating persecution? It was first and foremost a survival of shamanism, the dark underside of Christianity. The pagan mysteries endured in much-distorted form. Radiant Isis, for example, assumed traits of all the ancient goddesses from Demeter to Hecate and, cast out of Christian heaven, became the medieval anima mundi, or world-soul, a cosmic witch. (By and large, the witch-goddesses of classical and early medieval times were not stereotyped old hags but enchantingly beautiful women.) Her head was crowned with magic herbs, sheaves of grain and stinging snakes; her womb bore the crescent moon, emblem of fecundity; she stood on earth and reached up to the stars, a dark and fertile obverse of the Virgin Mary. In much the same way Frija, Odin's wife, the ancient Norse sky goddess with her magic wand, became the medieval witch riding through the night on her broom.

And what was the secret of the witches? It was the

I S I D I S

Magnæ Deorum Matris

APVLEIANA DESCRIPTIO.

Nomina varia

Iсидis.

Isis
Minerua
Venus
Iuno
Proserpina
Ceres
Diana
Rhea seu
Tellus
Pessinuncia
Rhamnusia
Bellona
Hecate
Luna
Polymor-
phus dæ-
mon.



Γοῖς πασδιχίς πε-
λύμαρ@ δάγ-
μων.
Μυεῖν μ@ φοίτε,
ύλη.

*Expl cariores sym-
bolorum Isidic.*

- A Diuinatatem, mun-
dum, orbes celestes
- BB Iter Luna Hexuo-
sum, & vim fecun-
datiūm notat.
- CC Tutulus, vini Lu-
nae in herbas, &
plantas.
- D Cereris symbolum,
Isis enim spicas in-
nenit.
- E Byscina vestis mul-
ticolor, multiforme
mem Lunæ faciem.
- F Innentio frumenti.
- G Dominium in om-
nia vegetabilia.
- H Radios lunares.
- I Genius Nili malo-
rum auerruncus.
- K Incrementa & de-
crementa Lunæ.
- L Humeetia, vis Lune.
- M Lunæ vis vietrix, &
vis diuinandi.
- N Dominium in hu-
mores & mare.
- O Terra symbolū, &
Medicina inuentrix.
- P Fecunditas, quæ se-
quirur terram irri-
gatam.
- Q Altorum Domina.
- R Oinnium nutritrix.
- S } Terra matisque
M } Domina.

Ἄρετ Θέου Μήτρα ταῦτη πολεῖσμ@ ΙΣΙΣ.

The medieval Isis

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WITCHES' TRIPS

"Witches, male and female, who have pact with the devil, anointing themselves with certain unguents and reciting certain words, are carried by night through the air to distant lands to do certain black magic. This illusion comes in two ways. Sometimes the devil really carries them to other houses and places, and what they see and do and say there really happens as they report it. At other times they do not leave their houses, but the devil enters them and deprives them of sense and they fall as dead and cold. And he represents to their fancies that they go to other houses and places and do and see and say such and such things. But nothing of this is true, though they think it to be, and though they relate many things of what passes there. And while they are thus dead and cold they have no more feeling than a corpse and may be scourged and burnt; but after the time agreed upon with the devil he leaves them, their senses are liberated, they arise well and merry, relate what they have done and bring news from other lands."

Ciruelo. 1628

quoted in Harner "Hallucinogens in European Witchcraft"

functional, rather than merely symbolic, use of drugs to tap into realms of consciousness forbidden to the orthodox. This was characterized by the Church as "a pact with the Devil." It was also the knowledge that drug plants, particularly solanaceous hallucinogens, could be effective not

only when ingested in witches' brews, but also when rubbed in the form of ointments on sensitive mucous membranes such as the vagina. The resulting drug-induced orgy of consciousness was the witches' Sabbat, the counterpart of the Judaeo-Christian Sabbath.

Recently Michael Harner has shown that the principal ingredients of witches' potions were henbane, mandrake, datura, belladonna and sometimes opium and hemp, dissolved in bat's blood, oil or occasionally human fat. (Bufotenine from the skin of toads may have entered the mixture, but its psychoactivity has been disputed.) Such concoctions were also the staples of shape-changing into werewolves or animal familiars-a remnant of shamanism. But unlike classical shamans, the witches established a different ritual, the Esbat, for "business meetings" that did not involve drugs. Harner concludes that this "separation of trance states from ritual operations may be largely due to the problems of coping with the particular hallucinogens they used."

In sum, from what we now know of the frenzied hallucinations produced by solanaceous plants, it appears that the essence of witchcraft was tripping. What the Church persecuted as blasphemy was in fact a psychedelic religion not



An Assembly of Witches by Dr. Johannes Geider von Keisersberg, 1517

allowed to bloom.

This legacy of persecution, the Inquisition, is what the explorers brought to the New World. Even at home the white invaders were totally intolerant of any sacraments other than alcohol. If the order of the day in Europe was the torture and murder of their own countrymen and countrywomen for using hallucinogens, think how doubly easy it was to massacre whole populations of native Americans who did the same thing. To the invaders, the American religions were nothing less than Devil worship, to be scourged forever from the face of the earth.

In fact, the conquerors ran into something much more powerful than European witchcraft-a series of full-blown, highly sophisticated, often brutal, ecstatic visionary religions. Much evidence indicates that these drug religions descended directly from Mesolithic shamanism that aboriginal Americans brought from Siberia 10,000 to 14,000 years ago. The conquest of the New World was indeed a cosmic struggle between priest and shaman, viewed by both sides as a war between good and evil, with the fate of the universe hanging in the balance.

How ironic, then, that the conquerors were received in many cases as gods. When the Tainos of Hispaniola discovered Columbus, they ran

"From my LSD experiments, including the very first terrifying one, I have received knowledge of not only one, but of an infinite number of realities. Depending upon the condition of our senses and psychic receptors we experience a different reality. I realized that the depth and richness of the inner and outer universe are immeasurable and inexhaustible, but that we have to return from these strange worlds to our homeland and live here in the reality that is provided by our normal, healthy senses. It's like astronauts returning from outer space flights: they must readjust to this planet."

Albert Hofmann
High Times, July 1976

away in terror screaming "Turey," which, in their Arawakan dialect, meant "from heaven."

Columbus found them to be a peace-loving tribe and dispatched some men to seek the Grand Khan of Cathay in a Cuban village. The sailors returned with no jewels, no splendors, no gold, but with an amazing plant that changed the world. Sure enough, it was a solanaceous drug.

A Taino chief had welcomed the men "with a firebrand in his hand," which he used to light an enormous cigar made of Nicotiana tabacum wrapped in a corn husk. The cigar, which the Tainos called tobacos, was smoked by putting it up one nostril, lighting it with a torch and inhaling



European depiction of witches doing the Devil's work



Peruvian "fantasy" pot



The pipe smoker of Palenque

two or three stiff tokes. Shamans employed it in religious ceremonies-among other things, to welcome these white men "from heaven"-and described their villages as "cities of splendor," which is just what Columbus wanted to hear, but couldn't see. Men and women also smoked *tobacos* socially for euphoria and to lessen fatigue. They tried to teach the Spaniards to stop every hour or so on a journey, light up and proceed great distances without getting tired, but the white men weren't much interested. Columbus later wrote, "the article that fails us most at this moment, and yet which we most want, is wine." The conflict between two very different drug cultures was taking shape. The result was the complete extermination of the Tainos within a few decades.

Tobacco was the supreme sacrament of most North American religions, and important in Central and South American shamanism as well. *N. tabacum*, early noted by explorers in Brazil, is considered the mildest species. *N. rustica*, which Sir Walter Raleigh took back to London from Virginia, is much stronger, as are the other species, such as *N. attenuata* and *N. bigelovii*, used widely in North America. Where tobacco was not originally found, as in the Orinoco delta of Venezuela, shamans would travel great distances to obtain it for use in initiation rituals to induce fantastic visions. Aside from nicotine, even commercial tobacco has harmala derivatives closely related to the hallucinogenic principle of yage' and Syrian rue. The evidence is not all in, but scholars are beginning to believe that raw tobacco may be a true hallucinogen.

The oldest representation of a smoker anywhere in the world is a fifth-century bas-relief found in the Palenque ruins of southern Mexico. It depicts a Mayan shaman in a jaguar cloak, crowned with tobacco leaves, sipping on a large cigar or tubular pipe. The Aztecs smoked cigarettes of tobacco in hollow reeds, and later used elbow-shaped pipes. The Plains tribes of North America developed the most elaborate tobacco religion: their most famous ceremonies-the vision quest, the Sun Dance and the ritual purification in Inipi lodges (larger, but strikingly similar to the Scythian hemp tents mentioned by Herodotus)-all involved strenuous tobacco smoking. Pipestone, Minnesota, from which the best pipe-bowl material came, was a sacred truce area during even the most deadly wars. For many tribes of the northern U.S. and Canada, the favorite smoking blend was kinnikinnik, a mixture of tobacco, sumac leaves and dogwood bark.

Tobacco was snuffed, chewed, eaten and drunk as well as smoked. In the Amazon, tobacco was and still is a primary snuffing material. Snuff pipes

THE GIFT OF THE SACRED PIPE

"Early one morning, very many winters ago, two Lakota [Sioux] were out hunting with their bows and arrows, and as they were standing on a hill looking for game, they saw in the distance ... a very beautiful woman, dressed in white buckskin, and bearing a bundle on her back ... [White Buffalo Cow Woman instructed the hunters to gather all the people in a large tipi, to which she returned the next day] ... She took from the bundle a pipe, and also a small round stone which she placed on the ground. Holding the pipe up with its stem to the heavens, she said: 'With this sacred pipe you will walk upon the Earth; for the Earth is your Grandmother and Mother, and She is sacred. Every step that is taken upon Her should be as a prayer. The bowl of this pipe is of red stone; it is the Earth. Carved in the stone and facing the center is this buffalo calf who represents all the four-leggeds who live upon your Mother. The stem of the pipe is of wood, and this represents all that grows upon the Earth. And these twelve feathers which hang here where the stem fits into the bowl are from Wanbli *Gateshby*, the Spotted Eagle, and they represent the eagle and all the wingeds of the air. All these peoples, and all the things of the universe, are joined to you who smoke the pipe—all send their voices to *Wahun-Tonka*, the Great Spirit. When you pray with this pipe, you pray for and with everything!'"

Black Elk, Oglala Sioux
in *The Sacred Pipe*, 1953

(probably for tobacco) date back to about 1500 B.C. in Guerrero, Mexico. The Aztecs mixed *piciett*, a bright green powder of *N. rustica*, with lime, stuck the wad between teeth and gums and sucked it. Nevada and California Indians ground tobacco on a stone mortar with lime and water and licked it off the pestle; natives on the northwest coast of Canada mixed lime with tobacco in pellets dissolved in the mouth. In the southeastern U.S., Creek Indians added tobacco to a sacred emetic called "black drink," whose main ingredient was Hex cassine leaves. Rich in caffeine and tannic acid (like its relative *I. paraguayensis*, from which mate tea is made in South America), this bitter brew induced immediate vomiting, but left the shaman or warrior feeling high, clean and ready for action.

Columbus also noticed the Tainos of Haiti sniffing a "dust" that made them "become like drunken men." During his second voyage he hired Friar Ramon Pane to investigate native customs. Pane soon found out that this powder, *cohooba*, was snuffed through Y-shaped tubes by chiefs and shamans to communicate with spirits and predict the future: "Consider what a state their brains are in, because they say the cabins seem to them to be turned upside down and that men are walking with their feet in the air."

The use of this snuff, made from beans of



Early European idea of New World tobacco smoking

COHOBA

"The powder, the ceremonies and the procedure, [the Indians of Hispaniola, which is now Haiti and the Dominican Republic) called cohoba ... in their language. This intoxication caused them to babble confusedly, or talk like the Germans. They talked I do not know what about or with what words. This powder put them in a state to converse with the statues and oracles, or rather, with the enemy of human nature. Thus they revealed secrets, prophesized or forewarned; thus they heard or knew whether any fortune, misfortune or harm would befall them. Thus it was when the priest alone prepared himself to speak and the statues were to talk to him."

Fray Bartolome de las Casas (1474-1566)
Apologetic History of the Indies

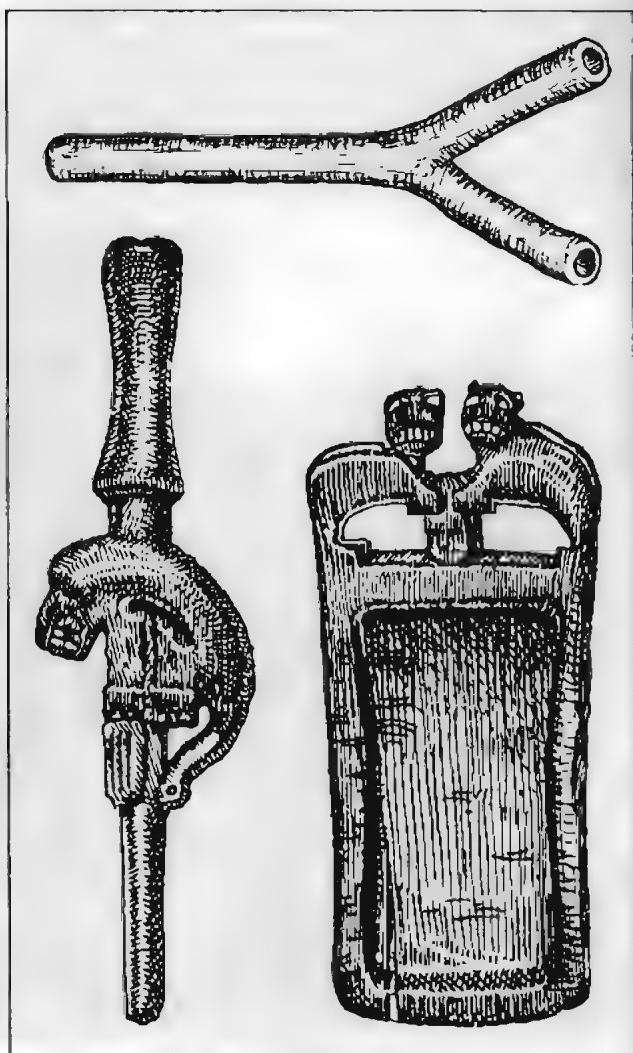
Anadenanthera peregrina, was probably brought to the West Indies by early migrants from the Orinoco basin, where it was called yopo or niopo. Its main ingredients are the powerful tryptamines DMT, MMT and 5-MeO-DMT, as well as



Indian inhaling hallucinogenic snuff

beta-carbolines that trigger the tryptamines, and bufotenine (5-OH-DMT), which may not contribute to its hallucinogenic effect. A similar snuff from *A. colubrina* was anciently used under the names *viúca*, *huilca* and *cebil* in Peru, Bolivia and Argentina. Snuff tubes and trays from about 1500 B.C. have been found in Peru, and a supernatural hunting scene with a deer caught in a *viúca* tree on a Mochica vessel from Peru (c. A.D. 500) instantly recalls the ancient Eurasian shamanistic association between deer and hallucinogens.

Another snuff used in the northwest Amazon of Brazil and Colombia, and in the Orinoco headwaters of Venezuela, since ancient times comes from several species of a quite different jungle tree, *virola*, but has the same tryptamines and beta-carbolines (excluding bufotenine) as yopo. Virola snuffs are variously called *epéne*, *paricé*, *yakee* and *yato*, and are usually mixed with plant ashes and other additives. Bright-red oozing resin is scraped off the inner bark of *virola*,



Snuffing paraphernalia

dried or boiled down to a sediment, pulverized, mixed with ashes and blown into the nostrils through long tubes. The DMT effect is almost immediate.

In some regions use of this magical snuff is restricted to shamans, who take it to see spirit forces, either "little people" or greatly enlarged giants, who control human destiny. Elsewhere it is employed by all adult males, and sometimes even taken by individuals just to get stoned. According to Schultes, many Waïka tribes conduct an annual funeral ceremony for those who have died the previous year, involving all the men and older boys of the village. They blow enormous quantities of snuff into each other's nostrils, gesticulate wildly, brandish weapons, shout and sing and pound each other's chests with fists or clubs, often drawing blood: "the effects of the narcotic are so strong that the men do not flinch or show signs of pain."

Jesuit missionaries in the Amazon occasionally

mentioned a "diabolic brew" used by seventeenth-century Indians for divination, but not until the mid-nineteenth century did explorers realize that it was another major hallucinogen, variously known as *ycje* (*yage*), *ayahuasca*, *natema* or *caapi*. Richard Spruce was invited to drink *caapi* during a "Feast of Gifts" in a Brazilian village on the Rio Vaupes' in 1852. Noting its effects ("The Indian turns deadly pale, trembles in every limb and horror is in his aspect. Suddenly ... he bursts into a perspiration, and seems possessed with reckless fury ..."), Spruce was determined to try some. He succeeded in downing a cupful, but the festival leader, anxious that the white man should try all their favorite drugs, plied him with mandioc beer, a two-foot-long cigar (Spruce had never smoked tobacco) and a large cup of palm wine.

Overcome with "a strong inclination to vomit," Spruce retired to a hammock, drank coffee and passed out. He was sufficiently impressed, however, to gather specimens of the jungle liana to



Blowing virola snuff



Gold coca container from ancient Peru

send back to England for analysis. Later he noted its use among Orinoco tribes who not only drank the "nauseous beverage," but also chewed the dried stem. In Ecuador he found the same substance under a different name, *ayahuasca*, or "dead man's vine."

Throughout western South America, coca was used ceremonially from the most ancient periods. Applied externally, it was an excellent local anesthetic for surgical operations like trephining the skull. When "chewed," i.e., packed in the cheek with shell lime or plant ashes and slowly sucked, it was the constant stimulant of warriors, hunters and runners.

Certain tribes in the northwestern Amazon of Colombia snort coca snuff, often mixed with tobacco or plant ashes. Apparently, use of coca in northern South America goes back well before the conquest, for Amerigo Vespucci found the natives of Margarita Island, off the coast of Venezuela, chewing coca in the traditional fashion in 1499. Interestingly, at the same site, Huaca Prieta, on the north coast of Peru where the earliest snuffing implements were found, archeologists have unearthed cord bags containing leaves, dried flowers and a chewed quid of coca. These are dated about 1500 B.C., but the area was inhabited for perhaps a thousand years before that..

The Incas made this divine plant the essential sacrament of their sun religion and restricted its use considerably. According to Inca legend, the flashing white star Spica in the constellation Virgo was "Mama Coca." At the beginning of time, the children of the sun gave the supernatural plant to the first Inca, Manco Capac, to "satisfy the hungry, provide the weary and fainting with new vigor and cause the unhappy to forget their miseries." Inca rulers were direct descendants of the sun, and no one could use coca without their permission. Since no one could enter the sun temples without coca in their mouths, Inca chiefs and high priests had a monopoly on coca as well as religion. Likewise only women such as the queen of the reigning Inca could use coca; women were daughters of the moon, Mama Quilla, the goddess of love who held coca sprays in her hands.

Permission to use coca and enter the Inca religion was granted to chiefs of tribes who submitted to Inca rule and given to great warriors and others, like the fabled relay runners who could carry messages 150 miles in a day. Thus coca was inextricably bound up in the establishment of Inca control over much of western South America before the Spanish arrived. It also probably had something to do with the building of irrigated farm terraces, massive temples and other public

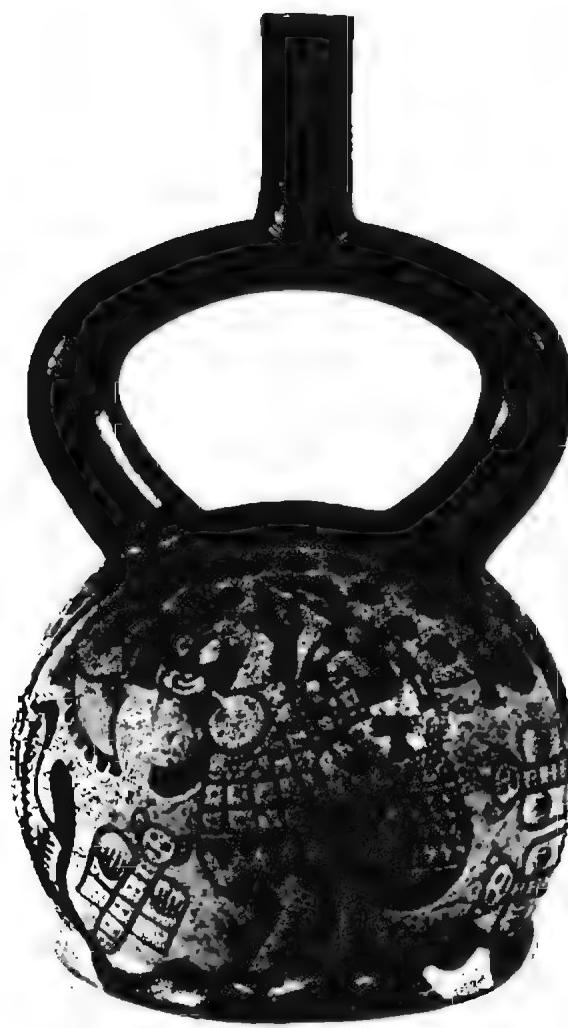
works like the incredible Inca road system. We may even assume it was what gave the Incas their divine powers: the Incas certainly thought so.

Unlike aboriginal shamanism, Inca state religion was extremely hierarchical. The grand Inca appointed a chief high priest (*villac-umu*) who held office for life and in turn appointed the lesser priests. Each province had its chief priest (*villac*), and no ceremony was complete unless this official blessed it by throwing coca to the four cardinal points. Beneath him were soothsayers, doctors and subalterns of all kinds, including the *vira-piricue*, whose duty it was to offer coca into the fire and foretell events from the curling of its smoke. Coca was involved in every aspect of Andean life from birth (under Mama Quilla's tutelage) to burial. The rigorous ordeal of initiation into manhood was climaxed by investment with the warrior's sling and coca bag.

Coca was (and still is) the indispensable treatment for mountain sickness among all who traveled the high Andes and was preferred above all other drugs for treatment of malaria. Bags of coca were conventionally deposited in graves with the mummies of important persons and sacrificial victims to nourish the departed spirits during their voyage into the beyond.

The Spanish, of course, were appalled. Pizarro executed the grand Inca Atahualpa and melted down all gold, including the models of coca shrubs in the gold-walled Temple of the Sun. In 1569 all the Inquisition bishops of South America banned coca as "a demonic delusion." The Spanish refused to believe that coca had real effect and attributed "what is done to the compact the Indians have with the Devil." But soon they discovered that the natives could endure forced labor and be more productive if allowed to chew coca, and its cultivation and use were encouraged. Wages were paid in coca; taxes were collected in coca; the divine plant became slave money. Tithes of one-tenth of the coca crop were imposed by the Church, and soon most of the revenue of the bishops of Cuzco was derived from coca.

The Spanish destroyed many of the historical records and artifacts of the Inca empire in an attempt to wipe out native religion and culture, and so less is known about pre-Colombian use of other drugs in western South America. Maize beer (*chicha*) was, of course, familiar, though the Spaniards preferred wine. Hallucinogenic tree daturas (subgenus *Brugmansia*) were widely employed throughout the Andes for divination, prophecy and communication with the dead. Witch doctors in a valley of Chile used another solanaceous plant, *Latua pubifloru*, for sorcery, and the Mapuche Indians of Chile smoked *Lobelia*



*Supernatural hunting scene on Peruvian vessel
Peruvian pot showing users of coca*

A CONTEMPORARY CURANDERO ON THE
EFFECTS OF SAN PEDRO CACTUS

"First a slight dizziness that one hardly notices. And then a great vision, a clearing of all the faculties of the individual... It produces a light numbness in the body and afterward a tranquility. And then comes a detachment, a type of visual force in the individual inclusive of all the senses: seeing, hearing, smelling, touching, etc.-all the senses, including the sixth sense, the telepathic sense of transmitting oneself across time and matter San Pedro tends to reach the subconscious

"The subconscious is a superior part [of man] ... a kind of bag where the individual has stored all his memories, all his valuations One must try ... to make the individual 'jump out' of his conscious mind. That is the principal task of curanderismo. By means of the magical plants and the chants and the search for the roots of the problem, the subconscious of the individual is opened like a flower, and it releases these blockages. All by itself it tells things. A very practical manner ... which was known to the ancients [of Peru]."

Cnlvaoz, a Peruvian curandero,
as told to Douglas Sharon
in "The San Pedro Cactus in Peruvian Folk Healing," 1972

tupa ("devil's tobacco") and used the fruits of *Gomortega keule* as an intoxicant.

San Pedro cactus, *Trichocereus pachanoi*, was the main ingredient of a drink called *cimora* in Peru that would allegedly allow a sorcerer to invade another person's soul and take over his identity. Use of this mescaline-containing cactus dates back at least 3,000 years. It was another early hallucinogen associated with the jaguar cult and is still widely employed in Peruvian folk healing.

It was in Mexico, however, that the conquistadores confronted the most highly developed (and brutal) psychedelic religion of all time. Montezuma thought Cortes might be a representative of the god Quetzalcoatl, so he welcomed him in 1519 with gold, pearls, fine clothing and sacred drugs. He ordered his priests to prepare certain potions, which Cortes scorned as "bewitched food." Had Cortes eaten it, the fate of the world might have been changed.

The slaughter with which Cortes repaid Montezuma's kindness is well known, but the religious reason behind it is less recognized. Imagine the cultural collision between the Spanish Catholics, who regarded wine as the blood of Christ, and the Aztecs, who regarded hallucinogenic mushrooms as *teonanacatl*-"God's flesh." The Spaniards discerned many resemblances between Christianity and Aztec religion, which led them to conclude that the

latter was counterfeit, a delusion of the Devil to lead the natives to their own destruction. Thus the conquerors rationalized that the slaughter of the Aztecs was the means to their salvation!

The Aztec state religion, like that of the Incas, was hierarchical, with all the hallucinogenic plants of Mexico used by different orders of priests. Among the sacred drugs were two cultivated tobaccos, *Nicotiana rustico* and *N. tabacum*, both snuffed and smoked. Bitter, frothy chocolate was the court aphrodisiac and the only beverage Montezuma drank daily; it was "food of the gods," a title that persists in its botanical name, *Theobrom a cacao*. Cacao beans were also used as money.

A cult revolved around the maguey, or century plant (*Agave*), which provided food, paper, clothing, roof thatching and a strong beer, pulque. The Aztecs called the plant *mexcalli* (from which *mezcal* for the drink is derived) and personified it as the goddess Mayahuel, whose 400 sons were rabbits representing degrees of intoxication. "Two Rabbit" was a god of exalted consciousness, while "400 Rabbit" stood for complete drunkenness, punishable by a beating on the first offense and death on the second. Additives rendered agave drinks more potent: highly toxic mescal beans (*Sophora secundiflora*), for instance, were put into mezcal. Tequila is now made from agave. Contemporary sorcerers now crush morning-glory seeds in pulque.

A major Aztec hallucinogen was *ololiuqui*, identified in 1939 as a drink made from crushed morning-glory seeds (*Rivea corymbosa*) by Schultes and Reko, who found it being used by a Zapotec witch doctor in Oaxaca. Black seeds of another morning-glory, *Ipomoea violacea*, are also employed by the Zapotecs, and Wasson has suggested that these might have been the Aztec "black sacrament" *tlitlitzin*. In 1960, scientists were flabbergasted to learn from Albert Hofmann that these seeds contained lysergic acid amides.

The early chroniclers were also amazed, and not a little frightened, by this drink that produces lethargy as well as visions. One wrote, "the natives ... communicate with the Devil. .. when they become intoxicated with *ololiuqui*, and they are deceived by the various hallucinations which they attribute to the deity which they say resides in the seeds." Others commented on the numbing effects of the drug. Aztec sorcerers were said to make an ointment of *ololiuqui*, tobacco and poisonous insects that, when rubbed on the body, made them lose all fear. It is suspected that living human victims sacrificed to Aztec gods were smeared with this paste before their hearts were torn out, and perhaps that high priests took it to

MORNING GLORY VISIONS

"They attribute the visions to the deity which they say resides in these seeds, known as *ololiuhqui* or *cuexpalli*. It is remarkable how much faith these natives have in this seed, for, when they drink it, they consult it as an oracle to learn many things that they wish to know, especially those which are beyond the power of the human mind to penetrate, as for example, to learn the cause of an illness which they attribute to witchcraft They wish to know this or find out about other things such as stolen articles, future aggressors. They consult this seed through the medium of their deceiving doctors, some of whom practice *ololiuhqui*-drinking as a profession. If a doctor who does not practice *ololiuhqui*-drinking wishes to free a patient of some trouble, he advises the patient himself to partake of the seeds Finally, the one drinking the *ololiuhqui* ... must seduce himself in a room alone, mostly the doctor's parlor. No one must enter the room during the time of the divination, that is, during the time the consulting person is out of his mind. He who is consulting the seeds believes that the *ololiuhqui* is revealing what he wants to know

"For this reason they venerate and fear these plants [*ololiuhqui* and peyote] so much that they do all in their power so that the use of the plants does not come to the attention of the ecclesiastical authorities."

B. Hernando Ruiz de Alarcon,
seventeenth century

inure themselves to the hideous rites.

The Aztecs referred to datura as "sister of *ololiuqui*," naming the plant *nacazcul* or *tolohuaxihuitl* and the drink prepared from it *toloatzin*. These names have survived in modern Mexico as *toloache*. European species of datura were long familiar to Inquisition priests as witches' drugs; American species were cast in the same shadow, with some justification. The Chibchas of pre-conquest Colombia stupefied the wives and slaves of dead chiefs with datura in beer before they were buried alive; the Aztecs may have done the same with sacrificial victims.

The king of Spain's personal physician, Francisco Hernández, noted the medical and ritual uses of datura among Aztec sorcerers and warned that excessive use could produce madness, "an alienation of the mind, visions and deliriums." He also said its pulverized seed mixed with resin and smeared on bird feather splints "excellently solders and sets broken bones" of patients in hot vapor baths. Throughout Mexico and the southern U.S., various species of datura were commonly employed in the initiation ordeals of young men. According to Aztec mythology, their capital city Tenochtitlán had been established near a rock

where their ancestors had beheld a "tuna" (cactus, probably prickly pear) with a royal eagle holding a serpent in its talons perched on top. Because of this, cacti were especially sacred to the Aztecs, and one above all others: *peyotl*. It is not known when peyote (*Lophophora williamsii*) was first employed as a sacrament; use of "mescal beans" (*Sophora secundiflora*) predates it considerably in Mexico and Texas, going back about 10,000 years. The Spanish Friar Bernardino de Sahagún, doubtless retelling Aztec belief, states that the Chichimecs, a barbarous northern race who preceded the Aztecs into the valley of Mexico about the twelfth century, "were the first to discover and use the root which they called *peyotl*." A Oaxacan snuff pipe in the form of a deer holding peyote in his mouth, however, is dated 300-100 B.C. showing that peyote was probably involved in shamanism at least that early. A modern legend of peyote's discovery has it that a pregnant woman lost her way in the desert, had her child and collapsed in despair. A voice commanded her to eat the cactus growing beside her. She did, and with renewed strength found her way back to her tribe, bringing the magic plant with her. Peyote's most famous use is to find lost objects through visions.

Hernández was quite specific: "Miraculous properties are attributed to this root... those who eat it will be able to foresee and predict everything, such as whether they should attack the enemy on the following day or rather wait for favorable times; or who had stolen a utensil, or other matters of like nature" Another cleric confirmed that they "eat peyote, lose their senses, see visions of terrifying sights like the Devil and were able to prophesy the future." Inquisition priests were anxious to stamp out this "satanic trickery."

The crowning sacraments of Aztec religion were the magic mushrooms-14 or more species of at least two genera, *Psilocybe* and *Conocybe*. These were *teonanácatl*, "mushrooms of the gods" or "flesh of the gods." (The resemblance between Nahuatl *teo*, "god," and the Greek root *theo*, meaning the same, deeply impressed the Spanish and was further "proof" that Aztec religion was a demonic counterfeit of Christianity.) Religious use of mushrooms dates back to prehistoric times, perhaps even to that remote era when paleo-Siberian shamans crossed the land bridge between Siberia and Alaska and slowly, over centuries, worked their way south. Mexican frescoes from about A.D. 300 depict mushroom worship, and "mushroom stones" from highland Maya civilizations in Mexico and Guatemala are dated at 1000 B.C. or earlier.

"... in 1959, I tried LSD-25 again In the course of two experiments I was amazed and somewhat embarrassed to find myself going through states of consciousness that corresponded precisely with every description of major mystical experiences that I had ever read. Furthermore, they exceeded both in depth and in peculiar quality of unexpectedness the three "natural and spontaneous" experiences of this kind that had happened to me in previous years."

Alan Watts

"Psychedelics, and Religious Experience," 1968

It is said that Montezuma celebrated his coronation as emperor of the world in 1502 with a public mushroom festival in which even strangers from far-flung provinces were invited to participate. Normally, however, mushroom ceremonies were secret, reserved for nobles and priests and held at night to escape the prying eyes of outsiders. Sahagun has given us an eloquent account of one such ceremony he managed to observe. Because the Spanish saw witchcraft everywhere, it was impossible to be very detailed about Aztec rituals or their significance, but Hernandez reported that three types of mushrooms of varying toxicity and expense were used, the most desirable being "sought with night-long vigils, awesome and terrifying."

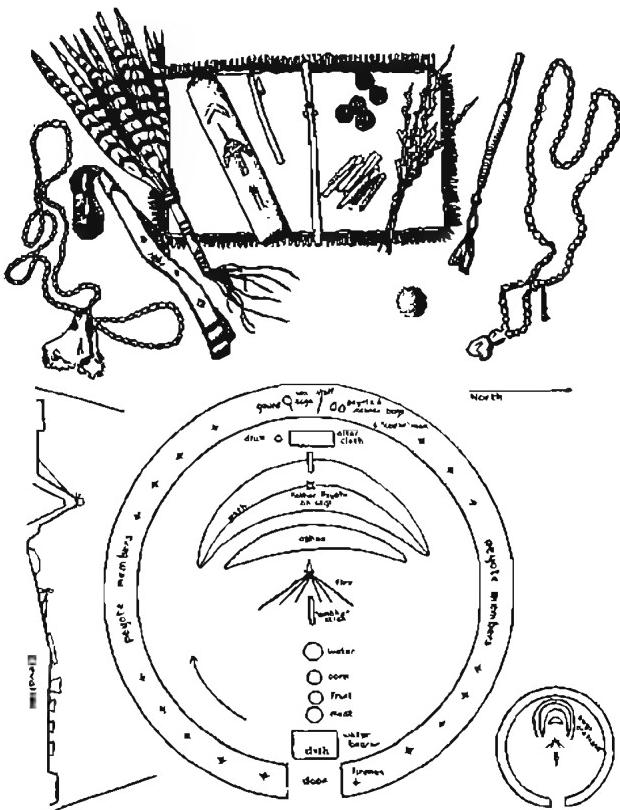
Many of the Aztec hallucinogens, according to Wasson and Schultes, appear on the great statue of Xochipilli, "Prince of Flowers," that now stands in the National Anthropological Museum in Mexico City. Most prominent are stylized *Psilocybe* mushroom caps on the god's headdress, earlobes, knees, right arm and around his pedestal. His chest is garlanded with closed morning-glory flowers, which open up in carvings on both thighs. On Xochipilli's right thigh is a tobacco flower, repeated on the left forearm. A bud and flower of sinicuichi (*Heimia salicetolia*) may be represented on Xochipilli's back and right leg, while another auditory hallucinogen, *Calea zacatechichi*, has been tentatively identified on his left torso. All in all, it seems that the "Prince of Flowers" was the ecstatic Aztec god of psychedelic plants.

The Spaniards lost no time in removing the "diabolic" Aztec religion from the face of the planet. An office of the Inquisition was established in Mexico in 1541, scarcely 20 years after Cortez had butchered the Aztec aristocracy. But the mushrooms and other sacred plants grew everywhere and it was hard to keep people from eating them secretly. At last in 1574 the Inquisitioners set up a final purge, the *auto-da-fe*. This "act of the faith" was precisely the mechanism for witch-hunting in Europe: exposure, trial by ordeal and judgment of heretics

by Church officials whose sentences-usually death by fire or hanging-were carried out by civil authorities. "It is no wonder," as Dr. Steven Pollock has said, "that the mushroom cults went into hiding, not to be rediscovered until the twentieth century."

Thus was Aztec sacrifice replaced with blood-drenched Christianity through psychedelic genocide. And just as Christianity had once survived by adopting certain elements of the mystery cults, so the hallucinogenic religions remained secretly alive in Christian guise.

Peyote is the central sacrament of the Native American Church, whose litanies are couched in Christian terms, but whose rituals are unmistakably Indian. Chief among the ritual objects displayed on the altar at a traditional Saturday night peyote meeting is Father Peyote, a superbly formed button often passed down through generations. It is the medium for direct communication with God. Up to 30 peyote buttons apiece are consumed at intervals by members under the direction of an experienced "road man" who leads the ceremony. The road man's robes are adorned with mescal beans and other ancient accoutrements. Tobacco smoking is a ritual adjunct to the service, the road man lighting cigarettes with a torch. A fire tended by "fire



Peyote paraphernalia

Arrangement of interior of tepee for a Kiowa peyote meeting



Xochipilli, "Prince of Flowers"

Xochipilli and his twin Xochiquetzal



"man" burns all night, while "drummer man" keeps up the rhythmic beats, chanting and singing.

Whites are generally not admitted to Native American Church ceremonies, not only because the government wishes to keep people away from hallucinogens, but also because church leaders wish to protect their rituals from massive outside intrusions. For similar reasons, Mexican curanderos have long been reluctant to expose their rituals to any but the most trusted whites. Anthropologists have described peyote use among the Huichol, Cora, Tarahumara and other tribes since the 1880s. Serious students like Schultes have been admitted to shamanistic rites in the Amazon as well as Mexico since the late 1930s.

In 1955, the courageous Mazatec curandera Maria Sabina of Huautla de Jimenez in Oaxaca broke through this cultural prohibition by allowing Wasson and others to participate in magic

mushroom ceremonies. Her act of faith—the exact opposite of the Inquisitioners' auto-da-fe in 1574—has had profound consequences. Just as many feared, Oaxaca soon swarmed with whites seeking mushrooms, forcing the healers to be ultraselective once more. But in a larger sense, the studies of Wasson and many others have contributed immensely to the understanding of hallucinogenic religions throughout the world. Maria Sabina opened a door that had been closed for almost four centuries, and it is to be most earnestly hoped that the doors to infinite consciousness will never be closed again.

Interested white people have tried to establish religions using native hallucinogens, such as the Church of the Awakening, founded by John and Louisa Aiken in New Mexico in 1963. With the advent of the psychedelic Sixties, many attempts were made to establish contemporary cults using



Peyote prayer meeting

THE DRAMA OF LIFE

"The thing that was important was something that might be called a cosmological commitment. . It was a powerful motive to create meaning and to leave a testament of the meaning which that individual found in the world, and in himself in relation to the world. This motive emerged in many ways, but we came across it over and over again when we compared highly creative individuals with those of equal intellectual ability as measured by the IQ tests, but of less actual creative ability. The intense motivation having to do with this making of meaning—or finding meaning and communicating it in one form or another—was the most important difference between our criterion and control groups

"I think that as a result of the psychedelic experience there's a heightened sense of the drama of life, including its brevity, and a realization both of the importance of one's individual life and of the fact that a sacred task has been given to the individual in the development of the self.

Dr. Frank Barron

in LSD: *The Problem-Solving Psychedelic*, 1967

synthetics as well as plant hallucinogens: the two most famous examples were Dr. Timothy Leary's League for Spiritual Discovery and Art Kleps's Neo-American Church. Under conditions of extreme legal persecution, most were doomed to failure. Secret use of hallucinatory agents among close-knit circles of friends is widespread not only in America but throughout the world. Such circles are the very stuff of which mystery religions are made.

And so, it seems, we have come full circle in many thousand years. We have crossed the bridges to other worlds countless times—Siberia to Alaska, Spain to Mexico and now, Earth to the stars. We journey toward the rising sun, and know not what we'll find along the way (*Fantastic Journey*). Most of the ancient sacraments of the world are still in use, often profanely, sometimes in genuine spiritual endeavor, but always with that touch of the miraculous that has characterized the magic drugs since time began.



Witchcraft in 1954



3. PSYQIOACTIVE HERBS AND PLANTS

The world was transformed. Everything became bright. I moved very fast. Not my body but my eye spirit ... I saw ... I came down the trail to the village. There was much noise, the sound of people laughing. They were dancing Kocho, the fertility dance. Everybody was laughing. Many of the women were pregnant. I was happy. I knew we would be well and have plenty to eat."

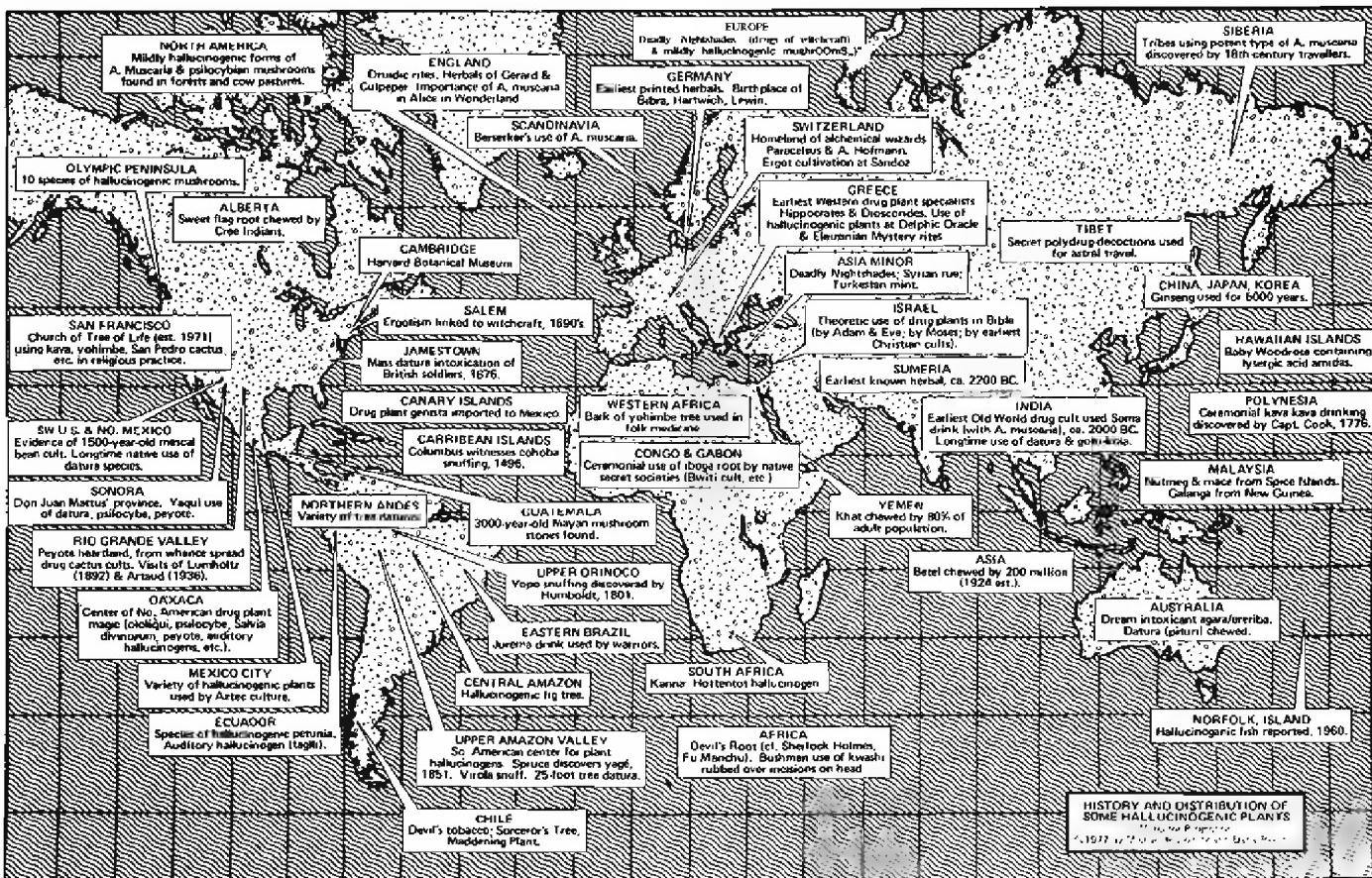
Amazonian Indian reporting yage intoxication

Psychoactive vegetation flourishes all over this planet-on jungle riverbanks, in deep woods and in deserts, on mountain slopes and along roads and highways, in places where people throw their garbage and where they tend their gardens and house plants. Empirical knowledge of the mind-altering uses of certain plants is ancient, vast, complex-and still fragmentary. Seeds, leaves, stems, barks, fruits, flowers and roots are chewed, sucked, eaten, smoked, snorted, drunk and rubbed on the body, singly or in combination. Natural substances and decoctions made from them are used as diagnostic and healing agents in folk medicine, as sacramental and catalytic agents in religious, magical or social rituals, for their nutritional value, for the gaining of supernatural powers and as a means of satisfying mankind's persistent craving for euphoria.

Psychoactive plants are the basis of Western medicine, and today still comprise the entire

pharmacopoeia of primitive societies. The first record of the medicinal use of plants is a Sumerian herbal of 2200 B.C. Hippocrates listed some 200 herbs and other plants in common use as curative agents in the fifth century B.C. The first century A.D. herbal of Dioscorides, which was the classical basis for the *materia medica* of Europe through the Renaissance, increased the number to about 600.

During the Dark Ages, when superstition was rampant, herbal folklore was rich with tales of divine origins and magical attributes. This material found its way into the systematic compilations of the Middle Ages, which resulted in the first printed herbals in the late 1400s. According to the Doctrine of Signatures, for example, there existed a resemblance between the curative plant and the disease-e.g., feverwort-or between the plant and the part of the body afflicted-e.g., heartsease. Also widely accepted was the existence of astrological relationships between planets and parts of the body-e.g., Aries rules the head. A sense of the "aliveness" of plants was highly developed, and people evolved elaborate rituals. Expendable dogs were used to uproot the shrieking mandrake. Men and women practiced Tantric sex while engaged in preparing and brewing ingredients of soma. If the chicory plant were cut with a gold blade at noon and midnight on St. James' Day, without a word being spoken, then it could be used to render you invisible and lead you to buried treasure.



Vision of New World vegetation

Herbals such as Culpeper's went through hundreds of editions, supplying household remedies to generations, but it was the witches of Europe who learned and practiced herbal magic and knew firsthand the direct effects of hallucinogenic substances. The witches, of course, were violently persecuted, as were the Indian shamans and medicine men of the New World for their deification of plants and their pagan rituals. Modern science became increasingly technical, analytical and antimagical in dealing with illness and disease: the spirit or deity residing in the plant turned out to be a chemical compound. Gradually herbs lost their status as curatives in Western medicine, to be replaced by an arsenal of pharmaceutical preparations-tinctures, extracts, synthetics. In the nineteenth century digitalis was extracted from foxglove, morphine from the opium poppy, quinine from the bark of the cinchona tree, cocaine from the coca leaf. Scientific investigators, such as Ernst von Bibra and M. C. Cooke in the nineteenth century and Carl Hartwich, Louis Lewin and Richard E. Schultes in the twentieth, have presented systematic overviews of the stimulant, sedative and hallucinogenic resources of the plant kingdom.

Meanwhile, the ritual use of plant hallucinogens, so forcefully suppressed and in some cases replaced by the alcoholic beverages of the white Christian culture, survived through secret underground practice, or because the remoteness of a tribe helped the rituals escape detection. A new generation of "ethnobotanists" and cultural anthropologists discovered the surviving cults and the magical plants. Many young people whose drugs of choice were suppressed by modern society strongly identified with Native American

AN ANCIENT MUSHROOM CEREMONY

"The first thing which they ate at the gathering was small, black mushrooms which they called nonoecol. These are intoxicating and cause visions to be seen and even provoke sensuousness. They ate these [mushrooms] before dawn, and they also drank chocolate before daylight. They ate these little mushrooms with honey, and when they began to be excited by them, they began to dance, some singing, others weeping, for they were already intoxicated by the mushrooms. Some did not want to sing but sat down in their quarters and remained there as if in a meditative mood. Some saw themselves dying in a vision and wept; others saw themselves being eaten by a wild beast; others imagined that they were capturing prisoners in battle, that they were rich, that they possessed many slaves, that they had committed adultery and were to have their heads crushed for the offense, that they were guilty of a theft for which they were to be killed, and many other visions which they saw. When the intoxication from the little mushrooms had passed, they talked over among themselves the visions which they had seen."

Fray Bernardino de Sahagun
sixteenth century

drug practices, a development epitomized in the tremendous success of the series of books about don Juan, Yaqui *brujo* (sorcerer and drug plant guru). The value placed on the educational and recreational uses of psychedelics, or hallucinogens, by the generation that spans the Fifties Beats, the Sixties Hippies and the Seventies occult seekers and spiritual adventurers-in short, the Generation of Heads-has helped encourage renewed interest in psychoactive herbs and plants in the context of organic highs, natural foods, body consciousness, conversations with dolphins and house plants, paganism, astrology and genetic mysticism.



An Arabian caravan



Sommnific witchcraft-early hypnotism

A hallucinogenic milestone occurred when Dr. Albert Hofmann, discoverer of LSD and director of the prestigious Sandoz Pharmaceutical Laboratories, personally took his synthetic psilocybin pills to the Mazatec curandera in her hut in the mountains of Oaxaca in 1962. A group of hippies passing a DMT joint in a Haight-Ashbury flat in 1966 would have known from the pages of *Psychedelic Review* that they were counterparts of Ecuadorean Indians who blew *virola* snuff (a DMT-loaded substance) into each other's nostrils through long bone tubes.

In recent years, herbal teas, capsules and cigarettes have been increasingly consumed by people seeking ways other than the restricted national psychedelics to get energized, cooled out and otherworldly. Health food stores and head shops offer products like legal hash, "Not Pot," organic speed. Of 200 commercially sold herbal smoking mixtures, nearly half contain psychoactive substances. (The FDA doesn't take action against substances that are not sold as food; and the DEA is mainly interested in busting traffickers of glamour drugs, like cocaine.) According to recent studies, one-quarter of the 400 different herbs and spices used in teas are also psychoactive—though in most cases the amounts are too small to get people off (unless, perhaps those people have been sensitized by a number of psychedelic trips, or have had their minds opened by the most famous herb of our times, *Cannabis sativa*).



A modern herb emporium

Magazines like *High Times* carry ads for lettuce opium, magic mushroom spores, aphrodisiac yohimbine smoking mix, cosmic think-drink (Gotukola). "Legal grass" contains Korean ginseng leaves, damiana, high-grade lobelia herb, yohimbine bark and hops. A combination of yohimbine bark and kavakava root is described as feeling like "mellow acid." Kola nut and chia seeds are combined in organic speed. Sales of pamphlets on legal highs and herbal aphrodisiacs and numerous magic-mushroom field guides testify to the mania for organic highs. Far more species of psychoactive plants exist than have been declared illegal, and new ones await discovery. The Church of the Tree of Life and other Neo-American religious groups have followed the example of the peyote-using Native American Church in declaring as their sacrament plant hallucinogens that are presently legal.

Dosage, set and setting play central roles in the hallucinogenic plant consumption of primitive societies, having been intensely ritualized through centuries of trial. The polydrug experience is quite common. Dosage is of extreme importance, as many of the substances used are highly toxic and even a small error could be fatal. Age and body weight are major determinants. Methods of preparation and consumption, even of the same drug plant, vary from tribe to tribe. Recreational use occurs, but what has mostly been observed and reported is ceremonial use, always lead by a shaman (curandero, medicine man, witch doctor) who programs, guides and controls the divinatory event. Chanting, singing and dancing are almost always part of the ceremony. Except for the African *iboga* cults and the Mazatec sacred mushroom ritual, women are decidedly outcast from actually ingesting mind-altering substances but often play a central role in the ceremonial preparation and rite.

More than 100 hallucinogenic plants have been identified in the New World, compared to 15 or 20 in the Old World. Only two branches of the plant kingdom have hallucinogenic species: the most evolutionarily advanced of the lower fungi (Agaricales) and the highly evolved flowering plants (angiosperms). The hallucinogenic effects (striking changes in sense perception accompanied by dramatic and profound alterations in mood and thought) are—except in the case of marijuana-caused by the presence in the plant of certain alkaloids (nitrogen-containing compounds). There are four main types of hallucinogenic alkaloidal derivatives: tropane (datura, belladonna, henbane, mandrake); isoaxazole (*Amanita muscaria* mushroom); phenylethylamine (peyote and San Pedro cactus, possibly kavakava, nutmeg); and indole. Indole

DATURA

"In India, whores gave Datura seeds to their patrons, and criminals used them surreptitiously to render their victims unconscious. It was believed that those who used Datura could foresee the future and discover buried treasure. Datura was widely held to be an aphrodisiac; but it has also been used to lessen sexual excitement in cases of nymphomania. Along with other drugs, preparations made from it were used to lure girls into prostitution. Insanity and death have been caused by eating the plant, affecting children particularly, yet certain American Indians used an infusion of the seeds to quiet unruly children! Datura is a genus of contrasts-from smelly weeds to lovely ornamentals

The generic name comes from the Hindu dhatura or dhattura. *Dhat* is the name of the poison derived from the plant, and the Dhatureas were a gang of thugs who used the plant to stupefy or poison their intended victims."

-Charles B. Heiser, Jr., *Nightshades*, W.H. Freeman and Co., San Francisco, California 1969, pp. 136-137

includes tryptamines (*Psilocybe* and related mushrooms, yage, bufotenine and DMT snuffs such as virola and yopo); lysergic acid amides (LSD, morning-glory seeds); the β -carbolines-harmine and harmaline; and ibogaine (found in iboga root).

The botany and chemistry of hallucinogenic plants is at times as confusing as the identity of illicit drugs sold on the streets of American cities. For example, there are about 20 "false peyotes," several as hallucinogenic as true peyote. For some plants the search goes on to discover which of its alkaloids is the "active principle" (responsible for the hallucinogenic effects), the role of the other alkaloids in the same plant (e.g., more than 50 in peyote), the relative effects of combining several plants (sometimes 5 or 6 are used in one decoction). Hallucinogenic drugs, capable of transporting the user to other reality junctions along the time-space continuum, can be natural, semisynthetic, or synthetic. DMT is produced synthetically but is also a natural constituent of several plants found in both the Old and the New World. There are probably as many mind-altering plants and their multiple preparations-including those lost to our knowledge and those yet to be discovered-as there are pure synthetic hallucinogens that have been and will be produced in our Brave New World labs.

NIGHTSHADES The 3,000 species of the *Solanaceae* family include the potato and tobacco as well as a group of the most feared botanicals on the planet-datura, belladonna, henbane and

mandrake-all staples in the art of witchcraft and sorcery. An ointment composed of these substances rubbed into the body produces a sensation of flying and dreams of sexual frenzy, perhaps due to the irregularity of the heartbeat. The deadly nightshades have been known since antiquity as highly toxic substances and have always been connected with poisonings, accidental and deliberate. But with extreme care in dosage and combined with other plants they have long been used in native ceremonial magic; and modern medicine has found them useful: Asthmador cigarettes made with datura leaves were available to asthma sufferers in the 1920s.

The tropane alkaloids-scopolamine, hyoscyamine and, to a lesser extent, atropine-are the active agents. Scopolamine, the most hallucinogenic of the tropanes, predominates in datura; hyoscyamine, in the other nightshades. Scopolamine was used at the turn of the century to alleviate the pains of childbirth with a "twilight sleep," and since World War I as a chemical agent in brainwashing (its "truth serum" potential may have been a factor in witches' confessions).

There are 20 species of datura having worldwide hallucinogenic use. In the Old World it has long been used in India; it was a sacred plant in Chinese Buddhism and was known to Arabian physicians. It may have been the intoxicating smoke at the oracle of Apollo at Delphi. Datura leaves are mixed with cannabis or tobacco and smoked in India and parts of Africa. In India it has a history of being used by thieves to drug their victims. The U.S. species, *Datura stramonium* and *D. inoxia* (formerly, *D. meteloides*), are indigenous, respectively, to the Middle Atlantic states and the Southwest. The popular name jimson weed arose from an incident of mass intoxication of British soldiers stationed in



Datura sanguinea-the red thorn apple

Jamestown, Virginia, in 1676, when leaves of *D. stramonium* were inadvertently added to their dinner salad. According to a later report, the soldiers were stoned for 11 days, remembering nothing afterwards. Other names for North American datura are devil's weed, stinkweed, and locoweed (thorn apple is a common name for the European species).

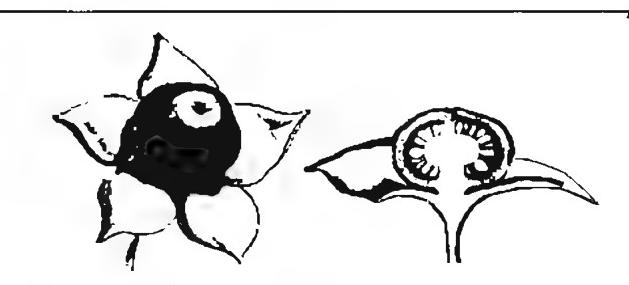
The species *D. inoxia* has been called "the most universally used drug" by the Indian tribes of California, Arizona and New Mexico, and is of even greater importance in the magico-religious ceremonies of Mexican Indians. The Navaho, Paiute, Zuni and Tarahumara tribes make a beverage (*toloache*) of the seeds, roots and leaves for rite-of-passage (used in this way also by the Algonquins of the northeast U.S.), divination rituals and communing with the dead. The Aztecs used a species of datura now called *torna loco* ("maddening plant"), which they referred to as the "sister of *ololiuqui*," after one of their major ritual psychedelics: morning-glory seeds. Tree daturas in South America have many shamanistic uses: interpreting visions, diagnosing illness, apprehending thieves, foretelling the future. A species of tree datura has been found near the ruins of an Incan operating room, where it may sometimes have substituted for coca as an anesthetic. The Sivaro Indians of Ecuador use it to quiet unruly children (as Ritalin has been given to hyperkinetic schoolchildren in the U.S.). It is added to the yage' brew in the Upper Amazon.

Different species of datura have different relative concentrations of various alkaloids, and this accounts for the variety of effects. Datura leaves may be smoked (they're milder this way) or crushed in a drink (with or without additives) or a powder made from grinding the roots may be snuffed. Effects are usually felt within 2D minutes or half an hour. Nausea, diarrhea, chills, dry mouth and a lack of motor coordination may be noticed, but the predominant experience is intense disorientation, mental confusion and nervous agitation. Datura and the other nightshades apparently twist the mind open rather violently, at the same time ravaging the body, so that the visions and hallucinations often produce a fear, rather than the euphoria of the psychedelics. If a large enough dose is taken, powerful hallucinations can last for several days. Ritualistic use and guidance can provide a tenable set for tripping. Don Juan used jimson weed to teach his apprentice Castaneda the experience of astral travel, and he valued the smoke as his ally. But overdoses can be fatal, and there have been reports of deaths following the recreational use of datura in the U.S. in recent years.

One of the most potent tree daturas is the huge, 25-foot Culebra borrachero found in what Schultes calls "the most narcotic conscious area of the New World," the Sihundoy Valley at the headwaters of the Orinoco. (The province of Oaxaca in Mexico would surely be a close second.) Known as the "snake intoxicant," this species of datura has an 8D-percent scopolamine content and is used by local brujos for their most difficult healing cases. In Chile the fruit of the arbol de los brujos ("sorcerer's tree") causes strong hallucinations and occasionally permanent madness. Used by the Mapuche Indian medicine men, its dosage is a guarded secret. Datura shrubs include the *chiric-caspi* and *chiric-sCincingo* (species of Brunnelsm). which are the active agents in a hallucinatory beverage imbibed in Colombia, Peru and Ecuador, probably once a magico-religious drug. Another nightshade that allows some Ecuadorean Indians to travel astrally is a species of petunia called *shunin*.

Belladonna (*Atropa belladonna*) is so named because of its cosmetic uses in medieval Italian society and among actresses. The atropine in its poisonous berries dilates the pupil, which has also made it valuable in eye examinations. It is indigenous to Europe but has been cultivated in the U.S. for its medical uses as a respiratory and circulatory stimulant. The plant is found in woody hills and near waste areas. Belladonna is the chief commercial source for the tropane alkaloids, which are found in its leaves, roots and dark purple berries. Known as the deadly nightshade and death's herb, belladonna was a major ingredient in witches' brews and ointments. It brought on hallucinations similar in content and intensity to those produced by datura. Belladonna is a dangerous plant, potentially harmful even in doses as small as 5 to 10 mg.

Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans as a poison and a means to provoke madness and inspire prophecy. It is the most vision-producing of the deadly nightshades. A related species is used as a smoke in India and Africa. The action of the tropane alkaloids on the peripheral nervous system causes a wild visionary inebriation followed by a deep



Atropa belladonna-fruit and cross-section

sedation. Henbane was in fact commonly used as a sedative in the nineteenth century.

Mandrake (*Mandragora officinorum*) was the prototype "magic hypnotic" of European folk medicine and witchcraft. Its man- or woman-shaped root, wherein the potent tropane alkaloids are found, made it a particularly memorable example of the Doctrine of Signatures. A brew made from boiling its root caused severe hallucinations, followed by a deathlike trance. Extract of mandrake has been used for centuries as a sedative. (American mandrake, or Mayapple, is not related to the European species.)

Pituri is a species of Solanaceae native to Australia. The aborigines chew a lumpy mass of the powdered leaves, mixed with Acacia leaves, often passing it from mouth to mouth. It's also smoked in the form of a cigar. Chewing releases the alkaloids, chiefly scopolamine. A South American solanaceous hallucinant is *iochroma*, which is either smoked or made into tea.

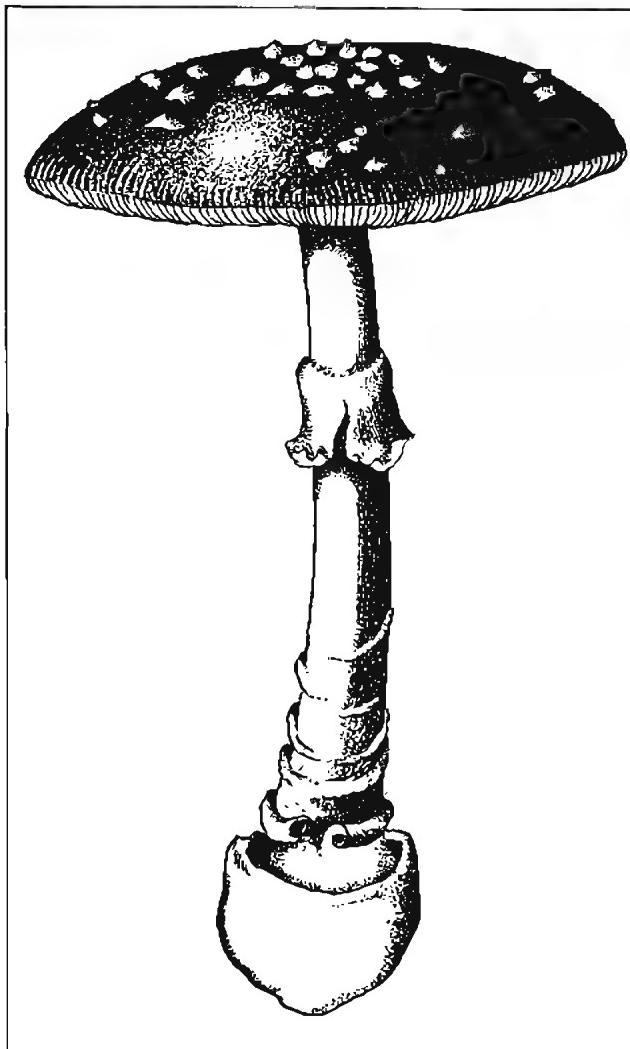
Pharmaceutical preparations of the deadly nightshades include atropine sulfate (dosage: 0.5 to 5 mg. orally), which is more stimulant than sedative, causes hallucinations and potentiates the effects of a wide number of psychoactive drugs, from opium to cannabis to mescaline. Another pharmaceutical, scopolamine hydro bromide, is a stimulant/depressant in small doses (under 1 mg.) and a euphoriant and hallucinogen in larger doses, with effects lasting up to 12 hours. It carries many contra indications and is dangerous for recreational use. JB-329, a synthetic drug developed in the 1960s, produces reactions similar to the tropane alkaloids.

AMANITA MUSCARIA MUSHROOMS The toadstools of fairy tales and mythology, their brilliant red caps flecked with white warts, are among the most controversial of all psychotropic plants. Not to be confused with the magic mushrooms of Mexico and elsewhere, *Amanita muscaria* grows only in the northern temperate zones of North America (around the Great Lakes, Rockies, New England and the Pacific Northwest) and parts of Europe and Asia. The most potent variety is found in the outer reaches of Siberia. Commonly called fly agaric because of its toxicity to flies (an extract is supposed to have been used on flypaper), this mushroom is related to the deadly *A. phalloides*, the pale white "destroying angel." Another variety similar in appearance to *A. muscaria* but somewhat stronger in its effects, is the brown- or yellow-capped *A. pantherina*. All species of *Amanita* are chiefly found in the birch and larch forests, occasionally among pines, spruce and fir.

THE DEPTHS OF THE NIGHT

"The Mazatec Indians eat the mushrooms only at night in absolute darkness. It is their belief that if you eat them in the daylight you will go mad. The depths of the night are recognized as the time most conducive to visionary insights into the obscurities, the mysteries, the perplexities of existence. Usually several members of a family eat the mushrooms together; it is not uncommon for a father, mother, children, uncles and aunts to all participate in these transformations of the mind that elevate consciousness onto a higher plane. The kinship relation is thus the basis of the transcendental subjectivity that Husserl said is intersubjectivity. The mushrooms themselves are eaten in pairs, a couple representing man and woman that symbolizes the dual principle of procreation and creation. Then they sit together in their inner light, dream and realize and converse with each other presences seated there together, their bodies immortalized by the blackness, voices from without their communality."

Henry Munn
"The Mushroom of Language," 1973



Amanita pantherina

"...At seven-thirty he prepared us for our journey by giving us a preparation made from the *psilocybe* mushroom. At eight, he began turning out the lights one by one, while we settled down in easy chairs and awaited the revelation..."

"We remembered the mystagogue's warning: 'You are going where God dwells, and will be granted all knowledge... Whoever nurses evil in his heart sees hideous demons and nameless horrors, more proper to Hell than to Paradise, and wishes he had never been born'..."

"Since even the half-light had become uncomfortably strong for my eyes, I kept them closed. I knew from a study of Celtic and Middle Eastern religion that the road to Paradise often begins under the sea or from a lake bottom, so the greenish water now lapping around me came as no surprise. I entered a marble grotto, passing a pile of massive sunken statuary, and found myself in a high-roofed tunnel lit by brilliantly colored lamps. The sea lay behind..."

"Still in a trance, I reached for a notebook and wrote: '9 P.M., Visions of...' but got no further; things were happening too fast. Besides, the pen felt strange in my hand, and its scratch on paper sounded offensively loud."

Robert Graves
"A Journey to Paradise," 1962



Siberian shaman

Reports of eighteenth-century travelers to Siberia who observed its use as an intoxicant among native tribes, the publication of *Alice in Wonderland* and R. Gordon Wasson's recent theories have added to the fame and controversy of the fly agaric. Wasson identified it as the Old World's first recorded turn-on, the chief ingredient of the intoxicating beverage soma, which the invading Aryans introduced into Northern India around 1500 B.C. Soma was deified in the earliest Hindu scriptures; about 120 hymns sing its praises in the Rig-Veda. Linguist and Dead Sea scholar John Allegro proposed that the authors of the New Testament cleverly covered up the fact that Christ and his disciples were enlightened by *A. muscaria* mushrooms. A thirteenth-century fresco found in France displays this mushroom in place of the apple in the Garden of Eden. Other theories hold that the Viking "beserkers" were reacting to the effects of *A. muscaria*. The poisoned apple the Wicked Queen gives to Snow White may have symbolized a toxic variety of Armunito.

The active principle, originally thought to have been muscarine, bufotenine or atropine, is now believed to be muscimol (an hallucinogen) and ibotenic acid, precursor of muscimol. *A. muscaria* can be eaten fresh or sun-dried; the latter is believed to increase potency and reduce toxicity. Smaller, dark red specimens are supposed to be more active.

It's best to start by eating portions of a single mushroom, increasing the intake at half-hour intervals as desired. It is prudent to not exceed three—the number traditionally used by Siberian tribesmen, who maintained their high over a much longer period of time through the novel practice of drinking their own urine or that of another mushroom eater. Three or four successive urinations still retained some approximation of the original potency of the fungi, for muscimol is excreted from the body unchanged. Siberian women sometimes pre-moistened the mushrooms but were otherwise excluded from ingesting them. Reindeer are said to be extremely partial to fly agaric, a possible explanation of their role in the Santa Claus myth. These animals were sometimes traded for a batch of *A. muscaria*, indicating both the scarcity of the mushroom and the economy behind the practice of urine drinking.

Potency and toxicity of *A. muscaria* varies from place to place. The effects begin in a half hour to one and a half hours (faster when the dried caps are smoked, a recent innovation in the U.S.) and last two to six or eight hours. The initial reactions of dizziness or drowsiness (falling asleep is not unusual), numbness in the legs, loss of

ADDITIONAL DOSES OF FUNGI

"Fly agaric produces intoxication, hallucinations and delirium. Light forms of intoxication are accompanied by a certain degree of animation and some spontaneity of movements. Many shamans, previous to their seances, eat fly agaric to get into ecstatic states Under strong intoxication the senses become deranged; surrounding objects appear either very large or very small, hallucinations set in, spontaneous movements and convulsions occur. So far as I could observe, attacks of great animation alternate with moments of deep depression. The person intoxicated by fly agaric sits quietly rocking from side to side, even taking part in conversations with his family. Suddenly his eyes dilate, he begins to gesticulate convulsively, converses with persons whom he imagines he sees, sings, dances. Then an interval of rest sets in again. However, to keep up the intoxication additional doses of fungi are necessary There is reason to think that the effects of fly agaric would be stronger were not its alkaloid quickly taken out of the organism with the urine. The Koryak knows this by experience, and the urine of persons intoxicated by fly agaric is not wasted. The drunkard himself drinks it to prolong his hallucinations, or he offers it to others as a treat."

Vladimir Iochelson
The Koryak, 1905

coordination and possibly some nausea soon give way to dreamy visual hallucinations, especially size distortion (macropsia or micropsia—cf. Alice in Wonderland and Grace Slick's "White Rabbit"), a growing euphoria and mental clarity in which everything seems more alive. Physical strength and energy may increase dramatically before the trip ends with the mushroom eater falling into a deep sleep.

Recreational use of *A. muscaria* in Siberia has been effectively replaced by vodka, the national Soviet psychoactive drug, but is increasing in the U.S. as people are beginning to get over their fear of this mushroom with the reputation of being deadly poisonous. An intoxicant rather than a psychedelic, but a strong hallucinant as well, *A. muscaria* provides a heavy-duty trip that requires respect for its toxic potential.

OTHER TOXIC SUBSTANCES Mescal bean (*Sophora secundiflora*), a red bean of the evergreen shrub, was the hallucinogenic bean sacrament of more than a dozen Texas and Mexican Indian tribes before it was replaced by the safer, less toxic peyote cactus. Every silvery pod of the evergreen contains six or seven beans. The drink prepared from them was perhaps the most ancient of New World hallucinogens. Archaeological evidence (including carbon-14

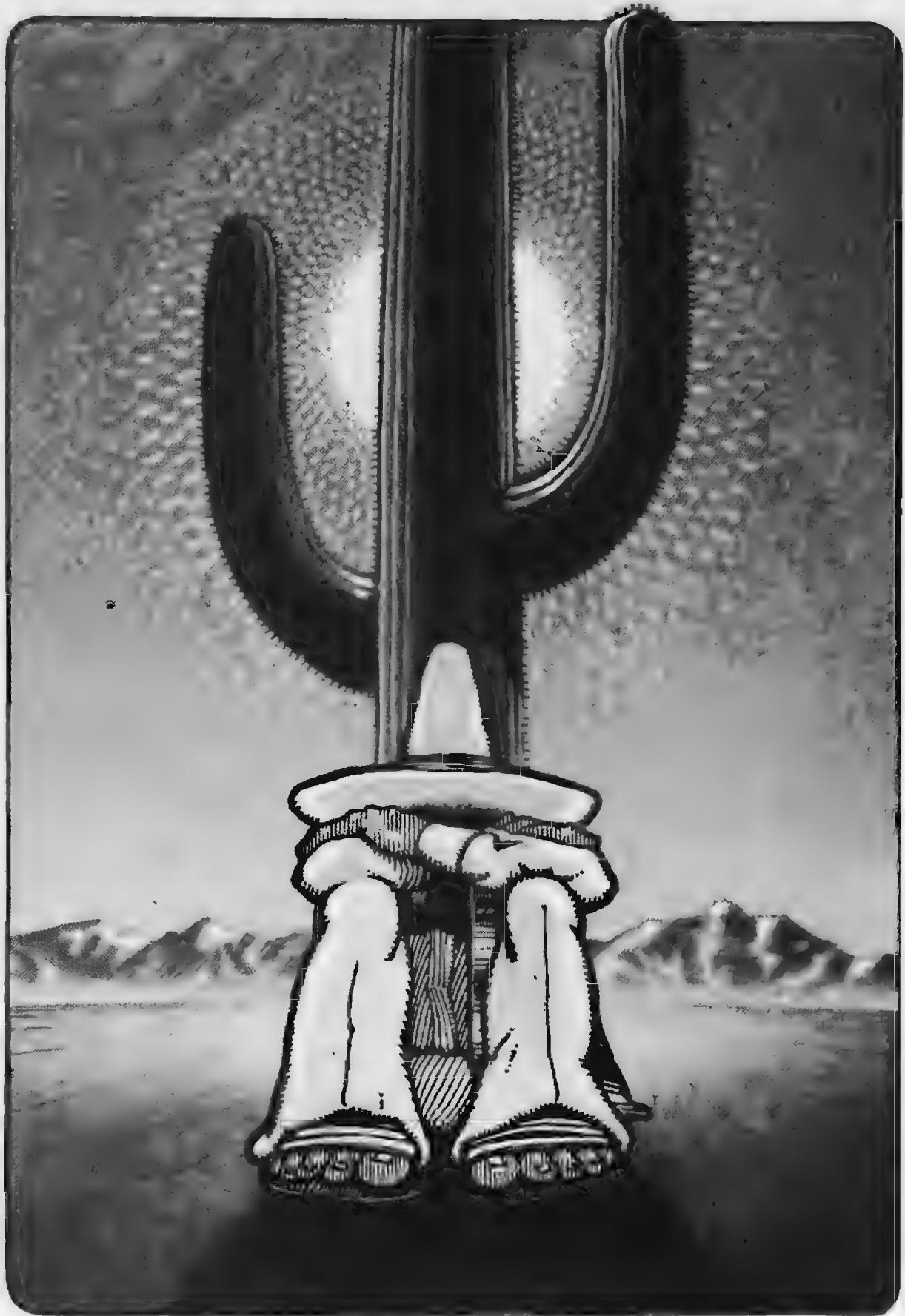
dating) shows it was in use perhaps thousands of years earlier than the assigned date of 1500 B.C. Its now defunct tribal uses included divining, predicting and the ceremonial Red Bean Dance. The active principle is cytisine. Eating more than about half of the bean is highly toxic; an overdose could precipitate nausea, convulsions and death from asphyxiation. The alkaloid cytisine is also the active agent in genista (*Cytisus canariensis*), a plant native to the Canary Islands and at some point introduced into Mexico, where it became a sacrament of Yaqui brujos, who used it for magico-religious purposes.

The inhalation of the burning leaves and branches and the eating of the berries of the Mediterranean juniper tree (used to make gin) produces intoxicating and hallucinogenic effects which may result in delirium and hypnotic trance. The intoxicated state is supposed to last no more than 30 minutes, and may include the experience of communication with the spirit world. The psychoactive agent among the half dozen alkaloids in the tree has not yet been identified.

The African plant Kanno, which is related to the cactus family, has been used for hundreds of years for its visionary powers by the Hottentots. When the roots are chewed, laughter and buoyancy result, followed by a strong delirium and loss of consciousness if too much is taken.

Devil's-foot root is one of the strangest of all psychotropic drugs. The reddish-brown foot-shaped root (partly humanlike and partly goatlike) is grown in extreme secrecy on the banks of the Ubangi River in the Congo, where it is used by natives as an ordeal poison. It's possible to fully recover from a low dose of this extremely toxic hallucinogen, but excessive inhalation of the burning vapor can be fatal. This drug figures in both A. Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes stories and in Sax Rohmer's Fu Manchu series. Another interesting and very dangerous hallucinogenic plant is Hierba loco (Chilean "maddening plant"). Eating the fruit of this small shrub can cause mental confusion, culminating in permanent insanity. *Tagli* is a related species found in Ecuador, hallucinogenic and highly toxic. Both substances somewhat resemble datura in their effects.

The so-called locoweed (datura species) found on the American prairies affects animals—particularly horses, sheep and oxen—as well as people. Young animals can become addicted to the intoxication, which causes them to display weird behavior and show signs of physical degeneration. Sometimes whole herds can be affected. Mental excitement and illusory thinking characterize the



effects of the weed on people. Literature of cowboy life on the Plains abounds with tales of the mad sprees of locoweed users.

Plant intoxication of animals is known elsewhere in the world. Indigo eaters of Australia keep aloof from the herd, refuse to eat grass, stagger as though drunk or stand in one place for days. The horses and cattle must ultimately be confined like junkies going cold turkey. Shanshi, an Andean shrub whose fruits poison cattle, also intoxicates humans and, like the deadly nightshades, produces the sensation of flying.

SAN PEDRO AND DONANA CACTUS San Pedro (*Trichocereus pachanoi*), a tall, mescaline-containing Peruvian cactus, is more palatable and provides a more tranquil trip than peyote. An important folk medicine, its ritual use in divination and in confronting evil spirits goes back at least 3,000 years. The hallucinatory brew called *cimora* is made by boiling pieces of San Pedro cactus with other psychoactive additives, including a species of datura. The very elaborate ceremonial use occurs at night, and unlike the peyote ceremony, it takes place outdoors. It is led by a *curandero* who, besides chanting and diagnosing illness, engages negative forces by performing somersaults with a staff. The effects of *cimora* are felt within an hour or an hour and a half and last up to eight hours. Pagan and Christian elements are combined in the ceremony, which is said to be becoming more widespread in Peru. San Pedro and other mescaline-containing *Trichocereus* are legal in the U.S. and have been used sacramentally by several neo-American native churches.

Dofiana (*Coryphantha macremensis*), a small spiny cactus found in the American Southwest, contains macremerine, an alkaloid similar to mescaline but with one-fifth its gram potency. After the spines are removed, eight or ten fresh or dried specimens are consumed on an empty stomach or crushed and brewed as a tea. The trip is mescalinelike but not as intense. Don ana is one of a dozen cacti containing alkaloids similar in their effects to mescaline. Hallucinations are commonly experienced under the influence of these cacti, whose use is strongly related to sorcery and magic among the Huichols and Tarahumaras of Mexico.

SWEET FLAG *Acaris calamus*, also known as sweet flag, rat root or calamus, is a plant found in marshes and by ponds and streams in Europe, Asia and the eastern part of North America. In the Old Testament, Moses used it (or, possibly, cannabis) as a sacramental herb; Walt Whitman sang its praises in one of his most important poem cycles; and Cree Indians in Alberta chew it as a

stimulant and for oral hygiene. A stimulant in low doses (two inches of root), in high doses (about ten inches) sweet flag produces a hallucinogenic experience. The active agents are asarone and β -asarone, the nonamine precursors of the powerful hallucinogen TMA-2 (which has 18 times the potency of mescaline). It must be noted that the FDA discourages commercial distribution of sweet flag because the asarone constituents have produced tumors in laboratory animals. However, the Cree Indians studied have shown no ill effects from long-term use.

NUTMEG AND MACE Nutmeg is the seed, and mace the fibrous seed covering, of the tropical evergreen tree *Myristica fragrans*, native to the Spice Islands. Medicines in olden times, and long used as condiments, nutmeg and mace have also served as "last resort" hallucinogens, particularly in prisons. Malcolm X described the effects of a small matchbox of ground nutmeg as having "the kick of three or four reefers." It is likely that many members of the drug subculture have tried it-once. Recreational use of nutmeg and mace has been limited by the difficulty in swallowing enough of the ground powder to get off, as well as by some undesirable side- and after-effects. Low doses (5 to 10 gm., the weight of one or two seeds) produce euphoria; doses approaching 20 gm. produce a heavy intoxication and



Nutmegs drying

hallucination-filled stupor, with time-space distortion. Nausea, diarrhea and headache may result, especially in the upper dosage range. Components of nutmeg-seed oil include myristicin, which is similar in chemical make-up to mescaline; safrole, which, like asarone, is a highly toxic and potentially harmful substance; and elemicin. Myristicin and safrole are the nonamine precursors, respectively, of MDA and MMDA, to which they may convert in the body. The effects of nutmeg and mace intoxication are felt in two to five hours after ingestion; the aftereffects, which may include a savage hangover, can last for a day or more.

KAVAKAVA The national drink of the Polynesian Islands was offered in coconut shells to members of the Cook expedition in 1776, and Captain Cook named Tonga "the Friendly Island" because of the disposition of the kava-drinking natives. Lewin made the first pharmacological study a century later. In New Guinea, Tonga, Fiji, Samoa and other islands the lower classes use kavakava for relaxation, the upper classes use it for pleasure and the priestly class uses it ceremonially and medicinally.

The drink is prepared from the roots of the shrub *Piper methysticum*, which are chewed by young female virgins and then infused in bowls of water.

The ceremonial use is quite festive and varies from island to island; for a time it was suppressed by Christian missionaries, and the kava drinkers turned to alcohol.

The active principles in kavakava may be dihydrokawain and dihydromethysticum, which are chemically similar to myristicin (nutmeg) and asarone (sweet flag), respectively. Chewing the roots releases these active alkaloids. A small or moderate dose of one ounce of finely ground kava to ten ounces of water, blended with coconut oil, gives two to four people a mild but definite euphoria. Stimulation is felt at the beginning, and a pleasant sedation without loss of mental powers occurs afterward. The high lasts about two or three hours, often ending in sleep. With larger doses kava can be hallucinogenic and a powerful sedative. Mediums and seers of the South Seas use it to increase their psychic powers, gaining inspiration from its magical visions. There are no hangovers or unpleasant side effects, but the drink is habit forming if used in excess, and chronic intoxication (kawaism) has occurred among natives and white settlers. Western therapists have had success treating patients with 300 to 800 mg. doses. Kavakava is legal in the U.S., and in recent years the first signs of recreational and ceremonial use have been observed in California.



KavaKava ceremony in Fiji



KavaKava root

KavaKava drink

BANISTERIOPSIS CAAPI (YAGE)

"We drank nixi *poe*. Before starting to chant, we talked a bit. The brew began to move me and I drank some more. Soon I began to shake all over. The earth shook. The wind blew and the trees swayed The ruxipcc people began to appear. They had bows and arrows and wanted to shoot me. I was afraid but they told me their arrows would not kill me, only make me more drunk Snakes, large brightly colored snakes were crawling on the ground. They began to crawl all over me. One large female snake tried to swallow me, but since I was chanting she couldn't succeed I heard armadillo tail trumpets and then many frogs and toads singing.

Amazonian Cashinahua Indian reporting yage intoxication in
"Drug Dependence." October 1970

BANISTERIOPSIS CAAPI *Banisteriopsis caapi* and *B. inebrians* are long woody vines the bark of which is used to make the famous, potent hallucinogenic brew called caapi in Brazil, ayahuasca in Amazonian Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador and yage in the Andean foothills of Ecuador and Colombia.

Pieces of the bark are boiled for up to 24 hours, often in combination with other psychoactive plants ranging from datura and tobacco to several with tryptamine alkaloids. The bark has a high concentration of harmine alkaloids—particularly the more active harmaline and d-tetrahydroharmine. Ceremonial use was discovered by Richard Spruce in the 1850s. The specimens he collected at that time were chemically analyzed in 1969 and found to be still potent. Articles about *B. caapi* have appeared from time to time, particularly on the subject of its telepathic powers. The vine and its uses were popularized in modern times with the publication of *The Yage Letters*, an epistolary account coauthored by Beat writers William Burroughs and Allen Ginsberg after their experiences in Colombia and Peru in the early 1950s.

The effects of the drug begin to be felt almost immediately and have been reported as a period of intense nausea, sweating and vertigo, leading to fantastic color visions (especially blue and purple) of wild jungle animals and birds, dark-skinned men, circular and ornamental patterns, images of creation and death and visualizations of tribal gods. These visions are the basis of the religion of the yage drinkers, who feel they are the animals visualized. Sound and hearing are enhanced, and synesthesia is commonly experienced. There is dancing, and finally a dreamy sleep culminates the trip.

Ayahuasca puts the Indian in touch with his ancestral spirits. The hallucinations are

THE AMAZONIAN COSMOS

"The Sun had the vine [Piptadenia] powder in his navel, but a daughter of Vai-mahse owned the yaje plant. She was pregnant and with the pain of childbirth she went to the beach and, lying down, twisted in pain. An old Desana woman wanted to help her and took hold of her hand, but the daughter of Vai-mahse twisted so hard that she broke her finger, and the old woman kept it. She kept the finger in her maloca, but a young man stole it and planted it. The yaje plant originated from this finger. The same thing happened with another daughter of Vai-mahse. When she had the pains of childbirth, she was lying twisting on the beach, and an old woman came to help her. She seized hold of her hand and broke off one of the girl's fingers and buried it. The coca plant originated from this finger."

"Curare poison was invented by the Sun Father himself. The daughter of the Sun was in love with a man, and the Sun became jealous and wanted to kill him. Then he invented the poison and shot the man with a dart from his blowgun."

Gerardo Reichel-Dolmatoff
Amazonian Cosmos: The Sexual and Religious Symbolism of the Tukano Indians, 1968



Sweet flag

THE POWERS OF YAGE

"... the Zaparos, Santa Marias, Mazanes and Anguferos use [it] effectually for divining, foreseeing or for answering with authority in difficult cases, such as giving the proper reply to ambassadors of other tribes in matters concerning going to war. They also use this magic drink to discover the enemies' plans and to take the convenient measures for attack and defense; or if a member of their family is taken ill, to discover by which witchcraft he was brought into this state ... finally to assure themselves of the love of their wives."

Manuel Villavicencio
Geografía de la República del Ecuador, 1858

construyen to have propitiatory sign meaning. The drug has been called "telepathic inc" because it induces a state of clairvoyance and the belief that the user can foretell the future. The standard dosage is 70 to 100 mg., or about 4 to 5 mg. per kg. body weight. Claudio Naranjo has found that the use of harmaline in psychotherapy sometimes provides major benefits: the visions bring energy, power, freedom and deeper sense of self. But physical discomfort results from the toxicity of the drug, and fatigue results from the duration (12 hours) of the trip. Contemporary urban South Americans, according to Marlene Dobkin de Rios, have turned on with the "visionary vine" for psychic healing and therapy. Some Americans who journeyed to the Sibundoy Valley in recent

years to try yage's claim to be in telepathic communication with the yaquero (shaman) under whose supervision they took it. Although there's been no report of an underground market in yage in the U.S. and it is not illegal, the FDA has nonetheless placed it on its list of drugs with abuse potential.

The seeds of Syrian rue (*Peganum harmala*), an Old World hallucinogen, also contain harmine and harmaline. The plant is found from the Mediterranean to northern India and Manchuria, where the seeds are used in folk medicine. There is evidence that Syrian rue had religious use in ancient times, but has none at present. A drug plant similar to *B. caapi* has been found in Borneo, and passionflower (*Passiflora incarnata*), a vine native to the West Indies and the southern U.S., contains harmine and related alkaloids. When smoked, it produces a mild marijuana-like high. Brewed as *Lea*, it has a tranquilizing effect. Harmala alkaloids have also been found in Tobacco

IBOGAINE Ibogaine is the root of the iboga plant (*Tabernanthe iboga*), which flourishes in the tropical forests of the Congo and Gabon. It is a powerful, cocaine-like CNS stimulant even in low doses and a strong hallucinogen in doses above 300 mg. Its use was first reported in the mid-nineteenth century by French and Belgian



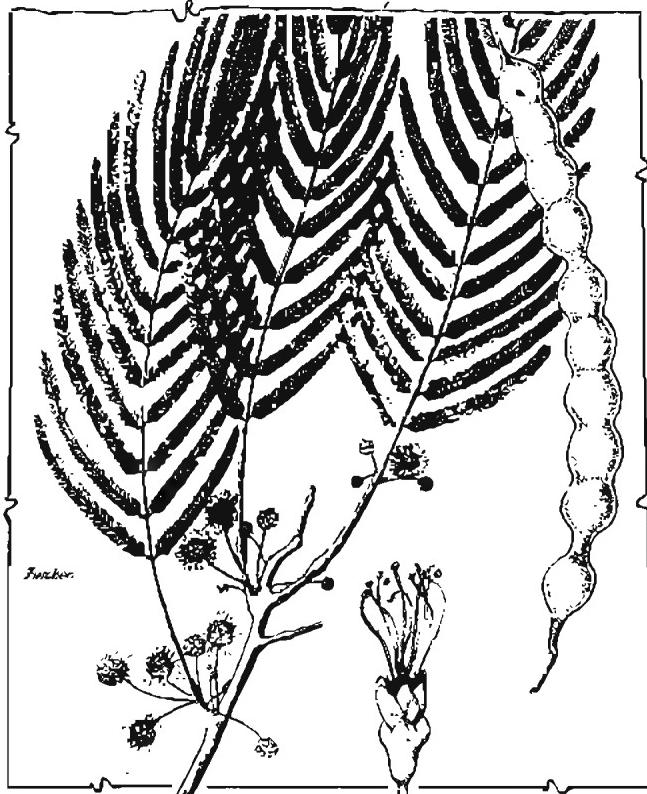
Yage-stoned Tatuyo Indians dancing

IBOGAINE

"... We can see the psychological process throughout the [ibogaine] session above as one of a progressive recognition, acceptance and expression of impulses. What had first reached consciousness as fleeting and threatening images (suffused with both aggression and sensuality) became more and more detailed and led to the idea of dancing, to actual movement, to sexual arousal and to the patient's shouting at the top of her voice. More precisely, we can speak of an unfolding of repressed instincts side by side with an unfolding or expression of 'phantoms'-the 'introjects,' the top-doggish monsters which constitute the clamp that holds down the impulses. Yet these phantoms are nourished by the blood of the repressed. It is precisely in these guardian-monsters that the patient's energy is imprisoned, and in giving the phantoms a voice, it is eventually the energies they have swallowed that speak-the patient's impulses- herself."

Claudio Naranjo
The Healing Journey. 1973

explorers; its hallucinogenic effects were first noted in 1906. Ibogaine is the principal alkaloid among 12 in iboga. Use of the plant is religious among several tribes, notably the Bwiti cult, where it is used in initiation rites, in seeking information from ancestral spirits, as a folk medicine and as a giver of strength and endurance, especially for hunting.



Piptadenia peregrina-source of cohoba snuff

Unlike other plant hallucinogens, ibogaine does not dilate the pupils or raise the blood pressure. The visions it brings are similar to those of B. caapi-wild animals, primitive men, themes of aggression and sex (ibogaine is also used as an aphrodisiac). The hallucinations under ibogaine are characterized as "dreaming without loss of consciousness." As a result, it has been found to have great potential in psychotherapy. Narujo has given it to patients to enable them to confront and combat fantasies or symbolic hang-ups from the past. He describes ibogaine as a "work drug" and a revealer of "the instinctive life." Iboga root is very nausea-provoking and usually has to be given with dramamine. The best dosage range is 200 to 300 mg. (about 4 mg. per kg. body weight). The effects come on in 45 minutes to an hour and last a full 8 to 12 hours. The FDA and DEA do not consider ibogaine to have any but experimental medical use, and they warn against its high potential for abuse. But like yage, iboga root and its active alkaloid are unknown on the illicit underground market.

YOHIMBINE Another well-known West African drug used in folk medicine is the bark of the yohimbe tree (*Corynanthe yohimbe*). Yohimbine and two other indole alkaloids are the active constituents. There are two methods of preparation: a drink made by boiling the shaved inner bark for at least a half-hour; or in the more potent hydrochloride form, a snuff or a joint of one thin, cocaine-like line across the grass. The effects of the beverage are potentiated by the addition of vitamin C. Yohimbine is a psychic energizer and an aphrodisiac. And in hydrochloride form with a dose range of 15 to 50 mg., it is a mild hallucinogen. Once taken, its use should not be repeated for several weeks, and it should never be used with alcohol or amphetamines. Yohimbe bark has been commercially available for the past two years in "sensuous-herb" smoking mixtures and teas. A marriage ceremony employing yohimbe as a sacrament has been observed in California.

BUFOTENINE Bufotenine (5-OH-DMT) is an hallucinogenic substance of the indole group found in extremely diversified places: toad skin, rabbit lung, a psychoactive tree (*Anadenanthera peregrina*), a vine (*Banisteriopsis rusbyana*) and a mushroom (*Amanita muscaria*). It is even found in human urine. Its molecular structure very closely resembles that of serotonin, the neurohormone that regulates the transmission of nerve impulses across synapses-the interference of which is a major factor in producing the psychedelic experience.

The extent of the hallucinogenic role of bufotenine has been the subject of controversy, but injections of 16 mg. in a controlled experiment did produce strong color hallucinations, time-space distortion and other signs of mental alteration. While some investigators quarrel with its classification as a hallucinogen, it remains on the controlled substances list. It was probably an ingredient in a pre-Colombian ritual brew of Mesoamerica and possibly the active agent in *Kyphosus fuscus*, the psychedelic fish found off New South Wales. Bufotenine was used by European witches in their potions and is a component of the Haitian snuff *cohoba*, the first New World plant hallucinogen to be discovered by Columbus in 1496.

DMT SNUFFS Hallucinogenic snuffs are widely used by natives of the northwest Amazon and upper Orinoco region of South America. The two main sources are trees: the blood-red resin of the inner bark of the virola of the nutmeg family; and the crushed seeds of the *Anadenanthera peregrina*, formerly *Piptadenia peregrina*.

The powder is blown up into the nostrils through a hollow bone tube by another person, and like those of synthetic DMT, the effects begin within several minutes. Initially, there's extreme stimulation and a lack of motor coordination, then visual hallucinations, especially macropsia, that

PARICA

"I then understood that a Tuchao Mahue had a paternal authority in his malocca, and treated all as his own children. He forced these children to take the parica, convinced that by it they avoided fevers or other diseases. And, in truth, I soon saw the children leave the cabin entirely refreshed, and run playing to the brook and throw themselves in."

Alphonse Maugin De Lincourt
in *Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon*. 1854

are sometimes accompanied by wild dancing and gesticulations. Shamans go into trances and diagnose illnesses by talking to spirits called *hekulas*, deities who live in the virola tree.

These hallucinogenic snuffs are strong in DMT content. (The active principle, 5-MeO-DMT, has been synthesized and was occasionally available in the California underground market a few years ago. The effects are practically identical to laboratory DMT available in the 1960s.) Some tribes lick or smoke the resin instead of snorting it. Sometimes psychoactive additives are mixed with the snuffs, particularly the powdered leaves of a small herb called *masha-hari*. The Waika' Indians of Brazil tip their poison arrows and darts with the hardened resin of the virola.

Yopo is the most common name for snuffs made from *A. peregrina*. Alexander von Humboldt



Amazon Indians with symbiotic snuffing tubes

YOPO

"Moreover, [the Otomacos of the Orinoco basin] have another most evil habit, to wit; to intoxicate themselves through the nostrils, by using certain wicked powders which they call *yupa*. This powder totally deprives them of their reason, and ravingly they grasp their weapons; if their women were not skillful in separating them and tying them up, daily much cruel havoc would be committed. This is a horrible vice. They prepare this powder of some pods of the *yupa*, hence its name. The powder proper, however, has the odor of strong tobacco. What causes the fury and intoxication is what the ingenuity of the devil makes them add to the powder The Saliva Indians and other tribes ... also use the *yupa*, but being gentle, benign and timid, they do not become maddened like our Otomacos who ... before a battle ... would get into a frenzy with *yupa*, injuring themselves, and smeared with blood and full of rage, would enter the battle like rabid tigers."

Padre Jose Gumilla
El Orinoco, Ilustrado y Defendido, 1745

observed its use in 1801. Other names for yopo are prricn, and cohoba; the latter is this Haitian name, but its use has died out on that island. Other snuffs of South America include vilca and sebil, used in the southern part where *A. peregrina* is not found. The effects are quite similar. Its use was observed among the Incas in the sixteenth century and in Argentina shortly afterwards. *Rape dos Indios* is another snuff, made from the dried fruit of a large fig tree of the Central Amazon. A ceremonially used hallucinogen, its active agent is unknown. *Cabeza de Angel* (of the bean family), the resins of a shrub found in Mexico and Guatemala, was used as a snuff by the Aztecs for sedative, not hallucinogenic, purposes; its active principle is likewise unidentified.

MISCELLANEOUS HALLUCINOGENS In Australia and Malaya, the leaves and bark of the agaric tree are mixed with the herb ereriba and the decoction is drunk, producing a powerful intoxication followed by a sleep filled with fantastic dreams. The active agent among the two dozen alkaloids in this brew is unknown.

Galango, or muroba, an herb of the ginger family found in New Guinea, produces hallucinogenic effects when the underground stems are chewed and eaten. Turkistan mint has been used as an intoxicant for centuries by the Tartars and other tribes from the Middle East to Central Asia. The leaves of the plant are toasted and mixed with sugar or honey before eating. Lagochiline may be the active alkaloid. Kwashi, a plant bulb used by African bushmen, is neither eaten nor smoked, but rubbed upon incisions made in the head. Visual hallucinations are the result.

Another New World botanical mind bender is a Mexican plant known as *Salvia divinorum* or Hojas de las Pastora. The Aztecs, who sometimes substituted it for sacred mushrooms or morning-glory seeds, called it pipilzintzintli. Its effects are very similar to psilocybin. Wasson described the experience as "being be-mushroomed" and noted 3-D color patterns and kaleidoscopic hallucinations. The correct dose is about 70 leaves, chewed and swallowed. The active principle is in the juice of the leaves, but the substance is too unstable to have been isolated, although Albert Hofmann did attempt its synthesis. An interesting aspect of this hallucinogen, which has a long history of use in divination and healing rituals, is that it does not grow wild, but has to be cultivated, even in Mexico. A species of the common house plant coleus is closely related to *Salvia divinorum* and is reportedly used by the Mazatec Indians in the same manner as the other mint leaves. Americans who have tried getting off by eating the leaves and flowering tops of their coleus plants have not reported having hallucinogenic experiences.

Another member of the mint family found in many households is catnip, which was, along with oregano, probably the herb most often misrepresented as marijuana. Everyone knows that cats are intoxicated by it. Some people have experienced a mild, marijuanalike high after smoking catnip mixed with tobacco, which somewhat potentiates its effects.

Jurema, a "miraculous drink" of Brazil, is made from the roots of the *Mimosa hostilis* shrub, which is closely related to the DMT trees. In fact, its active agent nigerine is identical to DMT, but other alkaloids in the plant must potentiate its effects, because DMT is not effective orally. Jurema was formerly used by Brazilian Indians for dreaming prophetically about future battles, thus inspiring confidence, but its use seems to have disappeared. Hopi medicine men are reported to chew the large root of so'ksi, a plant found in the higher elevations of the Rockies from Colorado to northern Mexico. The active alkaloid of this species is unknown.

The seeds of the *colorines* and *piule* plants, which grow in Mexico and the American Southwest, closely resemble mescal beans but are much less toxic. Their use as hallucinogens is inferred from their appearance in a fourth-century A.D. fresco representing the Aztec rain god. The name *piule* also means morning-glory seeds in southern Mexico. The beans of *colorines* are red; those of *piule* are red and black.

Three auditory hallucinogens have been reported in Mexico. One of them, the puffballs of Oaxaca,

is now discredited. *Zacatechichi* (Aztec for "bitter grass") is used by the Chontals, also of Oaxaca, who brew it in a tea that they drink to have verbal communications with the spirit world. *Sinicuichi* is the Mexican name for the shrub *Heimia solicifolio* (which is found throughout South America but not used as an hallucinogen there), from whose wilted leaves a drink is made. Other recommended doses are a heaping tablespoon (10 gm.) of the dried herb or a cigarette, made of the dried leaves and smoked after consuming the drink. The effects are varied: auditory hallucinations, with either deafness or distorted sounds coming from apparently great distances; a darkening of the visual field; micropsia; and feelings of giddiness, drowsiness and euphoria. The active agent appears to be cryogenine (vertine).

MILD EUPHORIANTS Quite a few plants that flourish in the U.S. and elsewhere produce a mild euphoria akin to that produced by weak marijuana when their leaves are smoked. *Lobelia*, popularly known as Indian tobacco, is one of the best known. In the high Andes it's used by the Mapuche Indians, who call it *tupa* and devil's tobacco. Lobeline is the active agent of the plant, which can also be drunk as tea.

Plants native to the U.S. that have the alkaloidal constituents to produce a light grass high include *darniana*, California poppy, hydrangea, hops (of the same family as *Cannabis sativa*),



Nicotiana tabacum—Virginia tobacco

passionflower and Scotch broom. Some of these substances are combined in smoking mixtures sold today as "herbal highs." Ordinary tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) was an hallucinogenic plant of the New World, the use of which was noted by Columbus on his first voyage to America. Plants of this genus are still used today as hallucinogens by several South American tribes and as adjuncts in the Mazatec mushroom ceremony, in peyote rituals, in DMT sessions, smoked with kif in Morocco and in European hashish joints.

HERBAL ENERGIZERS Herbal stimulants and tonics, popularly known as organic speed, are being increasingly used by people who have sensitized themselves to "body consciousness" through psychedelics and marijuana and have joined the general trend toward natural diet and health food.

Ginseng, an herbal energizer known in the Orient for 5,000 years, is probably the most popular organic speed in the U.S. today. It's available in capsules, powder or liquid—or you can chew the dried root. There are different grades of ginseng, priced according to potency. The highest quality, Chinese Imperial, sells for \$5,000 for a pound and a half. Korean Red Heaven is the next grade down, followed by Japanese Red Heaven and American Wild, grown in hardwood forests in the eastern U.S.

A starting dose is about one inch of the man-shaped root, moistened and chewed slowly. The taste is quite unpleasant, especially compared to coffee and cola drinks, which may be the reason 95 percent of the ginseng grown in the U.S. is exported to the Orient. Teas and powder-pastes made from the root are easier to get down. It has been claimed that ginseng maintains and restores health, prolongs life and increases sexual potency. These claims have neither been proved nor disproved; it probably takes some years of dedicated use to find out.

Cotu-kola is the ginseng of the Hindus. It affects the nervous system, whereas ginseng affects the glands. Fo-ti-ting is a smaller and somewhat more potent variety of Cotu-kola. A teaspoon of the powder, one capsule or the chewing of two leaves per day is claimed to be energizing.

Betel chewing, which, in 1924, Lewin estimated to be the practice of 200 million Asians, has been traced back more than 2,000 years. Areca nut (the large seed of an Asian palm tree) is wrapped in the leaf of the betel pepper tree, to which is added a pinch of burnt lime and flavorings. One puhn (betel chew) is usually sucked for an hour or less, but real addicts in India keep popping fresh puhn in their mouths all day long. The mixture releases



A betel-nut palm plantation



a volatile oil called arecoline, which stimulates the CNS and provides a general feeling of well-being. The degree of the effects is apparently determined by the species and maturity of the nut, as well as the frequency of use. Betel chewing is habituating, and excessive use can be harmful, but nothing so serious as opium, alcohol or tobacco.

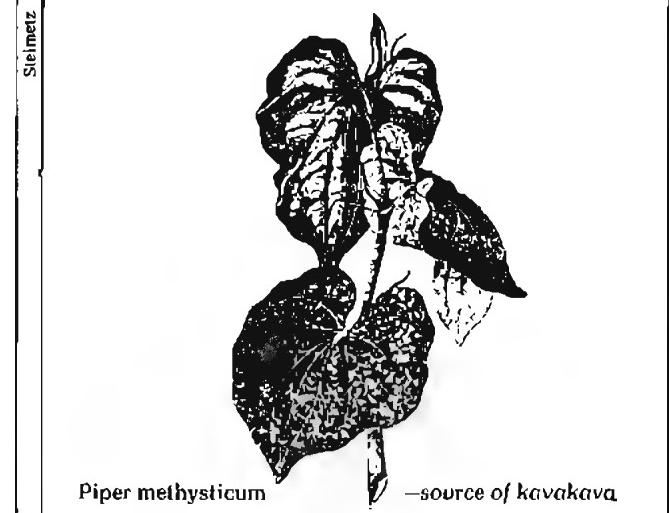
Khat, a shrub indigenous to Ethiopia, eventually spread across Arabia. Eighty percent of the adult population of Yemen chews the young buds and fresh leaves as a stimulant that also produces feelings of euphoria and wild laughter. The alkaloids found in khat—particularly cathine—are amphetamine-related; the presence of ascorbic acid provides a good balance. Overindulgence can lead to general nervous deterioration.

A popular herbal stimulant indigenous to the U.S. is goldenseal, one of the most important medicines formerly used by Native Americans, and a substance listed in the U.S. Pharmacopeia for the past century, particularly for its value in treating surface inflammations. A pinch of powdered goldenseal taken daily is said to stimulate the nerves and improve the general condition of the body.

PSEUDOHALUCINOGENS Smoking the dried pulp scraped from the inside of banana skin and smoking a cigarette through a rotten green pepper ("Jackson illusion pepper") were passing fads of the late Sixties. Introduced in San Francisco, the practice spread to New York and elsewhere, and although widely decried as a hoax, enough people claimed they were getting mildly high (from smoking as many as three or four banana reefers) to cause the FDA to investigate. While official studies showed no psychoactivity resulted from smoking these substances, some underground chemists pointed out that the skin of the banana (as well as of the pineapple and plum) contains a serotoninlike chemical. A tryptamine-related substance was also found in the green pepper—which happens to be a member of the nightshade family.

The fact that these smoking practices died out rather quickly suggests that they were social phenomena predicated on a hoax (or a hope), rather than the causes of hallucinogenic experiences. The power of suggestion, the willingness of people to hallucinate and the predictable reactions of the media and the government all contributed to make these fads a notable sociological event. But the idea that common foods may harbor hallucinogenic compounds that can be released under the right conditions is nothing if not provocative.

Steinmetz





4. HOUSEHOLD HIGHS

"For unrestricted use the West has permitted only alcohol and tobacco. All the other chemical Doors in the Wall are labeled Dope, and their unauthorized takers are Fiends."

Aldous Huxley
The Doors of Perception, 1954

A good amount of nutmeg will produce a change of consciousness, it is true, as will a family-size bottle of Vitalis or just a few direct squirts of ant and roach killer. One man's high is another's hell, in terms of where he goes and how he gets there. No doubt there exist, in this wide and ingenious country, enclaves of oven-heads that consider natural gas a nice organic high..

Extreme measures, indeed. There are, however, quite a large number of drugs to be had from the shelf of the 'modern Pathmark-no' questions asked, except "Cash or charge?"-that will stimulate, depress, soothe, euphorize, psychedelize and otherwise affect the human organism. Some are very pleasant and some are really ghastly, but it is important to note that almost none of these substances-not even the most potent psychedelics and profound depressants-is found in the aisle labeled "drugs."

Some, such as alcohol, nicotine, coffee, tea, chocolate, colas and other caffeine products, are firmly entrenched in mainstream society, enjoying such widespread promotion, acceptability and

availability that their status as drugs has been obscured, if not obliterated. Others, like nutmeg, mace, paint remover, airplane glue and Sterno, are used as drugs by only a small minority of individuals and so retain their utilitarian status. Even substances commonly acknowledged to be drugs, such as aspirin, are gobbled in large quantities on a regular basis by individuals who would never see themselves as "drug abusers."

Three of these highs-caffeine, alcohol and nicotine-are by far the most popular mind-affecting drugs in the world. The Big Three maintain their top status in terms of time, money and popularity.

CAFFEINE Coffee is both the most popular drug and the most popular beverage of this day, used by approximately 40 percent of the world. Six or seven billion pounds of coffee are traded on the market each year. Every day, Americans drink more than 400 million cups, enough for two and a half cups for every citizen over the age of ten. A good number of coffee freaks imbibe six cups or more a day.

Surveys show that almost everyone who drinks more than one cup of coffee per day has a cup in the morning.

In addition to its agreeable taste and extraordinary aroma, there are really quite a few reasons for coffee's popularity. Caffeine, which

THE HIERARCHY OF HIGHS

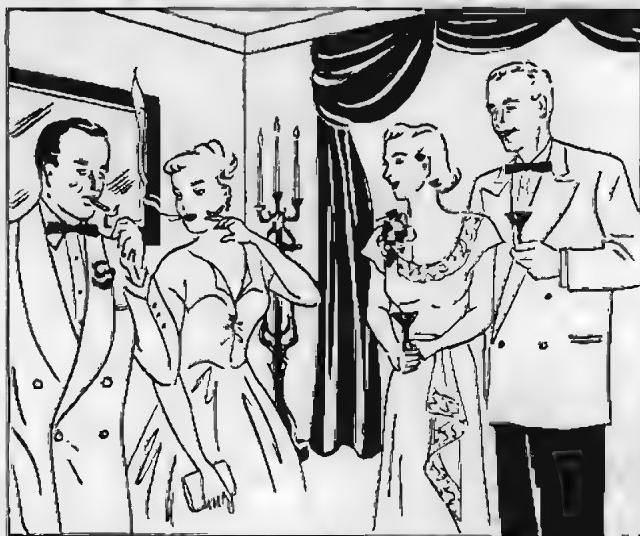
"The attitudes [toward drug use] of the self-designated cultural opposition are subtler and more ambiguous and varied (and often more sensible), but one pattern might be as follows. The use of opiates is probably disease but should not be a crime; use of cannabis and cocaine is primarily fun; use of psychedelics lies somewhere between fun and religion; the prescription sedatives and stimulants are mainly medicine but occasionally fun or disease. The status of alcohol is indeterminate; for example, when the advertisements for High Times flatter its readers as 'multiple drug abusers,' you can be sure that alcohol is not included in the honorific category 'drug,' yet alcohol does seem to be fun sometimes."

-Grinspoon and Bakalar, *Cocaine*, Basic Books, New York, 1976, pp. 245-246

accounts for one to two percent of the coffee "bean," is a stimulant of the central nervous system, muscles and circulatory system that reduces fatigue and drowsiness, promotes clearer thinking and aids in the performance of some tasks. Tests show that as little as two cups of coffee make typists type better and drivers drive better. Long recognized as a headache remedy, caffeine is known to constrict cerebral blood vessels in humans, even though it dilates (expands) them in other parts of the body. Therefore it is effective against the great many headaches caused by swelling of blood vessels in the brain, although it is useless or worse for headaches stemming from other causes.

The average five-ounce cup of brewed coffee contains between 80 and 120 milligrams of caffeine. Because of differences in processing, a cup of instant has between 70 and 100 milligrams. Caffeine content also varies among types of coffee beans: *Robusta*, for example, has about twice as much caffeine as the *Arabica* variety. Coffee was discovered relatively recently. Folklore maintains that in A.D. 900 or so an Arab goatherd noticed his charges robustly frolicking and dashing about, their frenzy centered on a group of small trees bearing bright red fruits. The herder discovered that humans, too, become excited after eating the fruit. Later it was found that the pit of the fruit packed all the wallop—the pit we refer to as the coffee bean.

While the circumstances may be stylized, the timing of the story is factually correct. A vicenna, the master Arab physician whose books were medical standards for 500 years, made the first written description of coffee in the late tenth century. Its use as a stimulant quickly spread throughout the Arab world (the devout used it to keep awake through all-night vigils).



It is very easy to start; it may be hard to stop.



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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1881.

VOLUME XII., No. 56.
Price Ten cents.



"A young wife astonishes her erratic husband by condoning his example, and causes him to promptly abandon the vagabond habits of his bachelor days."



Coffee arabica-coffee



"A Moorish woman with her coffee and water pipe"

GUIDE TO CONNOISSEUR COFFEES

Arabian Mocha: The original mud from Yemen, grand daddy of them all. Small bean ("short berry"), profound, earthy, full-bodied, heavy: Sufi wit and contemplation.

Brazil Santo: Snappy, dry, medium-bodied, piquant and perky, the keystone of coffee commerce. July 1975 frosts devastated the crop, making fine Santos hard to get.

Colombia Medellin: Legendary for richness, moderate milds from standard Excelso to deep Supremo and famous Medellin, flavorful even decaffeinated.

Costa Rica SHB (Strictly Hard Bean): Delight of Europeans, paradoxical heavy smoothness and rich acidity, great dark-roasted.

El Salvador: Mild, sweet, medium-bodied Central Standard, sharper full-powered Salvador Dorea SHG (Strictly High Grown), long the favorite of Germany.

Ethiopia Harrar: Sometimes also called Mocha, acidy, dusty pungency, gutsy oomph and brilliance. A certain wildness: the brew Rimbaud smuggled guns in at Harrar.

Guatemala Antigua: Zesty, bracing, very high grown, medium-bodied red lightning. Almost psychedelic: the DMT of coffees.

Haiti: Voodoo brew, pleasant full-bodied sweetness with a hint of strange danger. Best dark-roasted as in Port-all-Prince and Paris.

Indian Nilgiri: Malabar, Mysore, Nilgiri. Tellicherry, fabled names of the spice-drug trade; thick, dusty, rich. Try a Plantation Peaberry for Tantric energy.

Jamaica Blue Mountain: Princess of the Caribees: a dream of mellow sensuality. Very rare, very expensive, this silky-soft, ample-bodied courtesan deserves to be nakedly nuzzled, subtly savored, gently and lovingly lapped al.

Java: Bold, mouth-filling, velvety, gets smoother as it cools. Most famous Arabica in history, will take you back to tall sails and high seas, Alib and Queequeg.

Kalossi Celebes: From Sulawesi, next to Borneo; syrupy, spicy, feathery smooth. Celebes and French Roast blended, *magnifique, formidable*.

Kenya: Brisk, bittersweet, full-bodied, elusively aromatic: safari medicine with a touch of black mystery.

Kona Gold: Subtle, medium-bodied, grown on Mauna Loa's lava beds. Make it full strength to transmute its brassiness into molten gold. Like "Kona Gold" pot, offers best opportunity for top grade U.S. homegrown.

Martinique: Buccaneer's brew, choice of colonial America, sassy with surprisingly delicate winelike odor.

Mexico: Diverse as Mexican weed, often unremarkable. Oaxacan has a tang superb with chili when you get the munchies. Basis of the best coffee liqueur, Kahlua.

Mocha Java: The only true chemical blend, Yemenite roasted with Java; brilliance, depth, sturdiness, com-

plexity. In cafés, "Mocha Java" is half coffee, half hot chocolate, sweetened and creamed to taste.

Tanzania: Low acidity, mild, full-flavored, laconic, suggestive; a beautiful large bean produced on the slopes of Kilimanjaro.

Venezuela: Delicate, sweet, light-bodied, fine, the mountain growths from Tachira and Merida are also called Maracaibos after the port.

Yunnan: Yes, there is a gourmet coffee from China, by no means a peasant brew, aromatic and Mandarin eloquent, scarcer than 1000-year-old eggs in U.S.

Zaire (formerly Congo): Homeland of neutral Robustos, but the gourmet grades are Arabicas from Kivu and Ituri; acidy, potent Congolese Black.

Roasts

Roasting puffs up and darkens the beans, so the darker the roast, the more coffee you must use. The name of the roast depends on how long the beans are burnt, not where they come from.

American Roast: From golden "light city" to chestnut-colored "full city," the regular commercial roast, perfect for those who prefer light conversation to existential philosophy.

Viennese Roast: Somewhat darker, a trace of oil apparent on the bean. Favorite fuel of Strauss waltzers. "Viennese Coffee" is brewed only from this lightest of dark roasts, often with milk, cloves, allspice or cinnamon, always with a generous dollop of sweet whipped cream on top.

French Roast: "The primary characteristic of the being of an existent is never to reveal itself completely to consciousness." (-Sartre.) Hefty, dark chocolate-colored, quite oily, astringent. Savor it with Talleyrand's mantra, "Black as the devil, hot as hell. Pure as an angel, sweet as love," or try *café au lait* (half hot milk) with flaky croissants for superb continental breakfast. Often called New Orleans Roast, with chicory added makes Louisiana coffee.

Italian Roast: Complicated, elegant, a little sinister ("a force cleverly kept hidden, a man jealously guarding his true strength from public gaze"—Mario Puzo). Almost carbonized, burnt black, huge, very oily; the gloom and gold of Caravaggio. Espresso is made in a machine that forces live steam through the grounds; cappuccino adds scalded milk, a glop of froth, a sprinkle of chocolate or cinnamon. Italian Roast with a twist of lemon, Roman style is especially delicious.

CAPSIQUE TABLE

Coffee (roasted, ground, brewed)	80-120mg/8 oz
Instant coffee	70-100mg/5 oz
Tea	30-60mg/5 oz
South American coca	30-50mg/3 oz
Chocolate bar	20-30mg/8 oz
Cola	20mg/5 oz
No Dose	100mg/tab

Special Recipes

Turkish Coffee: Brewed in a special pot, the Ibruk, with sides sloping inward at the top to keep it from boiling over. For each serving, add a heaping spoon of very finely ground Mocha and the same amount of sugar to three ounces of water; bring to a boil, producing a foam called "the face of the coffee." Pour a little into a demitasse, foam and all, do not stir; repeat boiling and pouring two or three times. A favorite of 50,000 hippies at Yener's near the Blue Mosque in Istanbul, goes great with brittle Turkish "hand-aid" sticks of hash.

Cardamom Coffe: The mainstay of Bedouin hospitality, served ceremonially from a brass pot with an elongated curved spout. Drop two teaspoons of crushed green cardamom pods and seeds in a little hot water, plus saffron, cloves, sugar and strong Mocha for each medium-small cup; boil 2-3 minutes, strain and serve. A loud slurping noise when drinking is good form.

Café Hotel Ritz: Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway nursed hangovers with this sublimity that sneaks up on you: to each cup of French Roast, add a dose of heavy cream and a tablespoon of cognac.

Irish Coffee: Invented in San Francisco by a spirited immigrant from Shaanxi, now the favorite of poets and politicians from Boston to Bagdad by the Bay. Put two spoons of sugar in a glass coffee mug, leave the spoon in the glass to prevent breakage, pour in hot, strong coffee and a jigger of Irish whiskey. Stir, top it off with heavy cream, stand on the table, sing "Danny Boy," and leprechauns will come and haul you away.

Café de Olla: Traditionally made and served in a handleless earthenware pot (*olla*), this Mexican delight heats a cup of water, half a stick of cinnamon, a whole clove, and two heaping spoons of raw brown sugar (*piloncillo*) together. When the sugar dissolves, add a spoon of dark roast—Plumosa preferred—bring to a boil, simmer two minutes, stir, cover, let stand so the grounds settle, and drink quickly.

Mocha Ghirardelli: Another San Francisco specialty, originally served in Domingo Ghirardelli's absinthe and chocolate shop in gold rush days, now quaffed by tourists and theatergoers upstairs in the converted old Lick factory at Ghirardelli Square. Equal parts strong coffee and luscious dark cocoa. Do not boil, serve piping hot in mugs; top with marshmallows or whipped cream.

The Shanghai Shag: From the Barbary Coast of 1880s San Francisco, usually administered by a doxy from the crib, usually taken on a dare: black, thick coffee lacquered with whiskey, brandy, gin and laudanum. Recruitment technique for the China trade. For modern recreational use, a bit of black opium bubbled in scalding coffee, spooned out and swallowed, will foster a mellow fantasy in your brain by the time you've finished the cup, slowly.

Michael Aldrich
High Times, Nov. 1975



Tea Ceremony

A German coffeehouse of the middle 1800s

BALZAC ON STIMULATING FOODS

"The destinies of a people depend on their food and diet," Balzac intones in Eleanor's melodious voice. "The English government permitted disposal of the lives of three condemned prisoners, who were given the option of being hanged according to the usual practice of that country, or of living exclusively on tea or coffee or chocolate without additional food or drink. The unhappy fools accepted.

"The man who lived on chocolate died after eight months.

"The man who lived on coffee lasted two years.

"The man who lived on tea succumbed after three years.

"I suspect that the East India Company solicited this experiment in the interests of its own commerce.

"The man of chocolate died in a horrible state of putrescence, devoured by lice. His limbs fell off one by one, like those of the Spanish monarchy.

"The man of coffee died burnt out, as if the fires of Gomorrah had roasted him to a crisp. You could have made lime out of him. In fact, somebody proposed that-but the experiment seemed contrary to the immortality of his soul.

"The man of tea became emaciated and almost transparent, and died of consumption in the condition of a lantern; you could see right through his body: a philanthropist could have read the Times by putting a light behind the corpse.

"The proper English couldn't have permitted a more original experiment..."

Michael Aldrich (quoting Balzac's "Treatise on Modern Excitants") High Times, Nov. 1976

Over the years coffee became domesticated and socialized-the lonely worshippers' drug of fortification became a pleasant beverage, a sparker of lively conversation. The traditional method of making coffee-the roasting, grinding and brewing of beans-was developed in the thirteenth century. In 1554 the world's first coffeehouse opened in Constantinople, and soon hundreds more sprang up all over the Mideast and North Africa. When, soon after, sugar was introduced to the drink, travelers from Europe reacted ecstatically. The coffee craze swept Europe, quickly spreading to the New World. While the cultivation of cocoa goes back over 3,000 years, folk history first locates chocolate in the court of the Aztec potentate Montezuma, who purportedly put away 50 cups of *chocolatl* in the course of a day; more when planning a conjugal visit to some combination of his 700 wives. Exalted in the Aztec court as a zesty aphrodisiac, chocolate was the subject of a lot of bad press following its introduction to Europe. It was characterized as a "cad and vulgar beast," a

COFFEE LIFESAVER

"Coffee saved my life once, back in my dope smuggling days," he continues as opera blares from the jukebox. "We had scored a ton one week in 1969 and driven it across Mexico to Lagunas de los Leones, where a boat was waiting to pick it up. The skipper of the boat had never smuggled weed before and wanted to get his goddamn papers signed by the port captain. 'What do you want to be,' I said, 'a legal smuggler?' He was adamant, though, and refused the load, which meant we had to stash it someplace for the weekend.

"So there we were, sitting on a ton of dope in a Ford camper. The back of the truck was a furnace, sweat was pouring off the weed and it smelled like a king-sized marijuana factory. I went and bought 25 pounds of ground coffee from a very surprised shopkeeper and threw it in on top of the weed to disguise the smell. Then I parked it in Puerto Vallarta next to some fancy gringo apartments, where I could watch it from my hotel. All weekend people walked by, pausing and sniffing. Man, it reeked! It was like nothing you ever smelled before, sort of a cross between mocha and mocha. Finally, after three days parked in the middle of the hottest town in Mexico that weekend, we drove it back to the lagoon and loaded it up. When it got to San Francisco it was a legend-coffee weed! It went over big. This town really loves coffee."

Jerry Kamstra talking to Michael Aldrich
High Times, Nov. 1976

volatile exciter of lustful and homicidal passions, the hotline through which Mexican sorceresses dialed directly to Satan. In salute to its esteemed status of yore, however, Linnaeus named chocolate's caffeine-like alkaloid "theobromine"-literally, "food of the gods." Any punch in the modern candy bar is probably due more to the sugar than to the theobromine, however, since it takes about four Hershey bars to match the amount of alkaloid in a five-ounce cup of coffee.

The earliest written mention of tea occurs in a Chinese dictionary from A.D. 350. One need only consider the ritualization of tea-swilling in Britain and the Orient to appreciate that the drink is more than just a thirst-quenching beverage. Most commercial caffeine, like that in No-Doz pills, is actually slightly converted theine, obtained from the waste products of tea harvesting. Known as xanthines, these alkaloids, when taken to excess, can cause very real problems. The case of a modern coffee addict was reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association in 1967 by Dr. Hobart Reimann. A 39-year-old woman was admitted to a hospital after suffering for six months with a low-grade fever accompanied by occasional flushing and chills, insomnia, nervous irritability and lack of appetite. She had lost over



European conception of *cocoa tree*

"Thou dost cause grass to grow for the cattle, and plants for man to cultivate, that he may bring forth food from the earth, and wine to gladden the heart of man."

-Psalms 104:14-15 (c. 250 B.C.)

20 pounds in a few months and now weighed only 107. It turned out that she was habituated to drinking 15 to 18 cups of brewed coffee per day; when she stopped, her symptoms disappeared.

Even more bizarre is the report from a Nevada penitentiary of an inmate who showed a similar list of symptoms, only more severe. With only a hot plate for companionship, the man was brewing and swallowing 50 cups of coffee per day to pass the time. Fortunately for such rabid devotees, caffeine is not cumulative in the body and is rapidly eliminated. To reach the theoretical lethal dose (ten grams), a human would have to down 100 cups of brewed coffee in a short period of time. Research reports indicate that rats fed massive doses of caffeine become superaggressive, fiercely attacking and mutilating not only other rats, but their own bodies.

ALCOHOL There is no doubt that, despite the popularity of caffeine, alcohol, mankind's first psychoactive drug, deserves the title of "world's favorite high." While evidence indicates that beer and berry wine were being drunk as far back as 6500 B.C. (some say 9000 B.C.), the first historical record of the production of alcohol is the description in an Egyptian papyrus of a 3500-B.C. brewery. It was again an Egyptian who gave us history's first prohibitionist edict—that of a priest, who wrote to his pupil in 2000 B.C.: "I, thy superior, forbid thee to go to the taverns. Thou art degraded like the beasts."

A complete history of alcohol would just about constitute a history of mankind. Ancient Chinese legends predating written records tell of two royal astronomers who were put to death for getting drunk and missing an eclipse. A few hundred years before the birth of Christ, according to Herodotus, Persian councilmen always considered an important decision both sober and drunk, in order to ensure that their choice would sit well in both worlds. From the drunk-as-a-skunk Noah, to Odysseus, who cleverly got Cyclops blind drunk before poking out his eye, to the countless battles and empires won and lost by soldiers roaring or reeling with booze, we find alcohol interlocked with humankind's tales of heroism, degradation and sexual conquest. The alcoholic beverage industry in the United States grosses \$12 billion annually, a figure far greater than that spent on education and medical care combined. Over \$250 million in advertising costs are spent each year to

THE YES FUNCTION

"Sobriety diminishes, discriminates and says no. Drunkenness expands, unites and says yes. It is in fact the great exciter of the Yes function in man The drunken consciousness is one bit of the mystic consciousness and our total opinion of it must find its place in our opinion of that larger whole."

-Aldous Huxley.
Moksha

"In the United States alone, some 800 million gallons of wine and distilled spirits and 100 million barrels of beer are produced legally each year The alcoholic beverage industry in the United States grosses \$12 million a year with expenditures of nearly \$200 million a year for advertisement Out of some 80 million consumers, there are, perhaps, 6 million people in America alone and more than 25 million in the world with drug dependency on alcohol."

"Around 15,000 deaths and 200,000 injuries associated with drunken driving occur yearly in the United States."

-Dr. Joel Fort. *Utopiales*

push the 600 million gallons of distilled spirits, 100 million barrels and 6 billion cans of beer, 200 million gallons of wine, 100 million gallons of moonshine and unestimated amounts of homemade brews that Americans guzzle each year. Most people would probably admit to not liking the taste of alcohol when they first tried it.

Why, then, do almost 70 percent of adult Americans drink the stuff? Simply because alcohol is a strong drug, with a wide spectrum of effects, that is socially and legally accepted. Although technically classified as a depressant, alcohol is known to cause people to become stimulated, placated, melancholy, horny, adventurous, nasty, joyous, uninhibited, sleepy and silly, depending on the drinker's mood, the dose and the phase of the drinking cycle. It is truly a drug for all seasons; the same booze that sends a



"Thou art degraded like the beasts."



"When wine is in, wit is out"

"We frequently hear of people dying from too much drinking ... that this happens is a matter of record. But the blame almost always is placed on whiskey. Why this should be I never could understand. You can die from drinking too much of anything—coffee, water, milk, soft drinks and all such stuffs as that. And so long as the presence of death lurks within anyone who goes through the simple act of swallowing, I will make mine whiskey. No water, thank you "

-W.E. Fields

TABLE OF ALCOHOL INTERACTIONS

Anticoagulants (blood thinners): Alcohol can either increase or decrease effect.

Antidepressants (tricyclic type): This combination can produce dangerously profound sedation and severe drop in body temperature.

Aspirin: Alcohol makes the stomach more sensitive to aspirin's irritating effects; mixture can cause bleeding of stomach wall.

Barbiturates, sedatives, sleeping pills, tranquilizers: Taken with alcohol, these can cause deep sedation, lack of coordination, dangerous drop in blood pressure, respiration failure, death.

MAO inhibitors (some antidepressant and high blood pressure medication): These drugs depress the action of the crucial body enzyme monoamine oxidase (MAO); extremely hazardous when taken with a substance, like alcohol, that requires the enzyme.

-The People's Pharmacy by Joe Crandon.

drinker into a minute inspection of his conduits of thought will, on another occasion cause him to yell at strangers and stick his ass out a car window.

While the majority of drinkers can safely use alcohol as a recreational drug, there are at least five million Americans who are addicted to it and perhaps four million more "problem drinkers." Taken in excess and over a period of time, alcohol is debilitating, a toxin that pounds away at the brain and other vital organs. The right amount of alcohol is a caster of romantic mists, a sparkler of adventure and outrageous social frolic. In overdose quantities, the ugly side of hard drink makes itself felt, through dizziness, loss of coordination, nausea, vomiting, unconsciousness and even death. Sadly, chronic alcohol abuse has been implicated in all the major social transgressions such as homicide, assault, child abuse and rape.

Even moderate drinkers face sometimes profound dangers because it is not common enough knowledge that alcohol interacts with a number of other drugs in a manner detrimental to the body (see table).

"For this you've my word, and I never yet broke it/So put that in your pipe, my Lord Otto, and smoke it."

-Richard Harris Barham
"The Lay of St. Odile"

NICOTINE While visiting Lisbon as ambassador for the sixteenth-century French king Francis II, dashing young Jean Nicot was presented with a tobacco plant recently brought from Florida. The plant flourished under his careful cultivation, and upon leaving Portugal Nicot sent his first tobacco crop to the queen mother, Catherine de Médicis, Catherine almost immediately became one of Europe's first tobacco addicts, and lavish boxes of "American powder" became required equipment in the royal court...

Hearing of the tremendous popularity of tobacco in the homeland, Nicot reshuffled his ministerial schedule and returned to Paris with a huge crop of leaf in tow. Nicot made a quick fortune and became so much identified with the tobacco rage that the plant came to be called *nicotiana* all over France. The connection persevered; today, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, a poisonous alkaloid of the tobacco plant, is known as nicotine.

Tobacco has always been recognized as a drug. Prehistoric tobacco users, such as the Warao Indians of Venezuela, reserved the substance solely for magic and prayer rituals, as did most of the American tribes smoking tobacco at the time of the white man's arrival. The worldwide spread of the tobacco habit in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries probably constitutes the globe's most extensive drug epidemic. Official reaction to the craze was usually swift and severe. In Russia, smokers' nostrils were slit to punish them for their disgusting habit, and "stinking and infectious breath," and the Chinese tobacco prohibition stipulated decapitation. In Switzerland the Senate of Berne had smoking inserted along with stealing and killing in the Ten Commandments. All in vain, for no culture or nation introduced to tobacco has ever given it up.

Nicotine produces a wide range of effects, a hallmark of the really popular drugs. When in need of stimulation, smokers will use tobacco as a pick-me-up; in times of anxiety, they will light up to calm their nerves. There is a host of stimuli that provoke smoking. To many people it is a badge of sophistication, a bond with their peers that gives them something to do with their hands at parties and after sex. While the oral and respiratory satisfactions derived from smoking are definitely part of tobacco's pleasures (the feel of the smoking apparatus in the mouth, the smoke expanding in

"Tobacco is the only excuse for Columbus's great mistake in discovering America." Sigmund Freud

The kif Moroccans smoke is a mixture of seed bracts and a potent black tobacco especially cultivated to be used with cannabis. The tobacco is in fact a very strong stimulant that has a powerful effect for a short period of time. A small quantity of this raw tobacco produces an intense excitation that combines with the hemp to amplify the active psychedelic state.

Paul Bowles
High Times, Sept., 1976

the lungs), the fact that many cannabis and opium smokers continue to smoke cigarettes indicates that there is something powerful behind tobacco's popularity.

That something is, of course, that nicotine is possibly the most highly addictive drug known to science, a substance that numerous heroin addicts describe as more difficult to give up than junk.. Nicotine is the chemical hook that keeps American smokers inhaling over 550 billion cigarettes each year.

No bioactive substance is used with anywhere near the regularity with which smokers consume tobacco. Over 95 percent of smokers light up each day, and the majority of smokers have at least one cigarette per waking hour. Smokers deprived of tobacco show withdrawal disturbances of nervousness, drowsiness, headache and fatigue; a small number experience sweating, cramps, palpitations, hacking cough and constipation.

While nicotine damages the heart and circulatory system, perhaps the worst aspect of the tobacco habit is the detrimental effects of inhaling the toxin. Current information indicates that the inhalation of tobacco is the number-one cause of lung cancer, emphysema and chronic bronchitis. A female smoker has a projected life span 17 years shorter than that of a nonsmoker.

NUTMEG AND MACE Any kitchen with a reasonable conglomeration of spices contains a cupboard of hallucinogens. Nutmeg and mace (the spice, not the spray) are both intoxicating when taken in large quantities; common reactions include euphoria, inability to think clearly, impaired motor function, hallucinations, nausea, an extreme feeling of unreality and disorientation, bloodshot eyes, erotic visualizations, constipation and dryness of the mouth—quite a mixed bag.

The only group to get high regularly on these spices seems to be prison inmates, who yearn to

THE TWISTED LEAF

"West Coast Africans had developed such a taste for the kind of tobacco brought them by the Portuguese that they clearly preferred to transact business only with these whites. A good part of the business lay in the capture of inland Negroes for the slave trade. Prices for slaves became fairly standardized; a Negro trader in Guinea, for instance, would be paid six or seven rolls of Brazil tobacco (each weighing 75 pounds) for the delivery of another Negro into servitude. The use of tobacco was never more corrupted—not did it ever bring a greater price....For a piece of roll tobacco they willingly sold their splendid steers, the measure of the animal from horns to extended tail being equal to a single length of the twisted leaf."

Jerome E. Brooks
The Mighty Leaf, 1962



A TRADING SCENE.

"Reports of women who are willing to prostitute themselves for a carton of cigarettes, and of men who trade stolen goods for cigarettes, are also common during and after wars."

alter their states of consciousness with such a passion that the unpleasantries are deemed acceptable. In addition to the dubious nature of nutmeg's high, it is an extremely challenging substance to eat in bulk. A good 20 grams of the stuff is a common dose for veterans, although it is known that individuals' reactions vary widely, and many otherwise drug-hardened people might be in trouble with more than five grams. A common prison practice is to dissolve eight to ten heaping tablespoons of nutmeg in a glass of very hot water, turning the powder into a disgusting drink..

About 45 minutes after swallowing a dose, the nutmeg head begins to feel intoxicated and euphoric. After another half hour or so, many users report dry throat, pinpoint pupils and inflamed eyes, then overwhelming lethargy. As the stupor and hallucinations set in, every joint and



Myristica fragrans



Petunia latifolia (lance-leaved) tobacco
Tobacco, with the oldest printed picture of a cigar,
from Mathias Lobel's Stirpium, Antwerp, 1576.



Indians lighting up

bone in the body begins to ache, there's a tightness in the head and the elimination of body waste becomes difficult. This lasts from 24 to 36 hours, followed by a beastly hangover characterized by aching eyes and joints, constantly running nose, depression and lassitude.

Nutmeg and mace are both obtained from the handsome tropical tree *Myristica fragrans*-nutmeg from the seed, and mace from the aril. Nutmeg and mace are very similar chemically, their principal active ingredients being myristicin (a nonamine precursor of M-MDA), elemicin and safrole, compounds very similar to mescaline.

Most of the commercial nutmeg sold in the United States is grown in the West Indies, but it is the East Indian variety that is the most psychoactive. This may not be any great loss, because, except to the very desperate, nutmeg and mace are not recommended highs.

ASPIRIN Worldwide, only caffeine, alcohol and nicotine are used more than aspirin, the most widely consumed drug for the treatment of disease or ailments. Chemically known as acetylsalicylic acid, aspirin is not only the most effective pain reliever short of a narcotic, but also great for lowering fever, reducing swelling in the joints and a great many other applications.

No one quite knows how aspirin works to relieve pain. It is currently being suggested that it masks the pain by antagonizing natural pain substances, such as the peptides released by the blood and tissues at the site of an injury as part of the body's immunological response.

Since the actions of the drug itself are not really understood, its side effects have not always been apparent. Aspirin is a stomach irritant and should always be taken with a lot of water (or, preferably, something thicker) in order to protect the stomach's inner lining. Aspirin's only use as a high seems to be in combination with the cola drinks. A buzz of some renown among teenagers of the past, even after the cocaine was removed from Coca-Cola, it is now hard to find anyone who has ever gotten off on this mixture. Perhaps it is a treat only for the naive; in any case, this "high" is largely scorned in the sophisticated Seventies.

GLUE AND SOLVENTS Glue and solvent sniffers are a group of heads often regarded as somewhat tainted, if not downright deviant. When inhaled, the volatile solvents acetone, benzene, butyl acetate, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, ethylene dichloride, ethyl and isopropyl alcohols, hexane, toluene and various ketones and esters all produce a high commonly characterized as a cross

HUFF HEADS

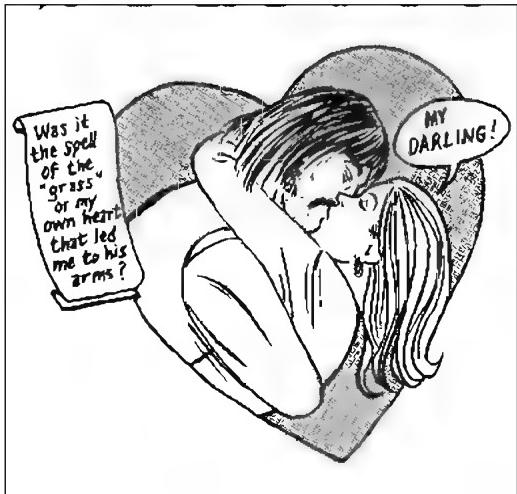
Glue sniffing has suffered a rank reputation in the drug world. The huffing craze, which reached its dizzy heights in early Sixties America and is still going strong in Japan, was dubbed "Instant Insanity" by some and characterized by voluminous myth-information: glue is said to rot the brain, turn the user's bone marrow into silly putty and turn mild-mannered teens into gunk-geeks whose depravity knows no bounds. Picture the glue fiend a rotten half-vegetated geek-sore, runny nose, bloodshot eyes, phlegm dribbling off chin, bony fingers clutching at the crab grass in a last-ditch effort to pick a vandalized body out of the rubble-strewn back alley, with only one lingering thought sloshing around in that scrambled mess of spaghetti that was once a brain: "how to scrape together 15¢ for another tube of sticky glue!" Kill mom and pop, pimp baby sis and rob the corner candy store for a 15¢ tube of Tester's glue? Why not? Huff-heads everywhere were doing it—or so said the little green pamphlet in the doctor's office. If you got caught committing some heinous crime, you just said that the glue made you do it and that you were sorry. On more than one occasion, a glue defense has gotten the guilty party off the hook.

Joe Schenkman
High Times, Dec. 1976

between an alcohol drunk and a short hallucinogenic trip.

Details of the high include seeing flashes of light and "shooting stars," body rushes, hot flushes and feelings of floating through fairyland. Comedown is fast; the high lasts only a few seconds. Solvent sniffing has been condemned as a danger by many doctors and scientists, since heavy doses cause damage to neurological structures, the kidneys, the liver and blood; the mucous linings in the nose, throat and lungs, as well as the heart, are also believed to suffer. Others contend that the only research to establish these symptoms conclusively was conducted with people exposed to concentrations of industrial fumes on a day-to-day basis over long periods of time, and that the facts concerning damage from intermittent use are not really in. Nonetheless, the deep inhalation of paint thinner, gasoline, lacquer, varnish remover, lighter fluid, fingernail polish remover, dry-cleaning fluid and the like is probably not a tonic to long life.

It is doubtless impossible to imagine all the chemicals and substances grabbed and eaten, snorted, smoked or drunk by psychic explorers who, like Columbus, want to see if they will fall off the edge of the known world. If Carbona and nutmeg, why not Drano or transmission fluid? So while it is safe to say that the caffeine drinks constitute the mildest household high, the wildest ones are, well, probably very, very weird.



5. APHRODISIACS

"Ever since the dawn of history man has been agonizingly pursuing the answers to two questions: 'What is the meaning and purpose of life?' and, 'Where can I get a good aphrodisiac?'

Jack S. Margolis, and Richard Clifrene
A Child's Garden of Grass, 1969

The somewhat amazing axiom of modern science that there are no true aphrodisiacs stems more from semantic pube-splitting than from realities about sexual arousal, performance and exhilaration.

To maintain that methaqualone does not significantly obliterate inhibitions and inflame the libido, that cocaine does not sufficiently boost sexual stamina and that LSD is not enough of a sensual enhancer is to set unattainable standards for aphrodisiacs. There exists no substance that will ignite sexual bonfires in every individual on all occasions, no chemical guaranteed to turn distaste into desire, no sure-fire seduction pill, erection balm or antifrigidity spray.

Given the depth, texture and French curves of human sexuality, such universally applicable and potent love aids are an impossibility. Moreover, the most powerful sex drugs are almost all currently illegal in the United States and most other countries, banned basically because of the pleasure-giving nature of their highs.

So while some will pursue the chimera of the omnipotent aphrodisiac forever, others content themselves in the here and now by fucking their brains out while under the influence. Sex highs operate in three general ways: some relax the body and/or inhibitions; some stimulate the sex drive or spark physical vitality; and some enhance sensual perceptions. Happily, several of the most popular consciousness-changing drugs work in all three ways for those who are tuned in to erotic side effects.

"Methaqualone," claims Ed Dwyer, former High Times editor, "did for seduction what MacDonald's did for hamburgers." Pharmaceutically known as a sedative and hypnotic, methaqualone tends to virtually destroy inhibitions and internal guilt blockades in most people. This removal of constraint commonly results in the free expression of natural desires for sexual pleasure and comfort.

Methaqualone imparts a warm glow to one's sensibilities-a person stoned alone in a room would probably think the furnishings looked particularly attractive and cozy. But few people do methaqualone by themselves, because it is the perfect social drug. It loosens the tongue, frees the hands and overrides the critical facilities of the mind. At methaqualone parties, ordinarily repressed women have been known to make their erotic needs the subject of public announcement,

and normally courtly men switch to tactics of direct coital suggestion.

Sold under the trade names of Quaalude, Mandrax, Sopor and Parest, methaqualone produces a tingling numbness in the extremities and a rubberiness of the skin that pleasantly modify the physical sensations of sex.

Probably due to its inhibition-lowering effect, methaqualone releases so much sexual energy in some people that the drug's sedative powers are neutralized and it acts like a stimulant, provoking longer-lasting erections, more performances and bigger and better orgasms. Some of methaqualone's side effects include blurred vision, impairment of the thinking process and the discovery of unappetizing strangers in your bed upon awakening.

The famous 1966 publication of Dr. Timothy Leary's interview in Playboy probably marks one of the high points of the Sixties. Calling LSD the most powerful aphrodisiac known to humanity, Leary said: "In a carefully prepared, loving LSD session, a woman will inevitably have several

"The member of Abdu'l Haylukh remained/in erection for thirty days, sustained/By smoking hashish.

Abdu'l Hayjeh deflowered in one night/Eighty virgins in a rigid rite/After smoking hashish."

Arabian poem translated by R. E. C. Masters

hundred orgasms."

Reactions to the interview were swift and intense. Harry J. Anslinger pronounced that "if we wanted to take Leary literally, we should call LSD 'Let's Start Degeneracy.' " And a good part of an entire generation rushed to find some acid and get started on those orgasms.

The sexual effects of LSD, DMT, peyote, magic mushrooms and the other popular hallucinogens of our culture vary widely among individuals. Some people become too involved with intellectual and spiritual explorations while doing acid to be interested in coupling but will ball through cosmic typhoons tripping on peyote. It's a matter of taste and body chemistry. LSD, DMT and the like are more consistently energizing than



The first aphrodisiac?



LSD AND ECSTASY

"The sexual impact is, of course, the open but private secret about LSD, which none of us has talked about in the last few years ... You can no more do research on LSD and leave out sexual ecstasy than you can do microscopic research on tissue and leave out cells ... The LSD session, you see, is an overwhelming awakening of experience; it releases potent, primal energies, and one of these is the sexual impulse, which is the strongest impulse at any level of organic life"

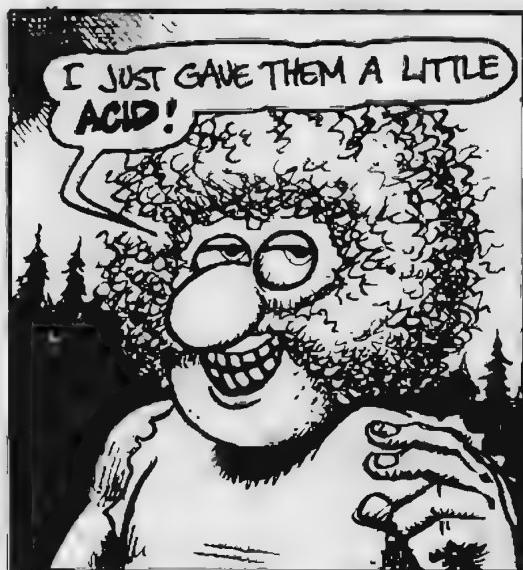
Timothy Leary
Interview in Playboy, Sept. 1966

peyote or mushrooms, whose nonpsychedelic by-products usually cause periods of lassitude.

The uninhibiting nature of the hallucinogens is due more to the opening of the "yes" response than the shutting down of the "no." While methaqualone results in the sometimes comic pairing of human creatures with nothing more in common than a need to mate, the psychedelic experience shuts down no cerebral regulators. The five known senses and an untold number of others



"Several hundred orgasms"





are each expanded to the fullest so that people experience overwhelming, oceanic sexual desire for those they find attractive and total repugnance for those that turn them off.

Once the preliminaries are over and the kissing and hugging starts, the "trip" drugs really start doing their job. Many individuals born after World War II consider the most moving moments of their lives to be the ecstatic highs of making love on good LSD. People have described the physical and mental intensity of the experience as terms of "lovers melting into each other," "glowing with radiant auras," "coming in colors (à la Rolling Stones)," "fucking for centuries" and "complete ego transcendence." In testimony to acid as a love drug, Baba Ram Dass (Richard Alpert) said in Playboy in 1970: "Before taking LSD, I never stayed in a state of sexual ecstasy for hours on end, but I have done this under LSD. It heightens all of your senses and it means that you're living the sexual experience totally. Each caress or kiss is timeless."

"Tripping" drugs of another type have been used as aphrodisiacs and fertility aids since Old Testament days at the very least. In Genesis 30: 14-17, the childless Rachel wants her sister Leah's mandrakes so much that she lends her man to Leah for a night in exchange for the magical roots.

Mandrake, along with datura (Jimson weed), deadly nightshade (belladonna) and henbane (thorn apple), contains the powerful alkaloids scopolamine, atropine and hyoscyamine. Sometimes called the "belladonna alkaloids," these drugs pack profound, otherworldly and unpredictable highs. People often experience the sensation of flying and hallucinations that can completely replace reality for extended periods of time, unlike the everchanging visual tricks that characterize the LSD trip. The main aphrodisiacal effect of these substances is that users become so tripped out, losing not only their inhibitions but their consciousness, that there is no chance of sexual resistance. They also stimulate the nervous system (it is not known precisely how), and the peak of the experience is typically followed by a long period of stupored but awake "dreaming" before a deep sleep sets in.

Upon awakening, the mandrake or belladonna tripper will remember nothing of the hours spent in the alkaloid world. This has made the mandrake clan especially popular with white slavers, black magicians, pimps and the other nefarious virgin puncturers throughout the ages. One classical antecedent of electric punch was the mandrake-spiked orgy wine prepared in classic Greek and Roman times.

THE LURE OF THE MANDRAKE

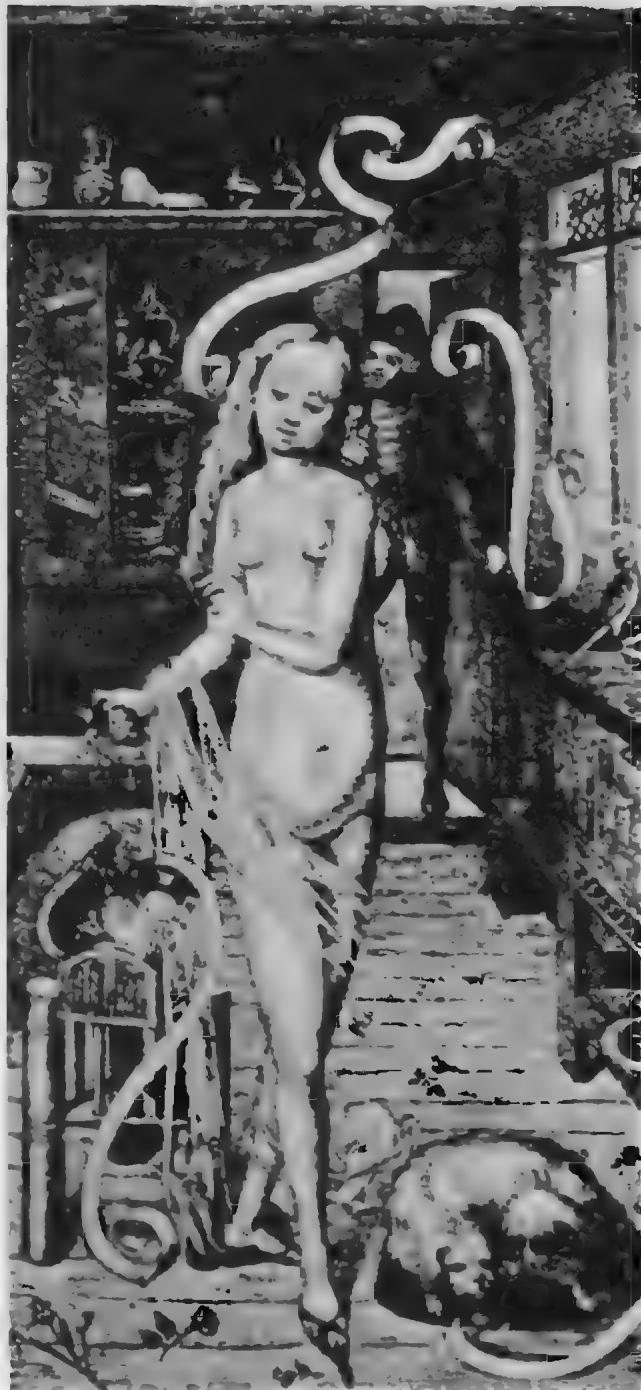
"In the days of wheat harvest Reuben went out and found mandrakes in the field, and brought them to his mother Leah. Then Rachel said to Leah, 'Give me, I pray, some of your son's mandrakes.' But she said to her, 'Is it a small matter that you have taken away my husband? Would you take away my son's mandrakes also?' Rachel said, 'Then he may lie with you tonight for your son's mandrakes.' When Jacob came from the field in the evening, Leah went out to meet him, and said, 'You must come in to me; for I have hired you with my son's mandrakes.' So he lay with her that night."

Genesis 30:14-16



Mandrake

Henbane, deadly nightshade, mandrake and datura were all staples of bubbling witches' pots in the Middle Ages, and it has been suggested that the classic image of a hag flying on a broomstick stems from mandrake-tripping sorceresses titillating their vital apertures with the handle of a broom, sometimes brooms! Little class has been added to the reputation of these plants since; in fact, their most recent well-known use for sex thrills was in the jimson weed and belladonna rituals practiced at the Manson ranch.



Witch preparing a love potion

"What with loathsome smells, And shrieks like mandrakes torn out of the earth, That living mortals, hearing them, run mad."

William Shakespeare
Romeo and Juliet

Not only are the considerable chemical effects of mandrake and datura admired, but the manlike shape of their tuberous roots (along with other plants like ginseng) is especially revered as a cure for impotence, frigidity and female sterility.

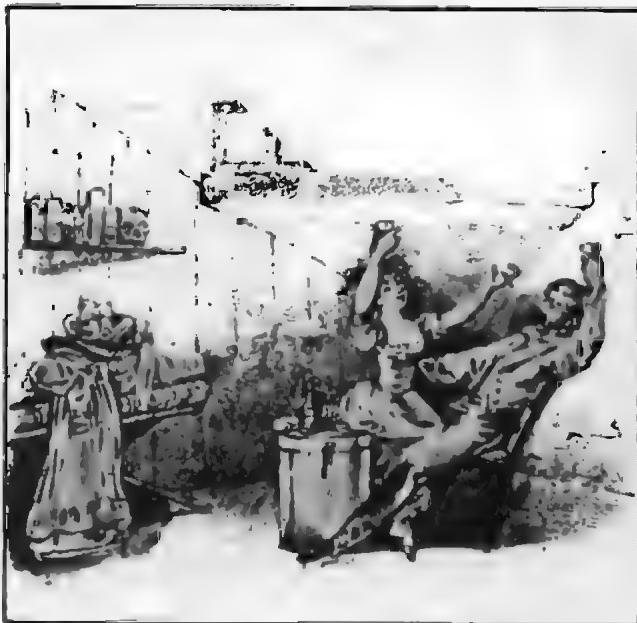
Mandrake's thick-forked root so often resembles the male figure that legend asserts it grows from the place where a hanged rapist's ejaculate falls. The ancient Egyptians called mandrake "phallus of the field," and the Arabs knew it as "Satan's testicles." However, mandrake and the other belladonna alkaloids are not recommended sex highs: the trip usually involves more debilitation than excitement, more fear than ecstasy and more than a small chance of waking up in the hospital. Their primary sexual effect—the lowering of inhibitory reactions—is much more pleasantly accomplished by most any other means.

Alcohol, of course, is the drug most associated with the liberation of lust in our species, from ancient Bacchanalian orgies to Jimmy Buffett's "Why Don't We Get Drunk and Screw?" As the most pervasive and acceptable grease of the social cogs, hard drink probably figures in more sexual adventures than all the other highs combined. Which is very curious, for, as the Bard so succinctly put it, alcohol "increases the appetite but diminishes the performance."

The Bard was right. Men often have trouble getting it up and off when they're drunk. In fact, Masters and Johnson cite booze as one of the primary causes of secondary impotence, a general impotence resulting mainly from anxiety generated by those occasions when a man cannot become erect.

Absinthe, a green-colored liquor that is illegal in most countries, including the United States, has a special sexual kick. Concocted from oil of wormwood, anise, marjoram and other herbs, absinthe's high is excitatory and narcotic at the same time. Wormwood oil, so named because of its effectiveness in knocking out intestinal worms, is absinthe's principal active ingredient, and it is very destructive to the human body when taken in any more than minute amounts. Any regular use of absinthe would result in muscle and gastric spasms and general physical and mental decay.

Of the many social upheavals of the 1960s, only the cannabis and sexual revolutions survived



Alcoholic Revelry



L' Absinthe by Degas, 1876



PARADISE OF THE GRAND MASTER

"The Grand Master of the Assassins, whenever he discovers a young man resolute enough to belong to his murderous legions, invites the youth to his table and intoxicates him with the plant hashish. Having been secretly transported to the pleasure gardens the young man imagines that he has entered the Paradise of Mahomet. The girls, lovely as Houris, contribute to this illusion. After he has enjoyed to satiety all the joys promised by the Prophet to his elect, he falls again into a state of lethargy and is transported back to the presence of the Grand Master."

Marco Polo
The Travels of Marco Polo

without major reversals. With good reason. Both marijuana and sex are exciting, relaxing and a



HEAVEN BLESS HASHISH

"He stretched his hand to her with his heart; in his face, and she gave him hers with a look of tender submission, as he said ardently, 'Heaven bless hashish, if its dreams end like this!'"

Louisa M. Alcott
conclusion of "Perilous Play." 1869

tremendous amount of fun.

Since grass and hash enhance *all* the perceptions, specific sensual modifications depend on the individual to a great extent. A common sensation reported by cannabinol couplers is that their sex organs feel larger. Generally, however, a few joints will slow both lovers down, and the extra time and patience spent on each other will make the experience more satisfying than a rush job. The THC drugs have done a great deal to mentally and physically free women to experience orgasm, and they are very effective in overcoming premature orgasm in men. Since anything that changes sensual perception adds sexual spice, people that haven't jumped into bed since 1969 without first toking up might try screwing straight for a wild new kick.

Opium, the dried exudate of the opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), can be smoked, eaten, taken in suppositories or introduced into any mucous corridor. Unfortunately, opium is becoming a rarity in many parts of the U.S.A., as scarce as primo hash or Jamaican weed, while its destructive derivatives continue to thrive.

Although it has a generally relaxing effect, opium also stimulates erotic energy on both the mental and corporal levels. Voluptuous thoughts, visualizations, dreams and erotic imaginings from the bottom of the libido often accompany the opium high, and if opium is terrific for fantasy, it's even better for performance. According to the ancient Chinese "Chin P'ing Mei" (a pseudonym used collectively by a group of cognoscenti), even a little opium will give life to a tired lance, "assuring the desideratum of at least 3,000 phallic thrusts." Step right up and count 'em. It also has a mild anesthetizing effect-strategically placed, it provides a pleasant numb feeling and delays orgasm to the benefit of both parties.

Amyl nitrite is a volatile liquid that gives a quick and powerful rush when inhaled. Some people find it very stimulating. Used pharmaceutically to control heart spasms and asthma attacks, amyl is available only by prescription, but it is not a controlled substance.

It is most often used for sex just before orgasm. Coming on amyl has been described as a



"Opium is a peaceful seducer; hashish is a disorderly demon."

Charles Baudelaire



Alexander King illustrations for Black Opium by Claude Faurer

"While her body is abandoning itself to indifferent kisses, there, near me, in the smoking-room—I know that her soul detaches itself to come and embrace my own.... For that is the capricious—no, the wise!—opium's sport. In women, who are creatures made for love, it provokes and increases amorous ardor; while in men, who are creatures made for thought, it suppresses that sixth sense which is coarsely opposed to cerebral speculations."

Claude Faurer
Fumée d'Opium (Black Opium), 1912



Interior of San Francisco opium den



Opium exudate on incised capsules

heart-pounding, all-consuming experience that makes the body feel like it's falling down an elevator shaft while the head zooms off to never-never land. Great insurance against anti-climactic climaxes, the liquid also relaxes the involuntary muscles, which explains its popularity among gays, who consider a mellow sphincter a thing of value. Amyl also dispels inhibitions in a general way.

Some people don't consider amyl a pleasurable high, but there are no unpleasant side effects for devotees besides an occasional headache or bruises collected in the act of passing out. However, it lowers the blood pressure radically, so it should not be used by people with heart trouble or low blood pressure. Amyl nitrite comes either in bottles or in small ampules called "poppers" that give off a characteristic odor of rotting fruit when they are broken open and inhaled. A number of other volatile nitrites are being sold as room deodorizers. They have effects similar to, but weaker than, amyl's.

Strychnine, according to researcher Adam Gottlieb, stimulates erectile tissues in the same manner as yohimbine, opium and burra gokeroo, the seeds of the southern Asian plant *Pedalium murex*. The reaction to this should be "so what?" because, although some may consider strychnine a buzz of acceptable risk, it is a capriciously lethal substance made for avoiding, not ingesting.

Yohimbine is the most prominent psychoactive alkaloid contained in the inner bark of the west African yohimbe tree (*Corynanthe yohimbe*). While its main aphrodisiacal effect is in the stimulation of erectile tissue, yohimbine boasts a host of other exhilarating properties. It also produces deep feelings of warmth and joy that heighten the immediacy and beauty of the sexual encounter. Body rushes and spinal shivers that feel particularly delicious during coitus or orgasm are other bonuses.

While the crude bark material is generally brewed into a tea, the hydrochloride salt of yohimbine can be snorted up the nostrils or absorbed in the mouth. The sniffing method is probably best because the drug has an unpleasant taste and tends to be nauseating when swallowed.

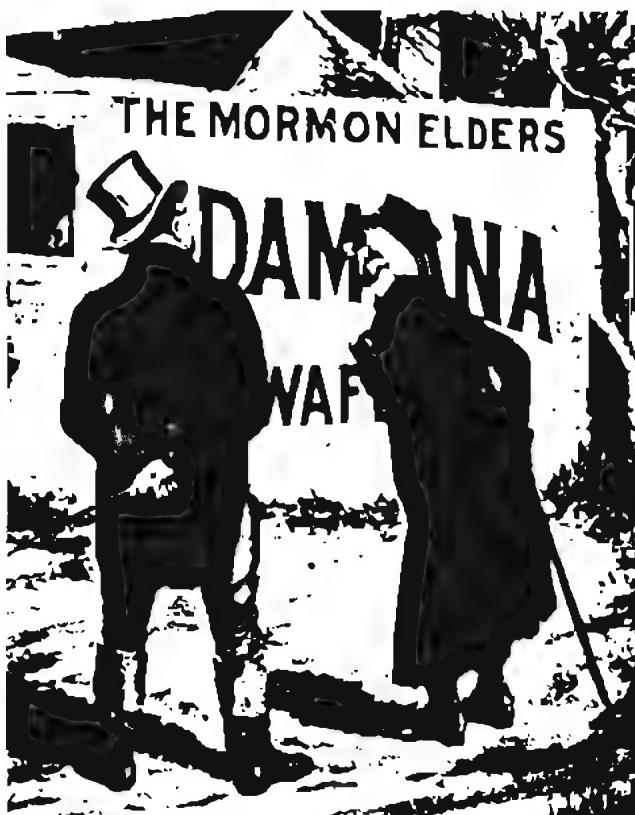
Yohimbine is perfectly legal, but it has a long list of contraindications. An MAO inhibitor, yohimbine shouldn't be used with mescaline, MDA, STP, amphetamines, aged cheeses, alcohol, narcotics, antihistamines and most tranquilizers (Librium may be used to combat the anxiety that yohimbine sometimes produces, especially to the overtired). People with heart, liver or kidney disease, blood-pressure or low blood-sugar problems or diabetes should avoid yohimbine.

"Good health, sufficient exercise and plenty of sleep still remain the most effective of the aphrodisiacs known to man."

Dr. Alfred Kinsey

Some other legal highs with sexual effects are yage, damiana and kavakava. Yagé, usually ingested as a snuff or brew, is the prepared bark of the South American genus *Banisteriopsis*, and it has several harmine-type alkaloids as its active constituents. Besides acting as a pleasant psychic energizer and hallucinogen, yagé is often said to increase ESP powers, sparking the ability to see auras and energy fields. While these powers can be sexual pluses, it is easy to overdose on yagé, and the resulting nightmare illusions and frantic anxiety are decidedly anti-erotic.

Damiana, the leaves of the shrub *Turnera diffusa* or *T. aphrodisica*, was second only to chocolate in the Aztec hierarchy of aphrodisiacs. Although the ancients thought that the plant generated direct genital palpitations, today most users derive a subtle kind of high with sexual overtones similar to those of marijuana. Women especially find that damiana tea or cigarettes will relax them and at the same time stir their sexual imaginations. Native to the southern United States, South America and Africa, damiana has no legal



The covers of a pamphlet promoting the Mormon Elders' Damiana Wafers

"I hardly see him at night since he took up sex."
Mrs. Kinsey

restrictions. In fact, damiana cordials that advertise themselves as "the Liqueur for Lovers" can be imported from Mexico. The concentration of damiana leaf in these yellowish liqueurs is generally too inconsequential to have any sexual effect, however.

Kavakava makes some people glow with psychic and genital euphoria, while others consider it a South Pacific placebo that doesn't even taste good. Too bad for the latter, because this preparation of the roots and lower stems of the tropical plant *Piper methysticum* can be an entertaining good-time drug that relaxes the body and clarifies the mind without reducing mental sharpness.

Because kavakava is insoluble in water, native users prechew the soapy-tasting roots and then brew the expectorated sputum into a beverage. This stomach-turning ritual can be bypassed by emulsifying the plant in a fatty base before drinking. It still won't taste like Orange Julius.

Even more erratic than kavakava in its aphrodisiacal effects is L-dopa, a pharmaceutical used mainly in the treatment of Parkinson's disease. The widespread medical use of the drug has demonstrated that it can be a colossal sexual turn-on for a small percentage of patients who receive it. Reports of hospitalized men and women in their late sixties acting like pubescent rabbits are not uncommon, but really not frequent enough to make L-dopa worth experimenting with. Its nasty side-effects include nausea, anxiety, confusion, hot flashes and hair loss. This dangerous chemical shouldn't be taken without a doctor's advice.

Spanish Fly—the active ingredient in classic American folk tales of lust-crazed maidens wantonly copulating with drain pipes, Genoa salami and traveling salesmen—is by no means a high, by all means a drug. It is actually pulverized blister beetles (*Lytta vesicatoria* and other species)—bright green, southern European insects so named because a paste of their bodies raises blisters on human skin—which contain cantharidin, a powerful irritant to body tissue.



South Pacific eros by Paul Gauguin



Tina Robbins

While cantharidin imparts an itch to the genitals, it is not the tingling of love one feels but a burning irritation that cannot be alleviated through scratching, urination or intercourse.

Originally used to excite farm animals that were not conveniently in heat, Spanish Fly is a beastly thing. It causes painful and sometimes bloody urination, and in addition to fever and other side effects, this crushed bug can cause permanent damage to precious internals, especially the kidneys and genitals. Death, the only known relief from permanently damaged genitals, can also easily be achieved through this multifaceted powder.

Cantharides are illegal in the United States except for animal husbandry, so commercial products using the name "Spanish Fly" are usually made with some hot spice like cayenne pepper (capsicum).

Few people know that the plant sources of the common flavorings licorice and sarsaparilla contain natural forms of, respectively, the female and male sex hormones. The licorice root contains estrogen, and sarsaparilla is a commercial source of testosterone. Hormones are the body's natural love potions, and there are enough in these plants to spark a considerable sexual uprising. But use them with extreme care and only when necessary, as any regular outside supply will signal the body to slow down its own production of vital fluids, a highly undesirable state of affairs.

Some drugs, although they produce horny highs to different degrees, are used primarily to augment sexual energy and stamina. These include cocaine, the various amphetamines, pemoline, the caffeine-like alkaloids and a variety of other crude and pharmaceutical compounds.

Cocaine is by far the sexiest of the illicit drugs, both in ambience and effect. "Power," according to Henry Kissinger, "is the ultimate aphrodisiac," and at current prices, cocaine is one of the most visible emblems of the wealthy and powerful hedonist. Though sometimes called "girl," the enchanting white powder is always thought of as a "lady"-seductive, sophisticated and exotically expensive.

First isolated from the coca leaf in 1859, by the 1890s cocaine was in popular use as a sex prolonger. In the early days of the twentieth century, the drug's voluptuous mystique was assured by the sex, magic and cocaine exploits of Aleister Crowley, who wrote:

Stab your demonic smile to my brain,
Soak me in cognac, love and cocaine.



Illustration for Aleister Crowley's Cocaine



Benjamin Butler and Grover Cleveland
on cover of Sarsparilla Magazine.

WHEN THE COKE CROWS

"Dr. Hipolito Unanue reported in 1794 the existence of "certain coqueros, 80 years old and more, and yet capable of such prowess as young men in the prime of life would be proud of."

Dr. Hipolito Unanue
Disertacion sobre el aspecto, cultivo, comercio, y
virtudes de la famosa planta del Peru nombrada coca. 1794

Just a couple of lines of lady can give a person remarkable libidinous and physical energy. Coked-up couples can screw for hours on end, on the side, upside down, whichever way-their tremendous physical vitality allows them to maintain physically demanding positions and thus attain new realms of gratification. Men with malleable members have found that coke tempers their tools to an industrial hardness that survives more than one orgasm intact; staid women have snorted blow and been reborn with genital gusto. Moreover, the cocaine high, unlike other sexual



"I: I{NOW I+I-b WOR}{INGSOi T+IAT
Oq"-AOf:Ul-, AND OCADI-Y DOWDfif"

Jim Osborne

"Woe to you my Princess, when I come to visit her in Vienna. I will kiss you quite red and feed you till you are plump. And if you are forward you shall see who is the stronger, a gentle little girl that doesn't eat enough or a big wild man who has cocaine in his body. In my last severe depression I took coca once again and a small dose lifted me to the heights in a wonderful fashion. I am just now busy collecting the literature for a song of praise to this magical substance."

Sigmund Freud
in a letter to fiancee Martha Bernays, June 1884

highs, can be precisely controlled, since the main rush lasts about half an hour. Snort a little more if you're flagging; wait a little while if you're too spaced. Some people, incidentally, become too fired up intellectually or emotionally by cocaine to feel like getting it on.

The numbing properties of cocaine can lead to a lot of joyful experimentation in bed. Rubbed on the penis or clitoris, it will delay orgasm and intensify sexual response by deadening surface nerves; it is also applied to the anus and nipples for unique sensations. Benzocaine and other over-the-counter pain balms and sunburn sprays will do the same kind of anesthetizing, but with much less class.

Amphetamines can also promote the coital urge. While there is no medical reason that they shouldn't provide exhilaration and energy to both sexes equally, ladies report that ups and speed make them feel sexier and have better orgasms more than men. A man who gets horny from amphetamines may still have trouble getting erect, or perhaps will be unable to ejaculate even after extended periods of effort..

Injected methamphetamine gives the strongest sexual kick, but is also the most dangerous and debilitating high. Extended overuse of any type of amphetamine can result in anxiety, paranoia and physical deterioration that is about as sexy as rotten teeth.

Many subtler stimulants are used around the world to promote sexual zip and high spirits. Pemoline magnesium, the "memory drug" of ever-changing availability, is said to lend a nice kind of mental clarity to the sexual encounter. In India, lovers consume *Kut* (*Saussurea lappu*) for its heart-stimulating action, while American Indians traditionally achieve the same effect with cactus flowers.

Vitamins A, D, E and all those of the B complex are essential for healthy sexual apparatus and drive, but only the B complex can actually

"The demand for cocaine has created numerous roles for women. Maybe not the kind women's lib would thrust their fists in the air over. But the ladies can always be found near coke, and not always for the best reasons."

Marc Olden
Cocaine, 1973

produce a body "high." A dose of B vitamins can act like natural speed, generating energy and good, healthy feelings.

All of the caffeinelike alkaloids have at one time or another been used to fan the internal coals. Oriental hookers use the potent black tea concentrate for sluggish John-sans, and diverse societies rely on kola nuts, coffee beans, guarana and betel nuts to get them through the night..

The goblet of mare sweat that is required to complete the love potion is a running joke in *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*. But it is an absurdity that pales in comparison to the contents of classical Roman love philtres. Hippomanes, a small piece of flesh taken from the forehead of a newly foaled colt, was eaten by sex-jaded libertines who wished to once more crave the cave or moan for the bone; and in the third century of the empire the cook Apicius recommended marinated vulva of sow for increased potency.





60's Love In.

NOMEN HERBAE MANDRAGOR



Smoker



Peruvian erotica

SATYRION'S SWEET GAMES

"Accordingly we followed the pair, who led us along the name boards, where we saw in the chambers persons of both sexes behaving in such a fashion I concluded that they must everyone have been drinking satyricon"

"Meanwhile the satyricon I had drunk a while before, stirring every fiber to lasciviousness, I began to perform vigorously on Quartilla, while she, fired with a like wantonness, showed no repugnance to the game."

Petronius
Satyrican

One aphrodisiac mentioned frequently by the Greeks and Romans has never been properly identified. It has been postulated that the arcane substance, referred to as "satyricon," was concocted from some variety of orchid. Hercules is said to have deflowered 50 virgins in one night after drinking it. No mean feat, even for a very strong guy. And Theophrastus asserts that a mere slave who ate a bit of the satyrion plant was able to offer "70 uninterrupted sacrifices to Venus."

A species of colewort called the rocket plant (*Brasica erucae*) was also valued by ancients of a randy bent. John Davenport wrote in his 1865 book *Aphrodisiacs and Anti-aphrodisiacs* about a group of monks who planted rocket in their garden, thinking it would be a good stimulant to help them through all-night vigils and such. But, Davenport tells us, "Alas! ... the poor cenobites were so stimulated by its aphrodisiacal virtues that, transgressing alike their monastic walls and vows, they sought relief for their amorous distress in the fond embraces of the women residing in the neighborhood."

Throughout history, humans have chosen only the most expensive, exotic or disgusting available substances as aphrodisiacs. To sixteenth-century Europeans, potatoes and tobacco from the mysterious New World were merciless inflamers of passion; the famous Cleopatra drank pearls dissolved in vinegar to nourish the procreative spirit, while others of her day preferred the effects of tincture of gold or hummingbird hearts.

Orientals have always believed in the sexual power of things of the sea, such as shellfish, eels, bird's nest soup and shark fin. One of the most popular aphrodisiacs in modern Japan is the fugu fish. Fugu is actually a preparation made from the testes of the poisonous puffer fish, and it is taken mixed with hot sake. Sometimes an extremely potent sex stimulant, fugu can also act as the deadly nerve poison it is and restrict a person's



breathing or stop the heart.. Each year almost 500 Japanese die from eating fugu because there is no way to differentiate between a fish of thrills and a fish that kills. (Except to do what the wealthy do-hire a taste-tester.)

Never outdone, the Chinese people have a long history of aphrodisiacal extravagance. While a modern Chinese impotentate will spend \$1,500 or more per ounce for a particularly well-endowed ginseng root, his forebears may have sought virility or fertility by feasting on menstrual blood or the sex organs of conquered enemies. It has been claimed that Chinese eunuchs yearning to be like the big boys would eat the brains of freshly decapitated criminals.

Old European love recipes were scarcely more appetizing, frequently calling for components like roaches, the entrails of unclean birds or the piece of cotton used to dry off a penis after intercourse. Neither were native Americans of the same period pristine in choosing sex highs. While most put down their wampum for the invigorating effects

"I shall show you a love philtre, without medicaments, without herbs, without a witch's incantations. It is this: If you want to be loved, love."

Senecca
Epistles

of beaver testicles, the Navahos ate cow dung and the Apaches preferred human shit..

But perhaps the most singular aphrodisiac of all time is one used by the Amazons, those female warriors who burnt away the right breasts of girl children to make their fighting arms stronger. According to Eustathius (Eustathii Commentarii ad Homorum, 1827), the Amazons broke either a leg or arm of male captives, figuring that the deprivation of the extremity would add strength to the penis and thus "render them more vigorous in the venereal conflict." When some unsophisticated Scythian rudely remarked on the irregular gaits of her slaves, the Amazon Queen Antianara coolly replied, "The lame best perform the act of love."





6. CANNABIS AND ITS DERIVATIVES

"There's been no top authority saying what marijuana does to you. I really don't know that much about it.) tried it once but it didn't do anything to me."

John Wayne

This is a plant with a dream, a vision of world conquest in less than 10,000 years. From prehistoric times, the destinies of man and marijuana have been inextricably linked. Shamans toted magic weed around in medicine bags, and nomads introduced it everywhere they prowled in ancient Eurasia. Familiar but enigmatic, provoking extravagant praise and ferocious condemnation, cannabis has long been the most widely used hallucinogen on earth. Modern farmers sprout specimens from every nook and cranny of the globe. And every time the cry goes up for "more research," hemp gets scattered further. Recently the United Nations planted it above the Arctic Circle, where it was never known before, to see whether a powerful strain of South African dope will retain its potency up near the North Pole. And with all the scientists who now turn on, it's safe to say it will be one of the first drugs smuggled to the stars.

Like humankind, hemp is aggressive and versatile, spreading with ease across desolate steppes, up craggy mountains and hills, over deserts and plains, down along creekbeds and streams, even

into swamps. A notorious camp follower, it thrives in nitrogen-rich soil, cropping up in wastelands and garbage dumps—sure to be noticed by nomads and plant gatherers.

The wild weed originated in temperate Central Asia, that vast region stretching between eastern Europe and China. Though its seeds can be carried by wind and water, birds and beasts, the foremost agent of its distribution has always been Homo sapiens. Some remote human ancestor perhaps noticed this beautiful leafy vegetable in the meadow and gobbled it down for lunch. The effects were far out—a jolt to the forming of human consciousness. As Pamela Lloyd has said, "The shock of recognition must have registered: psychoactive animal meets psychoactive plant. The two have been nearly inseparable ever since."

Or perhaps some ancient human discovered the gleaming white threads in the rotting stem of a plant that had fallen into the creek, twisted them together and made a tough cord—great for hunting or fishing nets and durable cloth. The first tangible evidence of hemp in the world appears as fiber marks on pottery (ca. 4000 B.C.) from the Neolithic village of Pan P'o in Shensi Province, north central China. Similar fabric-marked pots and hemp textiles have been unearthed in eastern Siberia, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Kansu and Chinese Turkestan. On the European side of central Asia, hempseeds have been recovered from Neolithic sites in Rumania, Austria, Switzerland and Germany. Hemp appears to be one of the oldest



The Emperor Sher-Nan

THE GREEDY JUDGE AND THE GANJA BAG

"The Dhurtasamigomo, or 'Rogues' Congress,' is the name of an amusing if coarsely written farce of about the year 1500 A.D.", the author of which was one Jyotirica. In the second act two Shiva mendicants come before an unjust judge and demand a decision on a quarrel which they have about a nymph of the bazaar. The judge demands payment of a deposit before he will give any opinion.

One of the litigants says-'Here is my ganja bag; let it be accepted as a deposit.'

The judge (taking it pompously, and then smelling it greedily)-Let me try what it is like [takes a pinch], Ah! I have just now got by the merest chance some ganja which is soporific and corrects derangements of the humours, which produces a healthy uplift etc, sharpens the wits and acts as an aphrodisiac!" "

C. A. Griswold
Appendix to the Report of the Indian Hemp Drugs
Commission, 11194

THE NEW WORLD

"Grass was first discovered in Twin Falls, Idaho, in 1907 by a small Polish immigrant by the name of Wayne Krulka. The discovery occurred in early May, while Wayne was working late in his study one evening, trying to find a shorter route to India."

Jack S. Margolis and Richard Clorfene:
A Child's Garden of Crises, 1949

cultivated plants in the world. Though its botany has been hopelessly confused by human meddling, there is some evidence of three different species in ancient times.

"GREAT HEMP"-CANNABIS SATIVA

Cannabis has been treasured forever because of its multiple uses. To the Neolithic Chinese, it was a gift of the gods, bequeathed by the Divine Cultivator, Sheri Nung, for the needs and comforts of life; clothing, rope, fishnets, pottery mats; food from the seeds rich in sugar and albumin; clear, shining oil, too, for sauces and salves and lamplights; and a miracle drug for body and mind.

The classic BOOK of Odes brings the hemp harvest season in Shensi vividly to life. From the earliest times, the Chinese recognized that hemp planted thickly produced the best fiber. They called it mu, an ideogram depicting two sprightly plants (male and female?) growing up gracefully toward a roof-a hint that hemp grew quite tall when properly tended. Later, when mu became the general term for fiber plants, cannabis was named ta mu, "Great Hemp." This giant cultigen was clearly the tall, sturdy, laxly branched species Cannabis sativo, prized especially for its long stem-fibers and an abundance of nutritious seeds,

THAT HOLY AND GRACIOUS HERB

He who scandalises the HSIS of bh^ling shall suffer till torments of hell so long as till; sun and moon. III: who drinks bhang foolishly or for pleasure without ('(H)igious rites is HS guilty <|Stilt: sinners of husbands || husbands] of sins. III: who drinks wine, etc. according to rule, he has ever so low, even though his body is smeared with human ordure and urine; is Shiv!. No god or man is <|Sgood as the: ('(H)ooligols drinker of bhang. The students of the script virus <|tBh^lares, II: give~n bhang bl-fol': they sit to stiddy", . Yogi's .. In the deep dedugths of bhang that they may call it. Now though is on the: T^l-J^lill... By II(') help of bhilling ascetics pass days without food or drink, III' supporting power: of bhang has brought many J^lliudu, family salt: through the miseries, of lamint. To forbid or I-VI-munusv. to restrict lu: [HS 01 s" hol- all gracions a hearth as the hemi: would kaliSI: wid:spril:ad still:ring and annoyance and to the: Llgl^l binds "I worshipippnd ascetics d^l,q^l-st,i^l,d ang^l:l, It would rob till: people of a solace: in discoufug. , of a CUIT in sickness, of a guardian whosr: gr^l:hiolls pl^l"llcl illil saves them Iron (lu: attacks "T^l evil influences. And whose mighty POW^l-l makr- the dt^lAt^l;: of lu: Victorious. overcoming the: dt^lmons of human. II'd the first of panic I^leu:, OI lu: gl,III](OIJ of d^lLly,I (II'mal te^l, and of mudness. III-in rk:sl to brood on the Eternal. till the Elbnill. possesing him II(jd'- all< soul. f^ll:P's him from till hau n^lng of self all<((uiv's him into the ocean o Iking. These bl^lids the Musalman devotee shagus to II)(full). Like- his Hindu brother the Muslim fakir ((uiv's bhang as the lengthenor of life, the fakir from till. bhang "I sl,II. Bhang brings union with the Jivava: Spirit,IV^l drank bhang and the mystery Lu: III: g((w plain. So grand a result, so tiny a Sill,"

LAW (SOLAR)(11)

But ancient shamans knew the secret of 111 drugs in the plant, and now there are 1000 different kinds of many words relating to 10 drugs. Now "yu-yeo w.r." mercuric dissolved in wine; "yu-tsilli" ("hemp-drunk") meant an intoxicant: mu-nu ("hemp" and "Irru") meant 10 he wOJIIeJiy uumh, or as we would say, storied. Yu-ku-lei-sull, a "narcotic bubbling compound" used by the famed second-century physician HU: T'o as an anesthetic for surgery, was probably a common medicine in the Han dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 220), classifies yu-nu among the "superior" immortality herbs. Editing hemp flower-tops, it says, marks one "becoming a divine transcedent." hut overindulgence provokes hallucinations. literally "seeing devils." Another herba lists diviners' Cleft hemp fruits, with ginseng "to gain knowledge of matters yet to come." A long history summary of ancient lore adds: "Hemp fruit has a spicy taste, is toxic and is used for waist diseases and injuries." Taken to excess, it will kill. SCI

"Kif is like fire; a little warms, a lot burns."

-Moroccan folk saying

ghosts and stagger crazily about.. If taken over a long period, it causes one to communicate with spirits and lightens one's body."

Hempseeds and flower-tops were frequently recommended for constipation, difficult childbirth, menstrual cramps, rheumatism, convulsions and fevers. (When a team of American pharmacologists visited China in 1974, they found dried ripe hemp fruits still prescribed for constipation.) All parts of the sacred plant had value. Shamans carved the woody stalk into a magic wand with a serpent coiled around it, beating on a patient's bed with this caduceus to drive off evil disease-demons. In veneration of ancestors, mourners at funeral rites wore hemp robes and caps. Legend has it that in A.D. 105, the eunuch Ts'ai Lun invented the world's first paper, using castoff hemp rags, nets and tree bark. Chuang Tzu later speaks admiringly of a Taoist ascetic who for ten years wore only a tattered hemp robe: "So it is that he who is nourishing his mind's aim forgets his body ... and he who is carrying out the Tao forgets his own mind."

BHANG: CANNABIS INDICA Cannabis swept into India from Central Asia in the second millennium B.C. during repeated migrations of fierce, chariot-riding Aryan nomads. Soma was their highest sacrament, but as they moved away from their mountainous soma source, cannabis also came to be regarded as sacred. A verse of the Atharva Veda, last of the four Vedas to be accepted into orthodox religion (ca. 1400-900 B.C.), includes hemp among several woody plants thrown on a sacrificial fire in a sorcerer's ceremony to conquer enemies. Another hymn adds: "Five kingdoms of plants, with Soma as their chief, we address: darbha grass, *bhang*, barley, the herb *saha*; may they free us from distress." Cannabis has been known as *bhang* in India ever since.

From the time of its introduction, Indian hemp appears to have been cultivated mostly for drugs rather than fiber. Like psychedelic soma, it was especially revered by warriors and priests. Its inclusion among five sacred plants invoked for "freedom from distress" implies that its psychoactive powers were well known and even provides a clue to its size; the other plants listed are relatively small. In sum, the *bhang* of ancient India was probably the short, bushy, resin-rich

species named *Cannabis indica* by Lamarck in 1783. Its stem is too lignified and not tall enough (four feet) to produce long bast fibers, but its leaves and flower-tops produce a most potent drug.

Early grammarians mention *bhang* "dust" or pollen and list "hemp fields" among compound words, implying its early cultivation. Buddhist monks, strictly forbidden to use drugs recreationally, were allowed to inhale *bhang* fumes as a remedy for rheumatism. The *Arthashastra*, a political handbook, mentions *bhang* as an ingredient of a smoke bomb hurled against enemies. The surgeon Sushruta early recognized that marijuana dries up mucous membranes, recommending it as an antiphlegmatic. Later doctors prescribed it for fevers, dysentery, epilepsy; to bring on sleep, soothe nervous tension, stimulate appetite and act as an analgesic and aphrodisiac.

In medieval times it was given revealing nicknames like *ganja*, "noisy" or "sweet-smelling"; *Indrashana*, "food of the king of the gods"; *vijaya*, "victorious"; and *siddhi*, "that which bestows magic power." Spiced *bhang* milkshakes consecrated to Kali, dread consort of the god Shiva, were ceremonially poured over the lingam (stone phallus) in Hindu temples and drunk by worshippers themselves as an aid to meditation. Highly sophisticated Tantric sex yoga developed from this tradition. To this day, most of India's wandering ascetics use cannabis constantly, drinking bowls of *bhang* to celebrate auspicious holy days and smoking fat chill urns of *ganja* at cremation pyres along the Ganges. *Bhang* drinks and sweetmeats are used on festive occasions by all classes. *Ganja* made only from cultivated female flower-tops is the drug of choice among serious smokers, for religious purposes or simply to pleasure the senses. Hashish (*charas*) was a medieval Muslim innovation and is still most popular in areas of strong Muslim influence (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Kashmir) and in Nepal and the other Himalayan kingdoms.

Bengal (*Bangala*) means "bhang land." The traditional Bengali *ganja*-cultivation technique has become world famous. The key to the process is the removal of male plants from the fields before they can pollinate the females. To accomplish this, a "ganja doctor" (*poddar*) would go through the fields many times as the plants matured. An experienced *poddar* could distinguish between males and females even before they flowered—perhaps by recognizing certain nodes and stipules that precede formation of the buds. As a result the female, anxious to protect her flowers from the broiling sun and to catch the

pollen that never came, would devote all her energies to resin production. Harvested, compressed, graded and packaged by experts, these practically seedless ganja-tops became the most valued marijuana of Asia. The cultivation method spread with Hindu emigrants to Southeast Asia, Africa and the West Indies. Nowadays, the same technique is used to grow sinsemilla everywhere in the world that people care about top-quality dope.

ROADSIDE WEED: CANNABIS RUDERALIS

As in India, cannabis penetrated the ancient Near East with the incursions of Central Asian nomads. A legend in the Persian Avesta, closely related to the Vedas of India, has it that the early heroes Gustasp and Ardu Viraf were "transported in soul to the heavens, and had the higher mysteries revealed to them" by drinking *banha* (*bhang*). Zoroaster's wife Hvovi sacrificed to the gods, "wishing that holy Zarathustra would give her his good narcotic, *banha* ... that she might think according to the law, speak according to the law and do according to the law." Bhang was classed as an oil seed in ancient Persia and valued in miscarriages.

Hittites, Hurrians and other northern charioteers plunged into the Caucasus, Mesopotamia and Turkey repeatedly during the second millennium B.C. Herodotus speaks of tribes along the Araxes River in the Caucasus singing and dancing while stoned on fumes from the "fruit of a tree," probably cannabis, thrown into their fires. Phrygians invading the Hittite empire in Turkey (ca. 800 B.C.) left hempen fabric in their grave mounds at Gordion, near Ankara. (Was the "Gordian knot" that Alexander the Great sliced through on his way to conquer the world made of hemp rope?) Their neighbors, the Assyrians, burned incense called Qunupu or Qunabu, probably hemp because of affinity to the Greek word *kannabis*.

The origin of this word is obscure. It is usually considered Indo-European, related to old Germanic hanapaz, from which "hemp" ultimately derives. Dr. Sula Benet has proposed a Semitic origin instead in the Hebrew *kaneh* ("reed") and *bosm* ("aromatic"). If she is correct, the fragrant herb usually translated "calamus" in the Bible may actually have been marijuana. In Exodus 30:23, God commands Moses to make holy oil for anointing kings and priests out of "myrrh, sweet cinnamon, *kaneh* *bosm* and cassia." Among the delights' in the paradise-garden of the Song of Songs (4:14) is *kaneh*, also named in Ezekiel 27:19 as an article of trade in Phoenicia. Hemp fabric, *kanabos*, is mentioned in the traditional lawbook, the Mishna.

SCYTHIAN PURIFICATION RITES

"... After a burial, those involved have to purify themselves, which they do in this way. First they soap and wash their heads, then to cleanse their bodies they make a little tent, fixing three sticks in the ground, tied together and tightly covered with felt. Inside a dish is placed, with red-hot stones and some hemp seeds.

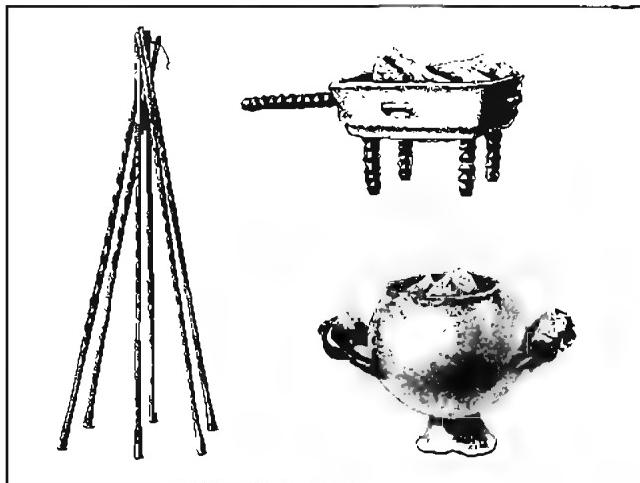
There is in that country *kannabis* growing, both wild and cultivated. Fuller and taller than flax, the Thradans use it to make garments very like linen. Unless one were a Master of Hemp, one could not tell which it was-those who have never seen hemp would think it was linen.

The Scythians take *kannabis* seed, creep in under the felts, and throw it on the red-hot stones. It smolders and sends up such billows of steam-smoke that no Greek vapor bath can surpass it. The Scythians howl with joy in these vapor-baths, which serve them instead of bathing, for they never wash their bodies with water.

Their women pour water onto a rough stone, pound cypress, cedar and frankincense into it, and smear this thick ointment all over their faces and bodies-which not only leaves them fragrant with perfume, but also makes their skin shining and clean when they rub the goo off the next day."

Herodotus
Histories IV

But the most famous pot passage in ancient literature concerns Central Asian nomads directly-the Scythians, who roamed the vast steppes (700-300 B.C.) from eastern Europe to Siberia. Herodotus speaks of Scythians purifying themselves with *kannabis* after the burial of a king, and hemp-smoking apparatus just as he described (except with six sticks, not three, about 18 inches high) has been excavated from Siberian tomb-barrows in the Altai Mountains. Both men



a. Sticks from Scythian hemp tent
b. Copper censer with stones for burning hemp
c. Excavated Scythian pot contained hemp seeds

and women smoked, for two sets of implements were found next to an ornately tattooed male corpse and a mummified female body. Near the tent poles were a copper cauldron, censer and leather medicine-bag containing hempseeds quick-frozen since about the fourth century B.C. When the seeds were sent to Soviet botanists for identification, they were found to be of the *Cannabis ruderalis* type.

Ruderalis means "roadside," and this wild species (first published by Janischewsky in 1924) has special characteristics that enable it to spread without much human help. As it now exists in southern Russia, it is a sprawling, very short, unbranched or slightly branched hemp with fat leaves and seeds that detach easily and can survive a freezing winter to germinate the next spring. This is probably the "wild" hemp of Herodotus, scattered by the trail as the Scythians wandered, later cultivated near settlements. Scholars have long debated whether the "seeds" in Herodotus's account were the seeds alone or the entire flower-top. It's a silly argument. Try throwing hempseeds on a hot stove in a sauna sometime—they spurt smoke, just as Herodotus said, and enough of them will definitely get you stoned.

Similar hempseeds (not botanically identified) have been found in German tombs (fifth century B.C.), showing how far-ranging this practice was in Herodotus's time. Scythian cavalry led the armies of Alexander the Great across Asia, and Scythians often troubled the borders of India and China. The Amazons, who, according to Herodotus, intermarried with the Scythians to produce the Sarmatians, were also probably familiar with hemp smoking. A woman's body bearing Scytho-Sarmatian jewelry in a grave in France is thought to have been the queen-priestess of a



Scythian plant goddess and rider

Celtic chieftain. Scythian funerary rites were perhaps the origin of throwing hempseeds into a fire as an offering to the dead in eastern Europe. In Russia, Lithuania and Poland, hempseeds are thrown on hot stones and the vapor is inhaled to alleviate toothache. Central Asian brides in the 1930s reportedly ate lamb's fat and hashish on their wedding night. Dope smoking among contemporary heads in Russia is occasionally lambasted in the Soviet press. It seems that Scythian "howls of pleasure" may still be heard in Russia today.

CULTIVATED HEMP: GREEK, ROMANS, VIKINGS

Dioscorides, the first-century physician in Nero's army, says cultivated *kannabis* is useful for weaving strong rope, has a foul odor and hollow stems. Eating too many hempseeds may "diminish sexual ability," but its fresh juice, dropped in the ear, is terrific for earaches. The *Anicia Juliana* codex of Dioscorides (A.D. 512) gives us the first botanical drawing of hemp—a plant three or four feet tall, with both male and female characteristics.

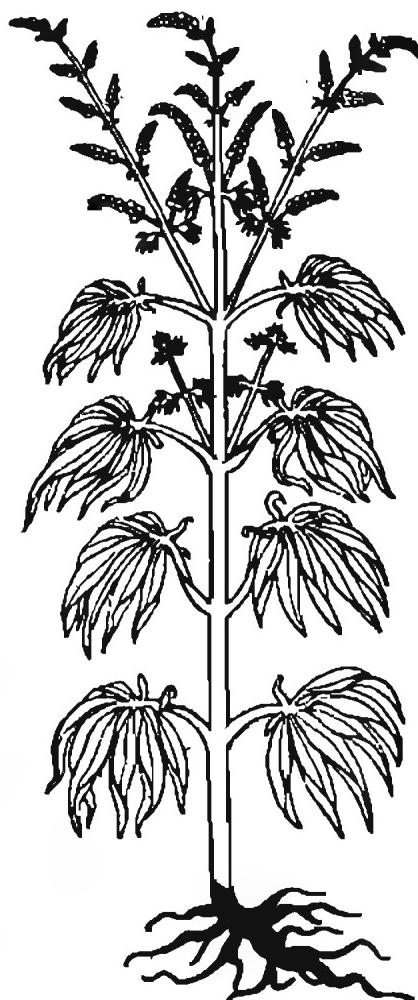


Illustration of cannabis from the works of Dioscorides

Pliny, in the second century, repeats its use for earache, recommends it for constipated farm animals and adds that the root, boiled in water, eases cramped joints, gout and burns. His contemporary Galen is more explicit about recreational use of hempseed cakes: "There are some who fry and consume the seed together with other desserts. Desserts are foods consumed after dinner for pleasure and to stimulate an appetite for drinking. The seeds create a warm feeling and, consumed excessively, affect the head by sending it a warm and toxic vapor It eliminates farting and dehydrates so much that if too much is eaten it quenches sexual potency. Some folks squeeze its juice when fresh and use it as an analgesic for ear pains."

Interestingly, modern Czechoslovakian scientists have discovered that juicy resin expressed from fiber-hemp flower-tops when the seeds are fully mature is rich in cannabidiolic acid, remarkably effective as an analgesic (such as for burns) and as an antibiotic (such as for bacterial infections that might invade the ear, nose, throat or wounds).

The Romans prized hemp mostly for durable sailcloth (canvas = cannabis), fiber and rope. Remains of hemp rope and cloth have been dug up in Roman ruins in Britain and France. Their enemies the Carthaginians knew about cannabis too, for a bit of hashish (or perhaps only caulking?) has been recovered from the wrecked hull of a Carthaginian warship. Anglo-Saxon settlements, starting in Roman times, brought widespread hemp cultivation to England, reaching a peak in A.D. 800-1200, the era of the Norman conquest. The Vikings loved cannabis too: hemp seeds and fruits, cloth and fishing line have been found in their ships, graves and castles throughout Scandinavia. The plant reached Iceland by the mid-thirteenth century, and there is a remote possibility that Viking explorers brought the seeds to America.



Claudius Galen

HASHISH: ALCHEMISTS AND ASSASSINS

Meanwhile, Muslim pharmacologists absorbed and magnified classical and Asian herbalism, spreading dope lore throughout the caliphates from Spain to India. Medical texts teem with words for cannabis: *qinnab* was the botanical term for the plant and *banj* was popular parlance for both hemp and henbane, while hashish originally meant simply "grass" or "the herb." Many drugs and spices, including cannabis, went into chewy medicinal confections called *majoun*, for which hundreds of recipes are still passed along. Skilled alchemists with pretty classy lab equipment experimented with all kinds of potions; if Geber and others could distill alcohol, they could have made hashish (or even hash oil), and, indeed, Geber includes *banj* among his powerful prescriptions. An amusing tale of a hypocritical priest, from Arabian manuscripts dated about A.D. 950, shows that use of *banj* was secret and spread among religious persons who professed against its use to the outside world. Before social use of the drug became widespread, the secret was shared by thousands of Sufis, especially of the Haydari and Qalandari sects. The thirteenth-century story of Sheikh Haydar has been told in a previous chapter; a similar legend about "Sidi Hedi" was



TIME DISTORTION

"Perhaps I was acting strangely. Suddenly a pair of busy hands, which had been running neck and neck all the evening with a nimble little crochet-needle over a race-ground of pink and blue silk, stopped at their goal, and their owner looked at me steadfastly. Ah! I was found out—I had betrayed myself. In terror I waited, expecting every instant to hear the word 'hasheesh.' No, the lady only asked me some question connected with the previous conversation. As mechanically as an automaton I began to reply. As I heard once more the alien and unreal tones of my own voice, I became convinced that it was someone else who spoke, and in another world. I sat and listened; still the voice kept speaking. Now for the first time I experienced that vast change which hasheesh makes in all measurements of time. The first word of the reply occupied a period sufficient for the action of a drama; the last left me in complete ignorance of any point far enough back in the past to date the commencement of the sentence. Its enunciation might have occupied years. I was not in the same life which had held me when I heard it begun."

Fitz Hugh Ludlow
The Hasheesh Eater. 1857

known in Morocco. But long before that, the world was shaken by the Ismaili "Faithful Ones," known to their enemies as the Assassins.

In A.D. 1090 a bold and brilliant revolutionary, Hasan-i-Sabbah, captured the Persian mountain stronghold of Alamut and established a dissident sect that terrorized the Near East for several centuries thereafter. According to Crusaders, Marco Polo and other travelers, Hasan and later Ismaili chiefs (all of whom were called Old Man of the Mountain) in Persia and Syria would direct initiates into exquisite gardens and knock them out with a drug; when they awoke, surrounded by lovely houris, they thought they were in paradise. The Old Man would assure them that indeed they'd had a taste of paradise and if they joined his sect they would forever after be admitted to heaven, even if they were killed. In this manner, youths were recruited, given an education that often involved learning several languages, trained as spies and sent into the retinues of Muslim or Christian officials. There they would remain undercover, sometimes for years, until their orders came to kill the specified victim.



Hasan-i-Sabbah, the Old Man of the Mountain

Over the centuries, the Assassins legend grew to enormous proportions. Propagandists to this day have misconstrued the story to "demonstrate" that hashish causes violent crime and that people who turn on are fanatic slaves and wily murderers. Several points need emphasis. First, it is not known exactly what drug the sectaries used; all their records were destroyed by later Mongol hordes. Second, only those who despised them called them Assassins—they called themselves Faithful Ones (faithful to the "New Teaching" of Hasan)—and the alleged etymological connection between assassins and hashishiyyun ("hash heads") glosses over the fact that their enemies wished to blame hashish for politically motivated crimes. This would be rather like establishment officials today calling any young radical a "dope fiend." Third, the drug employed for initiation into the cult was used to obtain a vision of paradise. It did not nerve them up for slaughter, was not used during their missions and did not make them crazy. Quite the contrary, it served to introduce illiterate young men to an education they might never have received from orthodox officials and gave them at least a fleeting glimpse of an altogether higher order of existence. If anything, political and religious intrigue, not hashish, caused assassination.

Nevertheless, the legend worked its way into literature, bringing an inevitable thrill of horror associated with cannabis. Boccaccio in the Decameron alludes to the "powder of marvelous virtue" used by the Old Man of the Mountain, and Dante puts a "perfidious assassin" in the nineteenth circle of hell. Readers of the *Thousand and One Nights* became familiar with the antics of hashish eaters in several stories. Coleridge nodded off in an opium dream while reading tales of Mongol China in old travel books that also told the Assassins legend, and upon awakening he dashed off "Kubla Khan," in which imagery from both Oriental traditions is beautifully fused. The French Romantics patterned their *Club des Haschischins* after what they imagined the medieval cult's psychedelic sessions were like. Rimbaud's famous line, "Now is the time of the Assassins," created a prophetic and chilling metaphor for the modern age. And in the twentieth century, of course, American narcotics police made "Assassin of Youth" a synonym for marijuana that has echoed around the world.

Mongols and Mughals soon spread dope and terror across Asia. The Mongol lord Tamerlane is said to have sown hemp around his splendid capital of Samarkand in Russia, and his descendant Babur the Great, first Moghul Emperor of India (ca. 1505), described how he would sometimes mix tincture of hemp and opium, too.

THE MIRROR WHICH MAGNIFIES

"... Let it be well understood then, by worldly and ignorant folk, curious of acquaintance with exceptional joys, that they will find in hashish nothing miraculous, absolutely nothing but the natural in a superabundant degree. The brain and the organism upon which hashish operates will only give their ordinary and individual phenomena, magnified, it is true, both in quantity and quality, but always faithful to their origin. Man cannot escape the fatality of his moral and physical temperament. Hashish will be, indeed, for the impressions and familiar thoughts of the man, a mirror which magnifies, yet no more than a mirror."

Charles Baudelaire
The Poem of Hashish, 1860



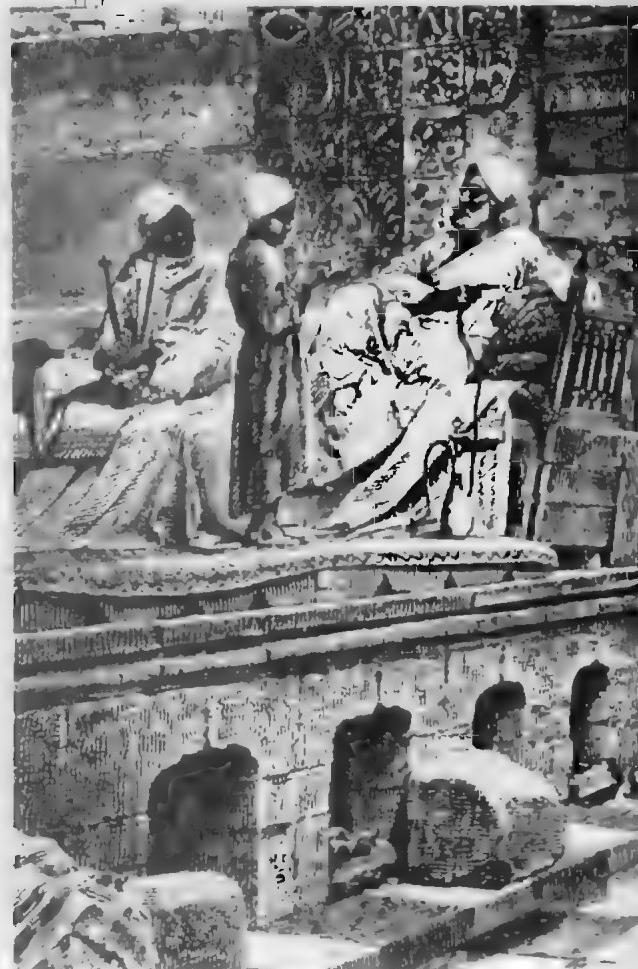
According to Richard H. Blum, Babur also "ate hemp sweetmeats and, when taking hemp, abjured alcohol. He reported no ill or violent effects from either hemp or opium, but was sorely distressed by wine-his 'death in life!'"

Perhaps because of the association between hashish and the Assassins, there was considerable legal controversy over recreational and religious use of the drug, as there was with coffee. Poets and mystics invented myriad nicknames to cover their secret passion for the herb: *ol-khadra*, "the green one"; *shohclonj*, "royal grain"; *kif*, "blissful mind"; *'uqelah*, "the lump"; and *esror*, "secrets." These became epithets for specific preparations during the Ottoman Empire of the Turks, which began in the thirteenth century and continued until World War I. Wayfarers and merchants swapped stories over their hookahs in smoke-filled coffeehouses from Damascus to Constantinople, Cordoba to Isfahan.

AFRICA: BANG 1, RIAMBA, MATOKWANE, DAGGA With rapid transcontinental communications and expanding trade, hashish penetrated every Muslim kingdom. Ismaili devotees brought it to Egypt by the thirteenth

century. Uptight officials were aghast that the fabled Gardens of Djoneima became a hashish spa and fruitlessly tried to ban the drug. "It is recorded that in the year 1378 the emir Soudan Sheikhouni tried to end the abuse of Indian hemp consumption among the poorer classes by having all plants of this description in Joneima destroyed and imprisoning all the hemp eaters. He ordered, moreover, that all those who were convicted of eating the plant should have their teeth pulled out, and many were subjected to this punishment. But by 1393 the use of this substance in Arabian territory had increased," Louis Lewin says.

Dervishes danced across North Africa, revealing the secrets of *mejeun* (called *dowomese* in Algeria) and coffee everywhere. Traders plunged overland into Ethiopia and there encountered a piece of paraphernalia for which the world has been eternally grateful: the water pipe. Though the Persians are usually credited with this invention, the earliest evidence of water pipes comes from Ethiopia in the form of two ceramic pipe bowls, originally attached to water pipes, excavated near Lake Tana. Carbon-dated at about A.D. 1320, the bowls contained cannabinoid residue-firm evidence that people in Ethiopia



smoked hemp two or three hundred years before tobacco arrived. "Earth smoking" by building up a mound of clay and sucking smoke directly through a hole in the mound is an ancient custom in Africa, and the wood, gourd, bamboo and horn water pipes may have evolved from this practice.

The Persian *nargile* (coconut hookah) was simply an African reed pipe or Indian *chillum* (tube pipe) stuck in a coconut, and it soon became the beloved bubbly-bubbly of the Muslim empire. It allowed alchemists to refine the raw plant material into the resin now called hashish and to smoke this compact, potent goo without burning their throats. In Turkey, the hollow wooden *chibouk*, up to eight feet long, was often used to cool the smoke instead. In North Africa, a special sipping technique with the shorter *sibsee* evolved. When tobacco was introduced in the seventeenth century, cannabis was often blended with the newfangled American weed. This was especially true in trade centers close to Europe: Moroccan *kif*, for example, is almost always traditionally smoked with tobacco. Polydrug use included coffee as well. A medieval Sufi tale says a Lebanese mountain man taught the women of Tripoli how to brew coffee by erecting his coffeepot on a tripod over the bowl of his long pipe.

Arab traders plied the east African coast, bringing the practice of smoking *bangi* from Aden to Zanzibar, India to the south of Africa. Variations on the word *bangi* (*imbange*, *ihange*) for cannabis are common among Bantu- and Swahili-speaking east African tribes. As the drug penetrated the interior, its name slowly changed. In central Africa it was revered as *chomba*, *ria mba* or *diamba*, eventually reaching the west coast (Angola) with these magic names. Further south, the Sothe call it *matokwane* or *lebake*, titles that also worked their way west. To the Zulus, whose gourd water pipes are justly famed, it is mighty *ntsangu*. The Hottentots seem to have heard an Arabic word for tobacco, *daxab*, and applied it to a species of Leonitis as well as cannabis; from this the word *dagga* derived.

Hemp was little used for cloth in Africa. Instead, a tradition of religious, medical and recreational hemp smoking soon evolved. Pygmies in the equatorial forest believe they have "smoked hemp since the beginning of time." According to Watt and Breyer-Brandwijk, "In Southern Rhodesia the African uses the plant, among others, as a remedy for malaria, blackwater fever, blood poisoning, anthrax and dysentery and as a 'war medicine'." The Sothe administer the ground-up seed with bread or mealie-pap to children during weaning

DR. LIVINGSTON ON MATOKWANE IN WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

"The Batoka of these parts are very degraded in their appearance, and are not likely to improve, either physically or mentally, while so much addicted to smoking the matokwane. This pernicious weed is extensively used in all the tribes of the interior. It causes a species of frenzy, and Sebituanc's soldiers, on coming in sight of their enemies, sat down and smoked it, in order that they might make an effective onslaught. I was unable to prevail on the young Makololo to forego its use, although they cannot point to an old man in the tribe who has been addicted to this indulgence. Never having tried it, I cannot describe the pleasurable effects it is said to produce. Some view everything as if looking through the wide end of a telescope; and others, in passing over a straw, lift up their feet as if about to cross the trunk of a tree. The Portuguese in Angola have such a belief in its deleterious effects that the use of it by a slave is considered a crime."

Dr. David Livingstone
quoted in *Arts of Intoxication* 1871

Sothe women smoke cannabis to stupefy themselves during childbirth Speight is of the opinion that the Hottentot not only used the plant as a snakebite remedy but also for centuries as an intoxicant. One African puts it thus: 'We forget all our troubles, we forget we are working and so work very much.'

The most famous example of hemp smoking replacing earlier religious rites became known when Hermann von Wissmann visited the Balubas, a Bantu tribe in the Congo. Their chief,



Chief Kelenko Nekwape

Kalamba-Moukenge, seeking to unify diverse tribes he had conquered, in 1888 ordered their ancient fetishes to be burned and replaced with a ritual religion using cannabis as the central sacrament. "On all important occasions, such as holidays or the conclusion of a treaty or alliance," Reininger reported in 1946, "the Baluba smoke hemp in gourds which may be as much as one meter in circumference. In addition, the men gather each evening in the main square, where they solemnly smoke hemp together. But hemp is also used for punishment. The delinquent is compelled to smoke a particularly strong portion until he loses consciousness. The subjects of Kalamba began to smoke hemp with such passion that they ended by calling themselves bena-Riamba (sons of hemp), after the name which this plant has in their language."

THE AGE OF DISCOVERY: EUROPE AND AMERICA Beginning in the sixteenth century, Europeans began discovering the nonfiber uses of cannabis in Africa and Asia. Leo Africanus, a Moroccan converted to Christianity, reported to the Pope in 1510 that he had observed Tunisian fakirs giggling under the influence of hashish. About the same time, the adventurer Nicolas de Nicolay painted a group of Turkish soldiers in the streets of Constantinople stoned on the drug. Significantly, this was exactly the period when debate over the relative merits of wine and hashish was at its height in the Ottoman Empire: despite the Koranic prohibition against wine, it

was considered the "guest of the Sultan," while hashish, in the words of a Turkish poet, was "the friend of the poor, the Dervishes and the men of knowledge, that is, all who are not blessed with earthly goods and social power." This meant that from the earliest rumors of hashish in Europe it was associated with the poorest of the poor-and heathens, to boot.

Following Vasco da Cama's voyage, Portuguese navigators took over many Arab outposts in Africa, introducing tobacco there and in Asia along with pipes. In exchange, their ships carried slaves long accustomed to hemp smoking to Brazil, where the Angolan names *maconha*, *diamba* and *riamba* still survive. On the opposite side of the globe, the Portuguese physician Garcia da Orta practiced in Goa (India) for decades, grew his own pot and left a clear and scientific account of "bangue" in 1563. Others, like the African herbalist Christoval Acosta, soon followed suit. And in China, the earliest accounts of opium smoking mention hemp being mixed into the potent narcotic.

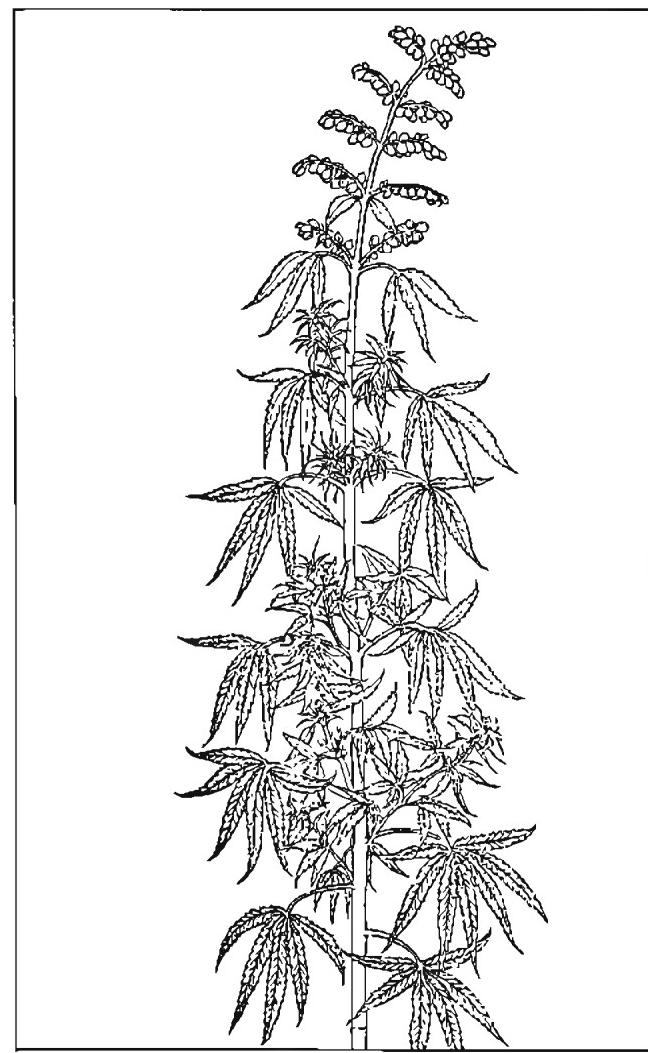


Seventeenth century Indian miniature



Leonhart Fuchs

Thus Europeans were alerted to the drug potential of their useful fiber plant. Classical learning revived in the Renaissance, giving European authors access to Greek-Arabic information. The amazing botanist Leonhart Fuchs of Basel lavished praise on the plant he named *Cannabis sativa* in his herbal *De Historia Stirpium* (1542) and commissioned artists to draw it from life, giving us a superb illustration of the northern European species. Rabelais, about 1550, ransacked classical sources and rendered an imaginative account of the herb *Pantagruelion*, in which its antibiotic properties are noted. Witches in Shakespeare's time stirred hemp in their cauldrons: Nynaud's *Lycanthropy, Transformation and Ecstasy of Sorcerers* (1615) lists belladonna, henbane, aconite, opium and hashish as the main ingredients of their ointments and brews. Shakespeare himself called country rogues "hemp seeds" and "hempen homespuns," fit only for the hangman's hemp noose. Culpeper's *Compleat Herbal* (1645) commended the plant for hot or dry cough, jaundice and ague, fluxes, colic, worms



Early Renaissance drawing of cannabis

and earwigs, inflammations, gout, knotty joints, hip pains and burns. Thus long before Linnaeus classified it *C. sativa* (1753) and grew it in his apartment to prove the sexuality of plants, the manifold uses of hemp were well known.

But during the Age of Discovery, with ships of every flag sailing the seas, Europeans were mostly interested in hemp fiber. In 1533, the year Henry VIII married Anne Boleyn, demand for rope and sailcloth was so great that the corpulent monarch ordered every English farmer to sow a quarter-acre of hemp or flax for each 60 acres tilled. Explorers crossing the Atlantic expected to find hemp in the "Indies," and several, including Verrazzano, Cartier, Hariot and Lord Delaware, said they saw "wilde hemp" in Virginia and Canada. Whether this was in fact cannabis, or merely *Apocynum cannabinum* (dogbane, which resembles hemp and yields fiber), is still a matter of conjecture. Much of the evidence for pre-Columbian cannabis in America has been collected in Jack Frazier's *The Marijuana Farmers*.

The Spaniards introduced hemp cultivation to Chile in about 1545 and to Colombia, Mexico and Peru in the ensuing century, but it thrived only in Chile. The Portuguese allowed slaves to plant maconha in Brazil between rows of sugar cane. Champlain's apothecary Hebert sowed it in Nova Scotia (1606); the Jamestown colonists, in Virginia (1611); and the pilgrims, in New England (1632), and it soon provided sturdy work clothes for all. Ironically, in light of the later war on marijuana, cannabis cultivation was one of the first enactments of the first truly representative legislature in the colonies. The Virginia General Assembly in 1619 declared, "For hempe also both English and Indian, we do require and enjoine all householders of this Colony that have any of those seeds to make tryal thereof the nexte season." This was democracy's first marijuana law; would that it had been the last.

Rigging ships with hemp was so common in the seventeenth century that the Dutch astronomer Christiaan Huygens thereby deduced hemp's existence on Jupiter. Galileo had sighted four moons orbiting that planet, and Huygens reasoned that their purpose, like that of our own moon, was to aid mariners in navigation. Mariners meant ships; ships meant ropes and sails, and that meant hemp on Jupiter!

Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French and British navies depended on hemp canvas and cordage, and imperial governments strewed hempseed all over the earth. Soldiers, merchants, slavers and bureaucrats roamed the high seas, and some had the temerity to try the drug so adored by the

THEM FIRST KICKS

"It's a funny thing about marihuana-when you first begin smoking it you see things in a wonderful soothing, easygoing new light. All of a sudden the world is stripped of its dirty gray shreds and becomes one big bellyful of giggles, a special laugh, bathed in brilliant, sparkling colors that hit you like a heatwave. Nothing leaves you cold any more; there's a humorous tickle and great meaning in the least little thing, the twitch of somebody's little finger or the click of a beer glass. All your pores open like funnels, your nerve ends stretch their mouths wide, hungry and thirsty for new sights and sounds and sensations; and every sensation, when it comes, is the most exciting one you've ever had. You can't get enough of anything-you want to gobble up the whole goddamned universe just for an appetizer. Them first kicks are a killer, Jim."

Mezz Mezzrow and Bernard Wolfe
Really the Blues, 1972

natives. Most explorers' accounts—that of the British privateer Thomas Bowrey being a notable exception—of cannabis use in Asia were distorted and superficial, confusing it often with opium. Later on, the cumulative effect of this misinformation would be the prohibition of marijuana in every Western land.

But meanwhile, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and many other eighteenth-century



farmers imported hempseeds from England, India and even New Zealand to grow experimentally, hoping to establish it as a commercial crop to make America less reliant on Europe for hemp. The fact that Washington separated male from female plants, mentioned in his diary in 1765, does not indicate interest in the drug. It was recommended in hemp harvest manuals of his time that males be removed immediately after pollinating the females to give the latter plenty of sunlight and space to produce abundant seeds. Communities like Hempstead, Long Island, took their names from flourishing hemp fields. It was the chief cash crop of Kentucky from 1792 to the Civil War, and the economic basis of slavery there. Its ready availability throughout the South must have meant that at least a few farmers and slaves smoked the drug.

In 1798 Napoleon led his troops and a contingent of academicians into Egypt. Much to their officers' dismay, an army of several thousand Frenchmen turned on with hashish. "The use of the strong liquor made by some Muslims with a certain weed called hashish, as well as the smoking of the flowering tops of hemp, is forbidden in all of Egypt," Napoleon decreed, to no avail. Despite their disastrous defeat at the hands of Lord Nelson, the French learned much about hashish from this expedition. Overnight, all of France became fascinated with Oriental exotica; in this



Women of Algiers in their Apartment by Delacroix

context, Sylvestre de Sacy first proposed the derivation of assassins from *hashishiyyun* in 1809.

There were other repercussions. To recoup his financial losses, Napoleon sold the Louisiana Territory to Jefferson in 1803. New Orleans, with its mixed Spanish, French, Creole, Cajun (originally French from Nova Scotia), Mexican and black population, teemed with adventurous sailors, some of whom surely knew about dope. Later, as settlers pressed across the new territories, their Conestoga wagons were covered with the toughest available cloth-hemp canvas. Mexican governors in California may have tried to plant the weed. The first dwelling erected by a white man in what is now San Francisco was a homely canvas tent made by Captain W. A. Richardson out of his ship's foresail. He called the site Yerba Buena, "good herb," which conventional historians think refers to a mint that grew profusely in the area.

And in 1808 the Portuguese queen Dona Carlota Joaquina and her royal court, threatened by Napoleon's new advances into Iberia, fled to Rio de Janeiro. There they became acquainted with potent Amazon cannabis. Returning to Lisbon after the Napoleonic wars, Dona Carlota on her deathbed commanded her favorite slave, Felisbino, to provide her with *diamba do amazonas*. He cooked up an infusion of Brazilian weed with arsenic, which the queen took to soften

the pains of death, "thereupon taking up her guitar and singing." Felisbino later chose the same route to the world of the dead himself.

FRENCH AND BRITISH

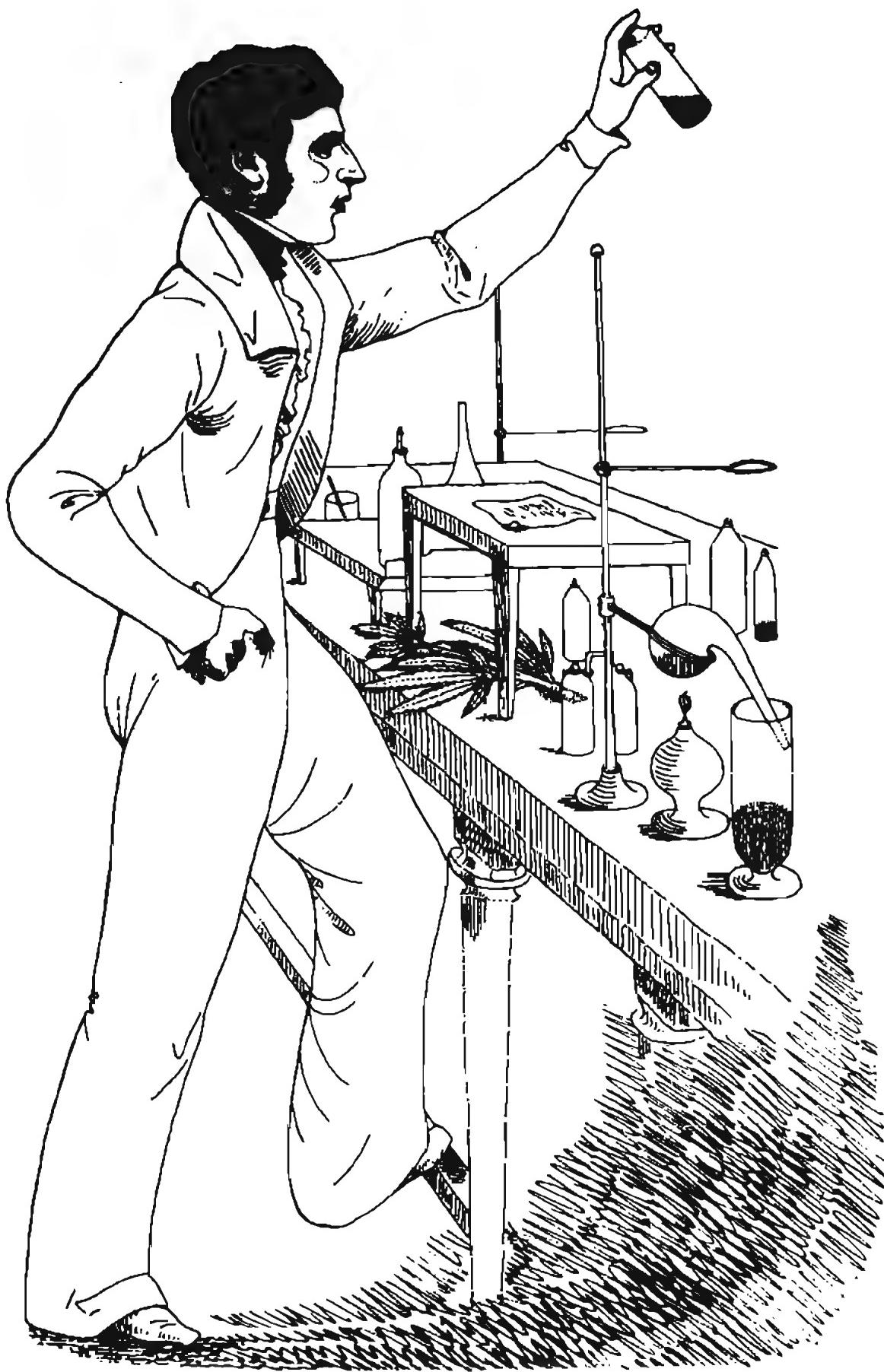
PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY Starting in Napoleon's time, French art and literature became drenched in North African pleasures and pains. Young painters like Gros, Céricault and Delacroix dared the derision of their neoclassical teachers by putting grisly plague victims, demented assassins and sexy harem courtesans with hookahs on canvas. For students of every profession, a year or two in Algeria or Egypt was de rigueur, and Oriental customs like hash eating caught on. In 1840 a physician who had traveled widely in North Africa, Louis Aubert-Roche, published a book on the value of hashish in treating plague and typhoid fever. This caught the attention of a young psychologist, Jacques-Joseph Moreau de Tours, who had traveled in the Orient himself. Moreau began researching hashish (Algerian dawamesc) as a possible cure for mental illness. Knowing from personal experience that the drug induced a mental state "impossible to describe to anybody who has not experienced it," he was particularly hopeful that hashish might bring on a temporary derangement of the senses that, when studied, would illuminate the condition of his patients. With this flash of insight, Moreau invented the modern psychopharmacology.



The young Napoleon Bonaparte



"Moreau as seen from behind playing the piano, in Turkish dress." — pencil drawing by Théophile Gautier while under the influence of hash.



William B. O'Shaughnessy

He invited the young poet Théophile Gautier to taste the confection dawamesc, and Gautier was overwhelmed with visions of artistic splendor. He turned on the painter Boissard, in whose suite at the swanky Hotel Pimodan they founded the Club des Haschischins, attended over the next few years by the cream of literary society: Baudelaire, Dumas, Balzac, Flaubert and many others. Each in turn worked hash-inspired imagery into their poems and stories, sparking great interest in the drug. Gautier sketched Moreau-the mysterious Dr. X who attended the club meetings in Turkish garb-and bugged the bourgeoisie by retelling the Assassins legend and announcing that "there exists in Paris in 1845, in this epoch of stockbrokers and railroads, an order of 'haschischins.'" Dumas waxed enthusiastic about the aphrodisiac effects of hashish in *The Count of Monte Cristo*. Scholarly Moreau submitted his manuscript, *On Hashish and Mental Alienation*, to an Academy of Sciences competition, and though he won only honorable mention, it has since been recognized as the first great work of psychopharmacology. Stoned students paraded through the streets of Paris during the Revolution of 1848 waving reprints of a radical visionary novel by Lallemand, *Le Hachych*. Baudelaire, enchanted with De Quincey and Poe, recalled his weird experiences with hashish, opium and wine most eloquently in the classic essays later published together as *Les Paradis Artificiels*.

And the same thing started happening in England when a brilliant young British East India Company surgeon stationed in Calcutta, William Brooke O'Shaughnessy, introduced cannabis to Western medicine in 1839. Fresh out of Edinburgh medical school, O'Shaughnessy investigated Indian medicine thoroughly and recommended ganja's unique powers for a great variety of therapeutic purposes after experimenting with it on himself, animals and patients. He "successfully relieved the pain of rheumatism and stilled the convulsions of an infant with this strange new drug," Dr. Tod Mikuriya relates. "His most spectacular success came, however, when he quelled the wrenching muscle spasms of tetanus and rabies with the fragrant resin."

O'Shaughnessy's paper caught the attention of doctors all over the world, who soon clamored for more news of Indian drugs. He responded by compiling Bengal's first massive pharmacopoeia in English, still regarded by experts as a masterpiece of Asian drug lore. Then this strange genius became obsessed with the idea of a communications network to span the vast subcontinent, returned to England, divorced his wife, changed his name (to William

VICTOR ROBINSON ON CANNABIS

(In 1910, Robinson took 20 minims of *Cannabis indica* tincture and after an hour or two, feeling no effect, went to bed and fell asleep. Auditory hallucinations slowly woke him up in the midst of an out-of-body experience he likens to space travel.)

"I hear music. There is something strange about this music. I have not heard such music before. The anthem is far away, but in its very faintness there is a lure. In the soft surge and swell of the minor notes there breathes a harmony that ravishes the sense of sound. A resonant organ, with a stop of sapphires and a diapason of opal, diffuses endless octaves from star to star. All the moonbeams form strings to vibrate the perfect pitch, and this entrancing unison is poured into my enchanted ears. Under such a spell, who can remain in a bed? The magic of that melody bewitches my soul. I begin to rise into the outside air. Sweeter and sweeter grows the music, it bears me higher and higher, and I float in tune with the infinite—under the turquoise heavens where globules of mercury are glittering."

"I become an unbindered wanderer through unending space. No air-ship can go here, I say. I am astonished at the vastness of infinity. I always knew it was large, I argue, but I never dreamed it was as huge as this. I desire to know how fast I am floating through the air, and I calculate that it must be about a billion miles a second."

"I am transported to wonderland. I walk in streets where gold is dirt, and I have no desire to gather it. I wonder whether it is worthwhile to explore the canals of Mars, or rock myself on the rings of Saturn, but before I can decide, a thousand other fancies enter my excited brain..."

Victor Robinson
"An Essay on Hashish," 1912

O'Shaughnessy Brooke) and abruptly plunged into a new career: engineering. Sailing back to India, he strung telegraph wires from Calcutta to Delhi at a feverish pace. When the Sepoy rebellion erupted, the news flashed over the wire ahead of the mutineers, and the gifted doper who had foreseen the value of such a system was knighted by the queen.

Every era of fascination with this drug has been accompanied by inspired, visionary art and literature, burgeoning use of the drug despite prohibition attempts, investigation of its medical uses and the best chemical research possible. In 1857 the brothers T. and H. Smith of Edinburgh obtained a highly active alcohol extract of *C. indica* that became the basis for innumerable tinctures marketed thereafter. Queen Victoria's personal physician, Sir John Russell Reynolds, found it useful during 30 years of experience for dysmenorrhea, migraine, neuralgia, epileptoid

FROM THE INDIAN HEMP DRUGS
COMMISSION REPORT, 1894

"Viewing the subject generally, it may be added that the moderate use of these drugs is the rule, and that the excessive use is comparatively exceptional. .. The moderate use practically produces no ill effects, In all but the most exceptional cases, the injury from habitual moderate use is not appreciable. The excessive use may certainly be accepted as very injurious, though it must be admitted that in many excessive consumers the injury is not clearly marked. The injury done by the excessive use is, however, confined almost exclusively to the consumer himself; the effect on society is rarely appreciable. It has been the most striking feature in this inquiry to find how little the effects of hemp drugs have obtruded themselves on observation. The large number of witnesses of all classes who professed never to have seen these effects, the vague statements made by many who professed to have observed them, the very few witnesses who could so recall a case as to give any definite account of it and the manner in which a large proportion of these cases broke down on the first attempt to examine them, are facts which combine to show most clearly how little injury society has hitherto sustained from hemp drugs

"The weight of the evidence above abstracted is almost entirely against prohibition. Not only is such a measure unnecessary with reference to the effects, but... it would be strongly resented by religious mendicants, or would be regarded as an interference with religion, or would be likely to become a political danger; and ... it might lead to the use of dhatura or other intoxicants worse than ganja Under all the circumstances [the Commissioners] now unhesitatingly give their verdict against such a violent measure as total prohibition in respect of any of the hemp drugs

"Total prohibition of the cultivation of the hemp plant for narcotics, and of the manufacture, sale or use of the drugs derived from it, is neither necessary nor expedient in consideration of their ascertained effects, of the prevalence of the habit of using them, of the social and religious feeling on the subject and of the possibility of its driving the consumers to have recourse to other stimulants or narcotics which may be more deleterious."

Report of the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission,
1894

convulsions and senile insomnia. Demand for *C. indica* became so great that the Bengali ganja fields could not supply enough. Sir George Watt, Calcutta's famed botanist, explained the variability and unreliability of some cannabis tinctures by pointing out that British doctors were getting buried: they were using the cheaper but much inferior product from Bombay. Chemists worked frantically to extract purer substances

from many varieties of hemp. Wood, Spivey and Easterfield in Cambridge risked their lives obtaining pure cannabinol (1899) from a crude but active red oil. Wood almost died after taking some hash oil while preparing zinc ethyl that ignited while he was passed out; Spivey and Easterfield perished in similar explosions while trying to synthesize various cannabinoids.

Starting in the 1840s, British plantation owners brought thousands of Hindu indentured laborers to Trinidad and Jamaica as sugar-cane harvesters, and smoking ganja for energy was soon adopted by black workers who may have remembered it as part of their African heritage. (Indeed, newspapers were filled with accounts of Livingston, Stanley and explorers searching for the headwaters of the Nile, many of whom mentioned African hemp smoking.) From the balmy Caribbean it was just a short sail to Mexico, where peasants started cultivating marijuana in about 1886. The word morijuana (from Spanish moriguongo, "intoxicant") may have been a corruption of gonjo, while the other popular nickname, moto, may have come from African matokwane.

Soon questions were asked in Parliament about native cannabis use, and the British convened the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission in 1893. After a year of exhaustive research, taking testimony from 1,193 witnesses and making field trips to 30 cities, the commission declared that occasional use of hemp drugs was medically beneficial; moderate use, even if regular, had no significant injurious effect; and, though excessive use might render the user more susceptible to disease, it had little harmful effect on society as a whole. The commission emphasized that prohibition was not the way to go and, if attempted, would lead to abuse of far more dangerous drugs. They recommended careful regulation with a taxing and licensing system as the best means to control abuse.

CANNABIS CULTURE IN AMERICA

Coleridge, De Quincey and other English Romantics already familiar with opium and nitrous oxide tried hashish and found it to their liking. "They chews hashish," Emerson snidely remarked about rowdy British youth, but he needn't have looked so far from home. World-roamer Bayard Taylor zipped off a highly regarded essay on "Visions of Hashish" he'd had in Damascus (1854), and American curiosity was piqued. Transcendentalists like John Greenleaf Whittier and Thomas Bailey Aldrich penned poems about the drug. In Schenectady, New York, an excitable undergraduate named Fitz Hugh Ludlow rivaled De Quincey in depicting the pleasures and horrors of gobbling Tilden's *C.*

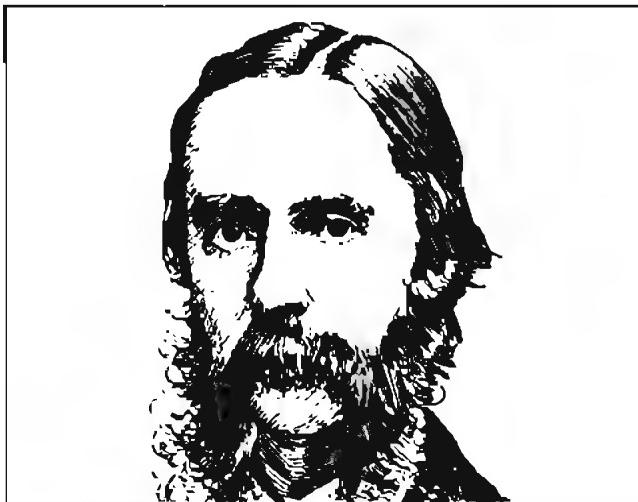
IF YOD'SSE A VIPER

"Dreamed about a reefer five foot long
The mighty mezz but not too strong,
You'll be high but not for long
If you're a viper."

Stuff Smith
If You're A Viper

indica Extract, available at the corner drugstore for six cents a shot. Ludlow's masterpiece, *The Hasheesh Eater* (1857), became America's first dope classic, perused by inquisitive readers from New York's literary salons to California's gold camps.

Ludlow himself traveled to San Francisco (1863-64), where he heaped praise on the little-known scribbler Mark Twain and toured Yosemite with the noted artist Albert Bierstadt. If the citizens of the Barbary Coast expected the nation's most famous doper to be a dissolute degenerate, they were sorely disappointed: instead, they found a bright, high-strung, boyish-looking bookworm who correctly predicted the route of the transcontinental railroad and brilliantly defended Darwin's theory of evolution, published just four years earlier. San Francisco's madcap journalists jokingly put Ludlow on trial for heresy and were forced to acquit the hashish eater after hours of rollicking polysyllabic oratory. He returned the favor by scolding them for writing tabloid trash instead of short stories based on the incredible everyday happenings of gold-rush California. Mark Twain, for one, took his advice. The next year he wrote his first story, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," in which two Eastern dudes win a frog-jumping contest by filling the champion frog's belly with buckshot—a caper that



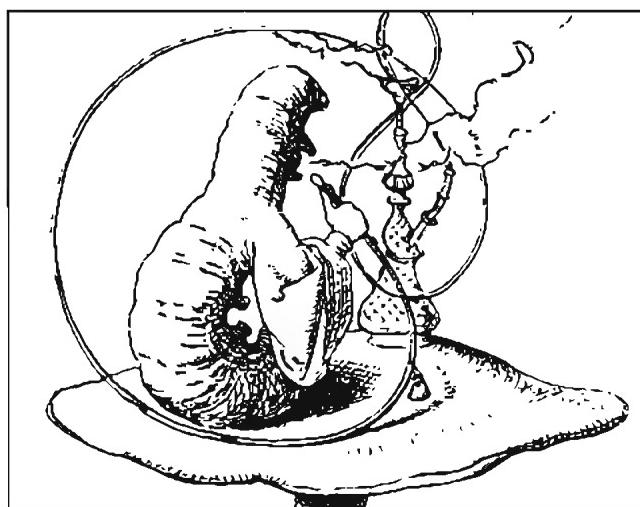
Fitz Hugh Ludlow

"Suddenly you're through the looking glass. It's your bedroom or living room all right, and evurything is exactly the same, but everything is exactly different than it ever was before you were stoned. And suddenly you don't care about your arthritis, or that you have to appear in court the next day because of a speeding ticket, or that you've got a mid-term paper due in two days, or that you've only got one ear. Because suddenly you've discovered that the grain in the wood in the paneling on the door looks like the ripples of water when a rock is lobbed into a calm pond. And the photograph with the black border is suddenly given an interpretation because of the black border which now signifies something. And there's a feeling going through your entire body that is sensual and exciting and you start to dig it. And everything is great and you just want to sit there and enjoy it."

Jack S. Margolis and Richard Clorffme
A Child's Garden of Grass, 1969

sounds suspiciously stoned but was based on an actual event. Twain wrote home to his mom: "If Fitz Hugh Ludlow comes your way, treat him well."

Cannabis extract entered the U.S. pharmacopoeia in 1850. Within a decade, doctors were handing it out liberally, and the younger generation began to turn on. Vying with Tilden's *C. indica* in popularity was "Cunjah Wallah Co. Hasheesh Candy, a most pleasurable and harmless stimulant," advertised in newspapers. Mordecai Cubitt Cooke, whose writings inspired the hookah-smoking caterpillar in *Alice in Wonderland*, observed that chewing bhang with betel was coming into vogue in 1860: "Young America is beginning to use the 'bang,' so popular among the Hindoos, though in rather a different manner, for young Jonathan must in some sort be an original... It is not a 'drink,' but a mixture of



Advice from a caterpillar



Philadelph. Centenn. Exposition, 1876

bruised hemp tops and the powder of the betel, rolled up like a quid of tobacco. It turns the lips and gums of a deep red, and if indulged in largely, produces violent intoxication. Lager beer and schnaps will give way for 'bang,' and red lips, instead of red noses, become the 'style.'

The Turkish bazaar at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia proudly featured hash smoking, while police gazettes clucked over the "secret dissipation" of fashionable ladies on Fifth Avenue. In 1883, H. H. Kane described a hashish house in New York that would be the envy of any doper today. Swirling gold dragon chandeliers cast a lightshow over men and women-in diaphanous gowns eating madjoun, smoking ganja and drinking coca-leaf tea while reclining on plush divans surrounded by Oriental carpets and tapestries. Such parlors could be found in New Orleans, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, "but none so elegant as this." Frederick Hollick's Marriage Guide, vastly popular in the 1890s, recommended cannabis as an aphrodisiac with "extraordinary powers."

Thus, a scant century after Napoleon's troops straggled back from Egypt, most of the world had turned on. Only after extensive acquaintance with hash, ganja, tinctures and bhang-betel quids did Yankees hear about Mexican marijuana. Art inspired by dope and Orientalism was the rage; medical authorities glorified the herb; agronomists planted it everywhere to determine if homegrown could produce as good a drug as that from Bengal. The grand experiment continued well into the twentieth century. Young Victor Robinson's Essay on Hasheesh (1912) excited great interest, not only because of its enthusiastic account of the drug, but also because it couched the out-of-body hashish experience in terms guaranteed to fascinate audiences beginning to dream of space travel..

REEFER MADNESS: INTO THE JAZZ AGE
 Beneath the splendors of cannabis culture, however, lurked the malevolent demons of racism, imperialism, alcoholism, opiate addiction and fast-growing cocaine use. It was one thing for the elite to eat hashish and swig coca tea in exclusive clubs; it was quite another for black "dope fiends" to snort cocaine, for Mexican farm workers to smoke marijuana and for Chinese railroad laborers to dream with opium. Since the days of the Assassins, Westerners associated drug use with slaves and destitute workers, crazed murderers and glassy-eyed heathens. The temperance movement whipped puritan lawmakers into frenzies of guilt over booze and patent medicines. Fear of cocainized blacks excited deeply ingrained racism in the South. The Spanish-American War brought hatred of Latinos

"REEFER MAN"

Cab Calloway and his Cotton Club Orchestra, 1932

"Oh have you ever met that funny Reefer Man?
(Reefer Man!)

Have you ever met that funny Reefer Man? (Reefer
Man!)

If he says he swam to China,
And he'll sell you South Carolina,
Then you know you talkin' to that Reefer Man

If he says he'll walk the ocean,
Any time he takes a notion,
Then you know you talkin' to the Reefer Man

If he drains your dimes and nickels,
And calls watermelons pickles,
Then you know you talkin' to that Reefer Man

If he takes a sudden mania,
Wants to give you Pennsylvania,
Then you know you talkin' to that Reefer Man

If he says Wall Street is frantic,
But he won't sell the Atlantic,
Then you know you talkin' to that Reefer Man!"

Cab Calloway
"Reefer Man," 1932

boiling to the surface throughout the land. The stage was set for criminalization of an ancient weed.

Admiral Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay (1898) made the Philippines an American domain. First a serious revolt among the natives, including a sizable population of Malays, had to be crushed. The old legend about Malays intoxicated on opium and cannabis "running amok" came vividly to life. Never mind that they were fighting a guerrilla war-it was obvious to the whites that dope made people crazy. Yankee officials blithely proposed to ban these "addictions" worldwide at a conference at The Hague (1911). This was too mind-boggling for the imperial powers to accept, but it put the U.S. officially on record as believing that marijuana was addictive, like opium, and made people insanely violent-positions clung to by narcotics police for 50 years thereafter.

And just then, reefer smoking by blacks and Mexicans appeared stateside. The very word "reefer" derived from greifa, New Orleans slang for the drug smoked by grifo, the offspring of blacks and mulattoes. "To our knowledge marihuana was first seen and used in New Orleans in 1910," wrote that city's public safety commissioner. "The practice was not very extensive at the time but rapidly became more and more a matter of common knowledge among the vicious characters of the city Practically every negro in the city can give a recognizable



"As I have repeatedly stated, the danger of progression to hard stuff always lurks in the background for the user of marijuana. Marijuana is always a scourge that undermines its victims and degrades them mentally, morally and physically."

Harry J. Anslinger
High Times, March 1976

description of the drug's effects." Mexican sugar-beet harvesters in the Southwest smoked weed too; California and Utah forbade the drug in 1915. Gringo adventurers in the Mexican revolution returned with news that Pancho Villa's armed and dangerous men marched to the tune of the marijuana song "La Cucaracha." U.S. black and Puerto Rican soldiers in the Panama Canal Zone toked "marijuana," and the military brass promptly banned it in 1923.

A year later the government of South Africa, horrified at black dagga-smoking in the mines, again urged worldwide pot prohibition at a Geneva opium conference. Prodded by U.S. and Egyptian officials, the League of Nations outlawed nonmedical cannabis use in 1925. Gone were the days when hemp sailed the high seas; no longer was it the queen of international commerce. Synthetics replaced the drug in medicine, and India was busy shaking the British off its broad and dusty back.

Alcohol prohibition (1920-33) was widely ignored in the States, but the Reefer Menace was not, as it crept up the river in a burst of jazz. Newspapers ran hot articles about white kids being turned on by black and Spanish-speaking reefer puffers. Louisiana banned the weed in 1927, Texas and Colorado in 1929, Illinois and New York in 1931 and 1933. The Federal Narcotics Bureau was created in 1930, and its first commissioner, former booze buster Harry J. Anslinger, spearheaded the national anti-pot campaign. He was hardly alone. Local police happily collected reports charging alleged users with atrocious crimes. Uniform state laws classing pot with narcotics proliferated all over the country.

It was a blatant attempt to suppress the first great flowering of black and Latino culture in America—the Jazz Age. Musicians toured the country in buses, providing an underground distribution network, and were singled out as special targets. Interracial marijuana use multiplied as friends turned on with friends and listened to stoned entertainers. The true history of jazz is a progression from stompin' booze blues to eerie dope bop-a switch heard distinctly in Louis Armstrong's classic "Muggles" (1929) and other dope tunes of the era. And the real Jazz Age did

Laurence Chernikoff from "The Great Book of Hashish"



Louis Armstrong

not emerge in Scott Fitzgerald's stories, but in the autobiographies of reefer peddlers like Malcolm X and Mezz Mezzrow (*Really the Blues*).

Anslinger and his cronies succeeded in getting the Marijuana Tax Act passed in 1937. Driven underground, the cannabis subculture faltered but remained very much alive. A March 1938 New Yorker noted hundreds of "tea pads" in Harlem by then, "many more of them than there were speak-easies during prohibition." WPA gangs rooted up 60 miles of hemp growing along the Potomac outside the city named for the nation's first presidential hemp farmer, and also throughout the Midwest. It did no good, for cannabis was replanted in many states when overseas fiber-hemp sources were cut off during World War II. And nobody was quite prepared for the report issued at the request of the "Little Flower," Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York.

In the summer of '42, Mezz Mezzrow was in jail at Hart's Island for reefer possession. He noticed his fellow inmates "quietly disappearing, sometimes for weeks at a time, only to turn up again with a big grin on their faces, looking snug and mighty pleased with themselves." They were serving as guinea pigs for the marijuana study being conducted by the New York Academy of Medicine for the mayor. "As the guys came drifting back,



WPA workers destroying pot field in New Jersey

"This is a highly potent and concentrated hallucinogenic substance which can be manufactured with relatively simple equipment. As such, it must be regarded as a novel and threatening shift in marijuana abuse."

John R. Bartels, Jr.
DFA Acting Administrator, 1974

they told me those doctors had gone over them from stem to stern, not missing a square inch, and hadn't been able to find one harmful effect or prove that reefer was in any way habit-forming," Mezzrow added. "I began to feel plenty sore, doing a 20-month stretch ... for being in possession of some stuff the city's own doctors couldn't prove was any more harmful than some cornsilk cigarettes."

Anslinger blew his top when the La Guardia Report came out, sending scathing letters to medical journals. The AMA condemned it as "unscientific" and countered with an army study of "marijuana addicts," all black but one, whose "overtly hostile, provocative and intransigent attitude toward authority" was attributed to reefer smoking. At the height of the war, this was tantamount to blaming tea for treason. Downbeat magazine headlined a far more accurate appraisal: "Light Up, Gates, Report Finds 'Tea' a Good Kick."



HASH OIL

It takes about five keys of good hash to make one key of high-quality oil. It takes 25 keys of good grass to obtain an equivalent amount. The oil is manufactured by boiling finely powdered marijuana or hashish in a solvent such as methanol (methyl alcohol) or ethanol (ethyl alcohol). The oil—which contains THC, cannabidiol and cannabinol—dissolves in the solvent, but the cellulose parts of the plant do not. These are removed by straining, and the solvent is removed by evaporation. The remaining residue is basic hash oil. It is often further refined into a more potent product by extracting most of the substances that give it taste, smell and color. Contrary to rumor and much authoritative opinion, there is no essential difference between hash oil made from grass and hash oil made from hash. Virtually all the domestic, Mexican and South American hash oils are extracts of grass, not of hash. The extraction procedure takes longer, but the end result is the same—a tasty, very potent smoke.

Good hash oil is such a tasty, potent smoke that the heavy thinkers predicted that its first appearance on the street in 1971 would render the common joint as extinct as the five-cent glass of beer. And this wasn't an especially outrageous prediction. The new product contained far more THC than anything yet corralled outside a government-sponsored lab, and the bigger-bang-for-your-buck philosophy is a featured player in the American Dream.

Oil samples analyzed in 1974 averaged more than 23 percent THC. (Some were in the 45 to 65 percent bracket; some were rip-offs with less than 1 percent THC.) Fresh primo Afghani hash, by contrast, ranges from 8 to 15 percent THC in Kabul, that is. By the time it reaches American smokers, oxidation has usually reduced it to 3 to 5 percent THC, the potency generally found in the best Hawaiian and Thai grasses. Much of the hash we get here contains less than 1.5 percent THC, and the great bulk of commercial weed contains no more than 1 percent. Considering these figures, predicting that hash oil would become the common currency of the dope world was reasonable enough.

But history seldom follows reasonable expectations. Hash oil, so golden, so promising, never made it past the connoisseur market.

Richard Ashley
High Times, February 1977

The real scientific advance represented by the La Guardia Report, however, went on behind the scenes, far removed from the legal struggle. Along with street weed, the researchers tested the effects of new, potent "red oil," extracted by Roger Adams from wild Minnesota hemp. In the early Forties, Adams and his colleagues (and Lord Todd and co-workers in England) isolated the classic trilogy of hemp drugs: cannabidiol, cannabidiol and tetrahydrocannabinol. The first two were not

THE TEA-TIME TERRORISTS

In Ohio a gang of seven young men, all less than 20 years old, had been caught after a series of 38 holdups. An officer asked them where they got their incentive.

"We only work when we're high on 'tea,'" one explained.

"On what?"

"On tea. Oh, there are lots of names for it. Some people call it 'mu' or 'muggles' or 'Mary Weaver' or 'moocah' or 'weed' or 'reefers'—there's a million names for it."

"All of which mean marijuana?"

"Sure. Us kids got on to it in high school three or four years ago; there must have been 25 to 30 of us who started smoking it. The stuff was cheaper then; you could buy a whole tobacco tin of it for 50 cents. Now these peddlers will charge you all they can get, depending on how shaky you are. Usually though, it's two cigarettes for a quarter."

Harry J. Anslinger
High Times, March 1976



Lusty-rusty look at the weed.

psychoactive, but THC was intensely so. Adams couldn't identify the precise THC isomer responsible for the effects but synthesized a powerful compound not found in the plant. Called parahexyl or synhexyl, it reawakened medical interest in the drug, particularly for treatment of depressive mental states. For the first time in history, it didn't make much difference what species or variety of hemp was used; scientists could extract and synthesize much more potent cannabinoids in the lab.

Meanwhile, back in the dark ages, Anslinger blasted the La Guardia Report as "extremely dangerous" at the first U.N. narcotics meeting in 1946, and in 1948 he began promoting a scheme for a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. In the Fifties, with sex pulps like *Reefer Girl* selling like hotcakes, he urged Hale Boggs, Wilbur Mills and other politicians to increase pot penalties along with those for heroin. But when the Single Convention was finalized in 1961, the U.S. didn't ratify it, because he felt the "communists" had watered it down. (In fact, delegates from India succeeded in removing cannabis leaves, sacred bhang, from the list of prohibited goodies.) Not until 1967, when the legalize-marijuana movement was in full swing, did the U.S. sign the treaty-in secret Senate sessions to which no medical or promarijuana witnesses were invited. "We've got it locked up so tightly now they'll never change the law," Anslinger crowed.

THE MARIJUANA REVIVAL But mystical revolution is one thing no government can cope with. The Back-to-Africa movement aroused black pride everywhere. In Jamaica the Rastafaris sprang up in the Thirties, chanting the praises of God (personified in Haile Selassie of Ethiopia) and tracing their ganja smoking back to Genesis. *Ganja* use by West Indian, African and East Indian immigrants in 1950s London could not be contained and quickly pervaded the rock music scene. The Beatles signed a full-page ad demanding legalization in the London Times (1967). Two years later Baroness Wootton's government committee recommended decriminalization: "Possession of a small amount of cannabis should not normally be regarded as a serious crime to be punished by imprisonment." The following year, Canada's Le Dain Commission proposed a maximum \$100 civil fine for simple possession. These ideas became standards for pot reform.

In America, "beat generation" writers who had been smoking dope since La Guardia's time (Allen Ginsberg first turned on in 1944 in New Orleans) openly exalted drug use in poetry that shook the world. Acid burst into the scene in the early

CARLIN ON GRASS

"Doesn't make you sick, your breath doesn't stink and you don't puke on your shoes."

George Carlin
Toledo Window Box

Sixties, revitalizing interest in hallucinogens. Though we didn't know it at the time, John F. Kennedy became the first U.S. president to smoke marijuana-in 1962. The Peace Corps took thousands of young Americans to the dope capitals of the world. Soon millions more poured into Southeast Asia for the war, learning drug use abroad as some of their fathers had in World War II and Korea.

The legalize-marijuana (LEMAR) movement was born in San Francisco in 1964, when attorney James R. White III mounted legal cases challenging the constitutionality of the laws. Ginsberg, Ed Sanders and others mimeo'd newsletters and picketed the women's prison in New York to protest pot penalties. Ginsberg's scholarly article "The Great Marijuana Hoax-First Manifesto to End the Bringdown" (1966) became the centerpiece of *The Marijuana Papers*, the book that really awakened public consciousness. Festive be-ins and smoke-ins brought thousands to public parks. Playboy and America's first national dope magazine, *The Marijuana Review*, called attention to outrageous sentences handed out to blacks and hippies. (Lee Otis Johnson, Houston SNCC leader, 30 years for a joint; John Sinclair, Detroit poet, 9th-10 years for two joints.) At National Student Association conferences, narcotics police found themselves confronted by well-informed, clean-cut collegians. Attorneys Joseph Oteri and Harvey Silvergate called drug experts galore for a landmark test case in Boston. Suddenly the old arguments (marijuana causes crime and insanity, leads to heroin, etc.) didn't seem quite relevant anymore. People born again with acid and nurtured in protest against the war were not about to be told by hypocritical government agents that marijuana was deadly.

The great breakthrough in cannabis chemistry came in 1964-65, when Mechoulam and Gaoni isolated pure delta-1-trans-tetrahydrocannabinol and identified it as pot's main psychoactive ingredient. (Chemists and connoisseurs agree, however, that the herb's total effects depend on the relative balance of constituents.) To date, 30 or 40 cannabinoids have been identified along with many congeners, synthetics and metabolites. Modern cannabis research began in 1968 with Weil, Zinberg and Nelsen's double-blind study in



TITS N' GRASS

"No further information has come forth to support the original scare story of breast growth in men, and so it seems that the early reports were wrong. Another example of an eager press over-reporting marijuana freight tales. So it would appear that today's reefer madmen need worry no more about losing their boyish figures."

And not a minute too soon either. While most smokers spotted the marijuana-breast-growth rumor for what it was, some grew scared. After all, if Columbus proved that the Earth itself wasn't flat, where was it written that pot smoking wouldn't go to speak take the hair off their chests? 'I always knew I was headed for a bust,' said one Albuquerque, N.M., weedhead, 'but this is ridiculous.'

Gilbert Cheate and Pamela Lloyd
High Times, Oct./Nov. 1975

"You can tell when you've over-smoked—when you try to brush something off your shoulder and it's the floor."

Chris Rush
First Rush

Boston. Since then the government has poured about \$20 million into pot research, sometimes carried to the ridiculous extreme of gorging human subjects with more THC in an hour than they could smoke in a week. Old medical uses of cannabinoids have been verified, and new ones are discovered each year.

The government, plodding along in George Washington's footsteps, imported hempseeds from the world over to plant in Mississippi. Not to be outdone, dope farmers borrowed ancient Bengali techniques and soon sprouted the world's most potent varieties in windowboxes, victory gardens and hemp plantations everywhere. Fabled cultigens like Acapulco Gold, Panama Red and Manhattan Silvertip have now been joined by Thai sticks, Jamaican *ganja*, Vietnam crazy grass, Big Sur Holy Weed, Maui Wowie, Kona Gold, Santa Marta *punta roja*, Lebanese blonde, Nepalese temple balls, Moroccan *kif* and dozens of other magnificent smokes. *Sinsemilla* is no secret anymore. And the grand dows of botany, led by Harvard's Richard Evans Schultes, reinvestigated the ancient plant and tentatively have distinguished at least three species.

The marijuana movement grew stronger and straighter. R. Keith Stroup parlayed a small grant from Playboy into a no-nonsense pot lobby, the National Organization for Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML). AMORPHIA, the San Francisco-based "cannabis cooperative," sold

MARIJUANA'S MEDICAL USES

"The most promising therapeutic applications of the drug are in the treatment of glaucoma, as an anti-emetic for cancer patients receiving chemotherapy and possibly in the treatment of asthmatics. Other applications, as a sedative-hypnotic, an anticonvulsant, an antidepressant, an analgesic and in connection with the treatment of alcoholics have been attempted, but the results have either been inconsistent or highly preliminary."

Marihuana and Health: In Perspective
Report from Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.
1975

Acapulco Gold rolling papers and invested the proceeds in marijuana initiatives in several states. President Nixon packed the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse with officials whose publications seemed opposed to legal reform, but they emphatically recommended decriminalization in 1972. The California Marijuana Initiative was defeated that year, but it garnered 34 percent of the vote statewide and passed in San Francisco, making that the first major city in the world to approve decriminalization of possession and cultivation by majority vote. The tide of public opinion began to change drastically, only five years after Anslinger predicted no change was possible.

Things moved quickly after that. Ann Arbor, Michigan, inaugurated five-dollar traffic tickets for possession. A two-year study of chronic cannabis use in Jamaica was finally released in 1973, showing virtually no ill effects from long-term heavy *ganja* smoking. Progressive



Easing of California pot laws was toasted the first day of 1976

"A person under the influence of marijuana can get so violent that it takes about five policemen to hold him down."

Harry J. Anslinger
High Times, March 1976

Oregon legislators took pot possession of less than an ounce out of the criminal code entirely (1973), issuing citations with a maximum \$100 fine. NORML and AMORPHIA merged in 1974, and panels of experts toured the states urging reform along the lines established in Oregon.

And then, as if to complete the circle that had started in ancient Siberia, marijuana bloomed in Alaska with a mighty influx of oil pipeline workers. Fine weed poured in by air and sea, supplemented by homegrown "Matanuska Thunderfuck." Alaska abandoned criminal penalties for possession in 1975 and replaced them with a civil fine. A few days later the state supreme court, deciding the case of Irwin Ravin, ruled that adults possessing pot in their homes for personal use were protected by the right of privacy and could not even be subjected to a fine. "It appears that the use of marijuana, as it is

"To be just without being mad (and the madder you get the madder you get), to be peaceful without being stupid, to be interested without being compulsive, to be happy without being hysterical...smoke grass."

Ken Kesey

presently used in the United States today, does not constitute a public health problem of any significant dimension," the court summed up.

And what of the future? Look to the past: the hardy weed has proved its usefulness a thousand times over, in civilizations of great diversity. Textiles, rope, paper, myriad medical uses and, most of all, the Herb Superb-for fun, for festive occasions, for exploring the realms of mind. A magic plant indeed! The cutting edge of the reform movement is a call for the rights of Neolithic farmers: "What we want is free, legal, back-yard marijuana." Amnesty for prisoners in dungeons all over the world. From Jamaica to Matanuska, Buffalo to Borneo, let freedom ring.

How many marijuana lovers are there in the world? In 1855, Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life-the book Fitz Hugh Ludlow consulted for dope lore-estimated not less than 200-300 million souls used hemp, its resin or the "artificial extract." In 1950; the United Nations guessed the same figure, and surely it has increased since then. Further social and chemical illuminations can be expected. Home isomerizers are already on the market.. There is no stopping this plant: it will accompany us to far-flung galaxies, new universes there to create.

**SIGN UP
TO FREE
WEEDI
\$5 TOKES!**

**FREE!
CRATERS
ON THE
MAGI**

Issue 32

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May 26-June 8, 1972



On August 2, 1977-forty years to the day after E.D.R. signed the Marijuana Tax Act-President Jimmy Carter told Congress: "Marijuana continues to be an emotional and controversial issue. After four decades, efforts to discourage its use with stringent laws have still not been successful ... Therefore, I support legislation to eliminate all Federal penalties for the possession of up to one ounce of marijuana. This will leave the states free to adopt whatever laws they wish concerning the marijuana smoker." As he spoke, ten states (Alaska, California, Colorado, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, New York, Ohio and Oregon) had already effectively decriminalized the weed.



7. MARIJUANA GROWING

"May 12-13-Sowed Hemp at Muddy hole by Swamp.

August 7-began to separate the Male from the Female hemp at Do-rather too late."

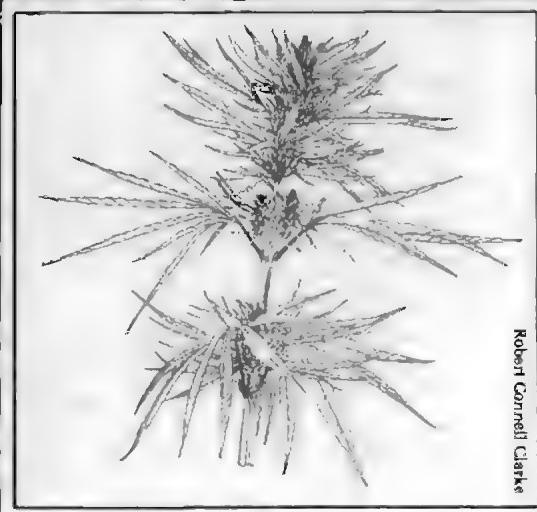
-Diary of George Washington, 1765

Personal marijuana cultivation bypasses the American consumer cycle. Marijuana, the mind-expander, called a sacrament by some, is merely a recreational drug to others. Whatever it is to you, growing marijuana for personal use is not unlike the home-brewing of beer or wine, or the venerable American tradition of "moonshining." Growing marijuana increases your self-sufficiency. And when you grow marijuana, you are joining a worldwide company of cultivators, one that stretches back to the dawn of human history.

Marijuana growers tend to become intensely involved with the course and development of their plants. Often acting like proud parents, growers both nurture their plants and boast of their achievements. Marijuana house and garden plants give growers all the joy other plants do, along with some additional benefits.

Marijuana is a relatively easy plant to grow. With a sensitivity to the plant and an intelligent approach, high-value grass can be grown anywhere in the United States. Marijuana (*Cannabis sativa*) is a fast-growing, herbaceous annual plant that easily adapts to different environments. It thrives in open areas with strong sunlight, rich, well-draining soil and plenty of water. In dry areas with poor soil, marijuana may grow a tap root half the length of the stem in search of water and nutrients. In many areas of the United States, it grows in stands, dropping its seeds within the spread of its branches.

Most native wild cannabis is descended from cultivated hemp and has a highly variable, but usually low, potency. Marijuana potency is, in part, genetically determined, so choose seeds from the grass you like the most. But plants with similar genetic make-up still vary considerably in growth and yield, depending on the environment. Because one grower lives in the mountains of Colombia and another in Maine is not necessarily why one harvests top-quality plants and another a few scraggly weeds. The quality is very much dependent on the growing conditions that the farmer provides.



Robert Connell Clarke

THE INDOOR GARDEN Indoor gardens are simple to build. All the materials you need are available at nurseries, garden shops and hardware or lighting stores.

Marijuana adapts well to indoor conditions. You can grow it in sunny rooms or in artificial light. The determining factor in indoor growth is often the amount of light, since it is less of a problem to supply the plants with water, nutrients and air. Window light is the easiest, and cheapest, source of light.

Marijuana grows into a fully formed bush when it receives a minimum of five hours of sunlight a day. However, it is possible to grow top-quality plants with as little as two hours of unobstructed sunlight each day. Windows facing south usually get the most light, followed by windows facing east and west. Never use north windows—they don't get direct sun. The corner of a room or an alcove with windows facing in two or three directions is often the brightest. A greenhouse, sun porch, particularly sunny room or skylight can support larger plants than most artificial lighting systems can. A sunny porch enclosed in sheet plastic, forming a greenhouse, is simple and inexpensive.

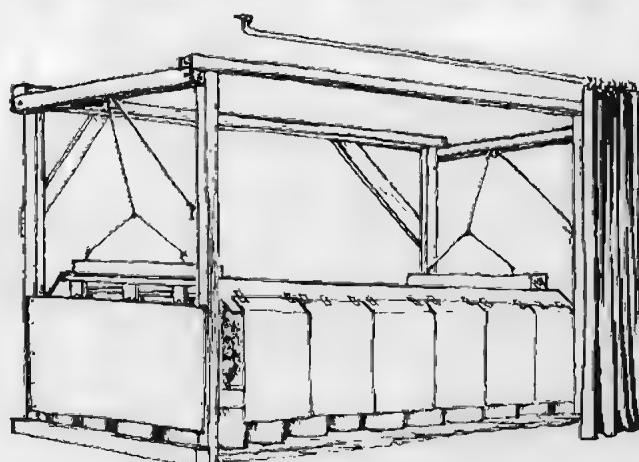


In cities where soot and grime collect daily, you can increase the amount of light the plants receive by cleaning the windows. Painting window sills and sides white or covering them with aluminum foil also increases light. Place young plants on shelves, blocks or tables to bring them up to the light. During warm weather, position plants as close to the window as possible. When the weather is colder, protect them from drafts by stapling or tacking clear sheets of polyethylene film to the window.

Using natural light, the best time to plant is in March or April. At that time of year, both the sun's intensity and the number of hours of daylight are increasing. However, if you are going to use artificial light, you can plant any time of the year.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT Under artificial light, marijuana grows fast, averaging three to six feet in three months. It is important to adjust the height of the lights as the plants grow. Hang the fixtures by a rope or chain from the walls or ceiling, or from the top of a frame *at least* six feet high and constructed of a two-by-two-inch wood stud. To minimize light loss, use industrial fixtures with built-in reflectors. If your fixtures are not equipped with reflectors, mount them on a sheet of plywood (painted white) or make reflectors with white posterboard. As you raise the fixtures, attach aluminum foil to their sides so that no light is lost.

The most effective and efficient artificial light for plant growth is fluorescent light. The white light you see emitted by a fluorescent tube consists of all the colors of the light spectrum. The designation-Tiaylight, Warm White, Cro-Lux, Optima, etc.-corresponds to a particular combination of light generated in each of the color bands. Plants respond primarily to red and blue



Reflective covering enclosing the system

To the Hindu the hemp plant is holy. A guardian lives in the bhang leaf... So holy a plant should have special rearing. Shiva explains to his wife, Parvati, how, in sowing hemp seed, you should keep repeating the name Bhangi, Bhangi, apparently that the sound of that particular name may scare the evil late-coming influences.

Bhang so prepared, especially if prayers are said over it, will gratify the wishes and desires of its owner... That a day may be fortunate, the careful man should be on-waking look into liquid bhang. So any nightmares or evil spirits that may have entered into him during the ghost-haunted hours of night will flee from him... To meet someone carrying bhang is a sure omen of success. To see in a dream the leaves, plant or water of bhang is lucky; it brings the goddess of wealth into the dreamer's power... A longing for bhang foretells happiness; to see bhang drunk increases riches. No good thing can come to the man who treads under foot the holy bhang leaf...

In power of driving panic influences from near the god has gained the bhang the name of Vijaya, the unconquerable. One drink of bhang drives from the frightening Hindu the haunting spirit of fear and weariness... Bhang the cooler is a febrifuge... by soothing the angry influences to whom the heats of fever and dysentery, even dysentery and sunstroke, clear, purifying, quickens digestion, sharpens appetite, tastes the tongue of the limper plain, freshens the intellect and gives vivacity to the body and gaiety to the mind... As the rice plant on the bhang leaf, Even to a truthful witness an oath on the bhang leaf is dreadful. To one who swears himself, the bhang oath is death.

J. M. Campbell
"Note on the Religion of Hemp," 1894

light.. For healthy growth, a combination of these colors must be provided.

Fluorescent tubes specifically manufactured for plant growth-the Standard Gro-Lux, Wide-spectrum Gro-Lux and Plant-Gro-are probably the best ones to use for healthy development. Sizes suitable for growing marijuana are four and eight feet long with about 10 watts for each foot (or 72 to 75 watts for an eight-foot tube). "Daylight" or "Cool White" tubes can be used in combination with either "Natural White" or the standard incandescent (screw-in) bulb. Incandescents and Natural White both provide a strong, red spectrum, while the others tend more towards the blue. Use them in a one-to-one ratio, evenly distributing the red and blue sources. The incandescent bulb is about one-third as efficient as the fluorescent tube, has a much shorter life and can create problems because of concentrated heat, which can burn the

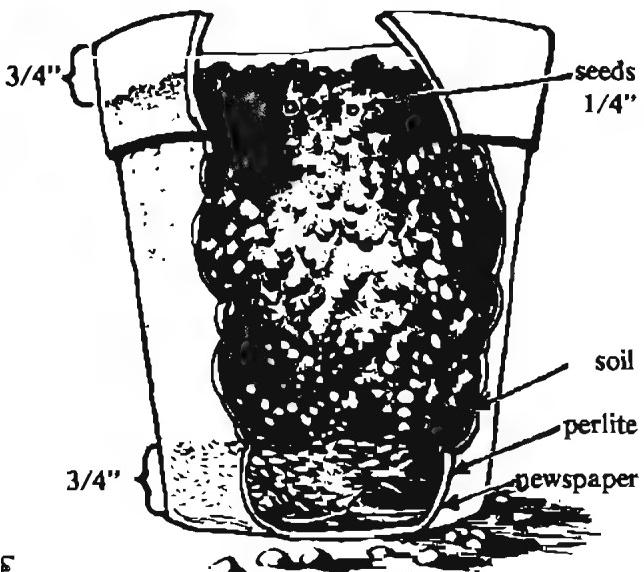
plants. Combining fluorescent with incandescent light can work well. However, it is better to use the Natural White fluorescents as the red spectrum source. The electrical costs will be five to ten dollars a month for a two-by-eight-foot, 300-watt, system.

Increasing the amount of light will increase the growth rate. Ten watts per square foot of growing area is adequate for healthy growth, but for a fast-growing, lush crop, use at least 20 watts per square foot. The dimensions of the garden should correspond to the light system, so if the garden is one-by-four feet, use two four-foot tubes (80 watts). Marijuana can absorb up to 60 watts per square foot..

Surround the garden with reflective surfaces to increase the efficiency of the lighting significantly and distribute it evenly throughout the garden.

Marijuana grows well in a dry climate, but heated or air-conditioned homes are often too dry. The reflectors contain the moisture evaporated from the soil as well as the water transpired by the plants, thus ensuring a healthy degree of humidity.

POTS AND CONTAINERS Start plants in flowerpots, milk crates, institutional-size cans, plastic jugs, bushel baskets or practically any container that is at least four inches wide and can withstand repeated waterings. Punch holes in the bottom of all containers to assure adequate drainage. A single large box or trough allows room for roots and requires fewer waterings, but demands more soil and makes rotating or moving the plants impractical.



Preparation of pots for planting.

The purpose of the growing medium is to provide adequate water and nutrients and to anchor the roots. With strict attention to proper watering and fertilizing techniques, a six-foot plant can be grown in a four-inch pot. However, in that situation, constant care is required to meet the plant's water and nutrient needs. Most growers prefer to use three- to five-gallon containers.

Before potting any marijuana plants, be sure to wash all cans, containers or used pots thoroughly to remove any contaminants.

SOIL PREPARATION Marijuana grows best in well-drained, sandy soil or a loam, which is high in nitrogen and potash, medium in phosphorous and low in clay. A simple and inexpensive soil-testing kit, available at most garden shops, will reveal both pH and nutrient contents of your soil.

Soil consistency is important for healthy root development, drainage and uniform water dispersion. The medium should not cake when dry and should remain spongy or loose when wet.. To test consistency, lightly moisten the soil and compact it in your fist.. The ball should crumble easily when touched. Soil consistency can be adjusted by adding perlite, vermiculite or sand.

Most growers start with commercial soil. Avoid brands with "peat" in their names. It is unlikely that a commercial soil will be too alkaline for healthy growth, but it may be too acidic. You can test for acidity with blue litmus paper (available at any drugstore) or with your soil-testing kit.

For each 50 pounds of soil mix 10 pounds of cow manure or 3 pounds of chicken manure. The fertilizer does not have to be added if you plan to use soluble fertilizer when watering. By volume,

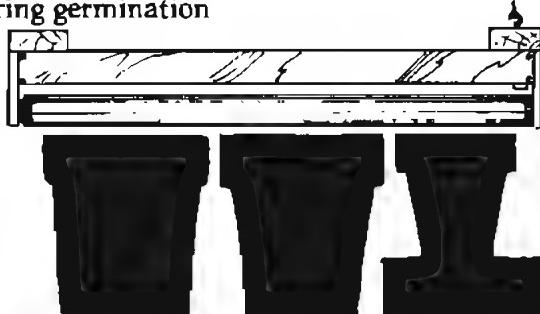


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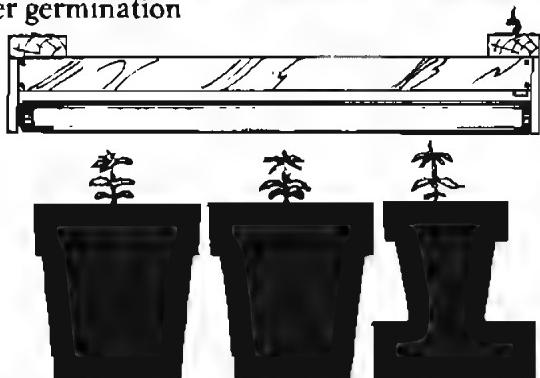
mix three parts soil with one part of an adjuster (perlite, sand or vermiculite)

To pot any of the mixtures, cover the drainage holes of the container with a square of newspaper or window screen to prevent soil from running out. Place a layer of sand, perlite, vermiculite or kitty litter about one inch deep in the bottom of the container to ensure good drainage. Fill the pot to within three-quarters of an inch from the top with the soil mixture. Water until the soil is evenly moist and allow the pot to stand for a day or two. In this way, bacteria necessary for the nutrient uptake can begin to grow and the fertilizers can start to dissolve.

during germination



after germination



during growth



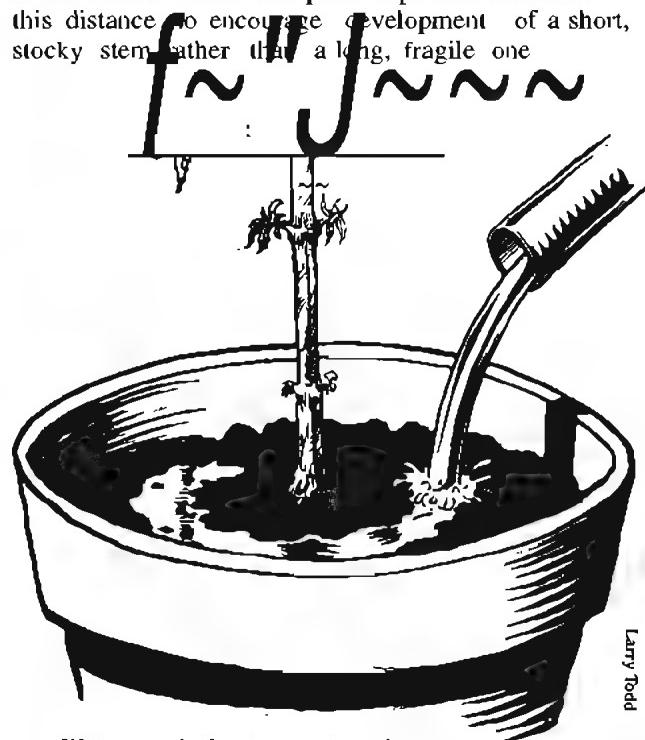
Height of fluorescent lights at different stages of growth

SEEDS The potency of marijuana is, in part, hereditary. Choose your seeds from the best grass available. Different strains grow at different rates, so for uniformity of growth, take all seeds from the same batch of grass. Choose seeds for their size and color. The large, plump ones with good color-mottled brown-grey-have the best chance of germinating. Seeds that are older than three years, badly bruised or immature (green or white) are probably not viable. Black seeds may indicate fungus at work. Store seeds in a cool, dark place in an airtight container; the vegetable crisper section of your refrigerator is ideal.

Soak the seeds overnight in a glass of water or wet towels to give them a head start in the germination process through water absorption. Adding about two teaspoons of bleach to each cup of water (a five percent solution) will prevent fungus from forming on the seeds. Poke five or six evenly spaced holes about one-quarter to one-half inch deep in the soil in each pot. Place one seed in each hole and cover lightly with soil. Carefully, so as not to disturb the seeds, moisten the soil and keep it moist until the seeds have sprouted. The seeds will sprout in three to fourteen days, depending on their variety and viability.

GERMINATION Hanging the lights as close as possible to the tops of the pots and leaving them on 24 hours a day will warm the soil and encourage germination.

Once the seeds have sprouted, raise the lights two to six inches above the plant tops and maintain this distance to encourage development of a short, stocky stem rather than a long, fragile one



Water around the stems, not on them.

reaching for the light.. At some stages, the plants will grow a couple of inches a day, so you may have to adjust the lights several times a week.. Usually seeds will sprout two to seven days after planting. Older seeds may take up to three weeks to sprout..

WATERING Under artificial light with its long photoperiod, plants grow extremely fast and require frequent watering, but you should allow them to go through a wet and dry cycle, which aids nutrient uptake, especially potassium, and aerates the soil. In general, when the soil two inches deep is dry to the touch, water enough so that it is saturated but not so much that water runs out of the drainage holes, carrying away the nutrients.

Lack of water will cause a plant to wilt, but it will recover within a few minutes if it is watered. Watering frequency varies according to light, temperature, humidity, size of plant, size of pot and other factors; Use common sense-don't keep the soil constantly moist and don't wait until the plant wilts.

Try to water during the morning hours, using tepid water and being careful not to disturb the



Various plant supports.

roots. Water from the top of the pot, around the stems, not on them. If you want to water from the bottom with trays (not recommended), place a layer of pebbles or gravel in the tray to ensure drainage. Don't let the pots sit in water until the soil becomes supersaturated. This prevents oxygen uptake, and the plants grow poorly.

In some locales tap water is highly chlorinated. The chlorine does not harm the plants, but it can kill the microorganisms in the soil. Allowing chlorinated water to stand overnight eliminates most of the chlorine gas.

THINNING AND TRANSPLANTS During the second to fourth weeks of growth, the plants begin to crowd each other. Thin your garden so that one plant is left in each container. Remove any plants with yellow, white or distorted leaves. Also remove the less vigorous ones and those with the sparsest foliage. Transplant the seedlings you thin out into empty pots.

To transplant, moisten the soil in the pot from which you will remove the plant and let it sit for a few minutes. Then take a spade or a large spoon and insert it between the transplant and the plant that will be left to grow. Try to leave at least one inch of space from the spoon to the stem. Lever the spoon towards the side of the pot. Place the transplant in a prepared hole at the same depth that it was growing before. Replace the soil in both pots and moisten lightly again to bond the new soil with the original. If carefully done, a wedge of soil can be removed intact, so the root system will not be disturbed and the plant will survive with little or no transplant shock. Do not fertilize a transplant for two weeks.

SUPPORTS Plants grown under artificial light often need support, especially in the early stages of growth. Depending on plant size, cotton swabs, plastic straws or standard plant stakes, such as cane sticks or dowels, can be used. Place a stake in the soil and tie the plant stem to it with a string or a wire twist like those that come with plastic trash bags. Do not pull the string tightly around the stem; leave it loose.

FERTILIZING When and how often to fertilize depends on the growing medium, the size of the pots and general growing conditions. Fertilize small pots (four to six inches) about three weeks after sprouting. Fish emulsion (5-2-2) is a good organic fertilizer. Dilute one tablespoon per gallon of water and use each time you water for the first two months. Thereafter, once every two weeks is sufficient.. Many growers use chemical fertilizers, such as Rapid-Cro, Miracle-Gro or Hyponex-be sure not to overfertilize, since they are

WILD STORIES AND ABSURD LIES

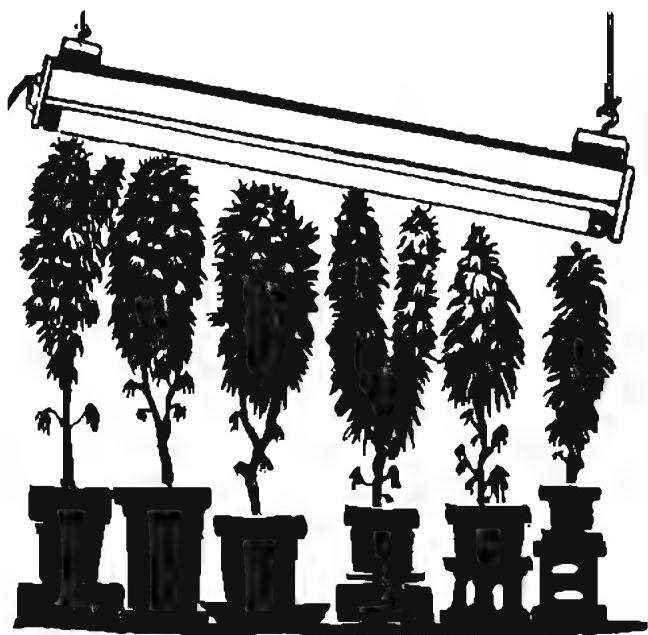
An evidence of how large the traffic may be came to light last year near La Fitte, Louisiana. Neighbors of an Italian family had become amazed by wild stories told by the children of the family. They, it seemed, had suddenly become millionaires. They talked of owning inconceivable amounts of money, of automobiles they did not possess, of living in a palatial home. At last their absurd lies were reported to the police, who discovered that their parents were allowing them to smoke something that came from the tops of tall plants which their father grew on his farm. There was a raid, in which more than 500,000 marijuana plants were destroyed.

Harry J. Anslinger
High Times. May 1976

concentrated. Don't use fertilizers recommended for "acid-loving" plants and never add solid fertilizers like cow manure once the plants have started. These promote molds that can be harmful.

Many people, in an effort to do the best for their plants, actually do the worst. Overfertilizing puts excessive amounts of soluble substances into the soil that interfere with normal nutritional processes and growth and, in some cases, kill the plants. If any plant has an unhealthy or discolored appearance, make sure the problem is not due to insects or disease before assuming a nutrient deficiency. Examine the plants carefully, especially the undersides of leaves and along the stem and in the soil.

In nitrogen deficiency, plant color is paler than normal. There is yellowing of older leaves on the



Line the plants up by height..

main stem, followed by yellowing of younger leaves with slow or no growth. Yellowing of the bottom leaves will occur after the plant is more than two and a half feet tall, since they are shielded by the upper leaves or are too far from the lights to carry on chlorosynthesis.

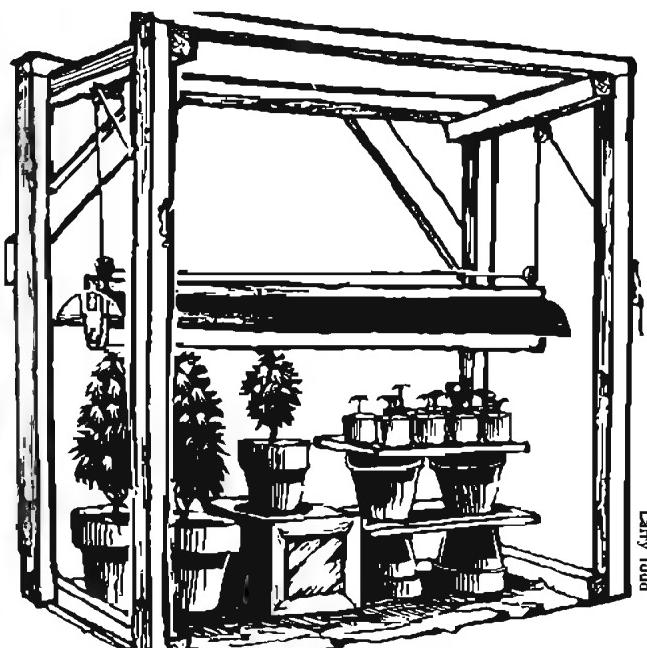
Phosphorous deficiency causes unnaturally dark green leaves, slow growth, poor flowering and poor root structure.

In potassium deficiency, leaves are unnaturally dark green and curl under at the edges. The edges of older, main-stem leaves turn bronze or yellow, then grey, followed by grey or bronze mottling of the whole leaf. Stems are often soft and weak.

ROTATION AND EVEN GROWTH The intensity of artificial light drops dramatically as distance from the light source increases. If you don't keep the plants at about the same height, the shorter plants receive less light and grow more slowly than the tall ones.

One way to deal with uneven growth is to line the plants up by height and hang the light system at an angle corresponding to the line of the plant tops.

If a few of your plants are markedly outgrowing the others, cut the growing tip back to the height of the average plant. You may find this emotionally difficult, but it is important to the overall health of your crop. Cutting the top will not hurt it but will force side branches to develop. Conversely, if a few plants are much shorter, raise them by placing them on milk crates, cans or bricks.



Plants at different growth stages.

To encourage branching, pinch the plants at the fourth set of leaves. The new branches will quickly fill any available horizontal space. This is especially desirable when you are using large pots and have a lot of space between the plants. The result will be stout bushy plants and an immediate supply of grass. But don't overdo it! Severe pruning can weaken the plants.

PHOTOPERIOD Many plant functions are regulated by the quantity and quality of light and the length of the photoperiod, or the time during which the plant is exposed to light. Marijuana is a short day (long night) plant. The female produces flowers only when she senses the decrease of day length. In the autumn the shortening day is her signal to flower and produce seeds for next year's crop before winter sets in. The male does not depend on changes in the photoperiod. It flowers regardless of day length in three to five months, depending upon the variety.

The plant grows rapidly until the reproductive cycle starts; then the energy is directed to flower and seed production, and leaf development is slow.

It is during the night period that the chemical reactions that control flowering occur. The dark period must be constant and at least nine hours long for the chemical buildup to be completed. By changing the light period to 12 hours a day, the female responds by flowering profusely in about two or three weeks. With this in mind, you can manipulate the photoperiod for a continuously growing vegetative state or for flowering and harvest.



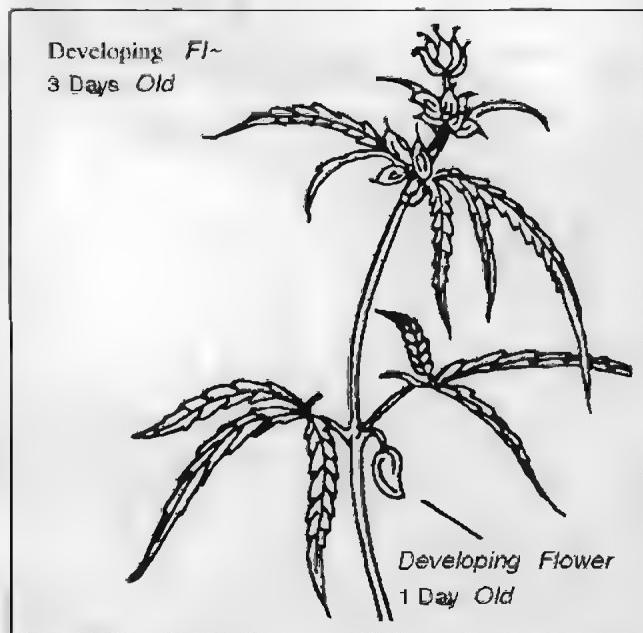
The nodes of an adolescent female

The continuous growth system emphasizes leaf growth and a continuous supply of grass. You can harvest the first grass, which gives a buzz or

better, in about two months and have a steady supply of potent grass after about four months. A two-by-four-foot system supplies several joints a day. The grass is not quite as potent as that from the harvest system but is excellent quality and compares favorably to most commercial pot. The system is easy to care for and supplies a large amount of grass over a period of time.

The harvest method produces a crop every four to nine months. The grass is very potent and is at least as good as the best commercial pot. Although you may gather a few leaves now and then, you'll have to wait until the crop is harvested for a large supply. This method should produce a minimum of one ounce of pot for each square foot of growing area.

FLOWERING Marijuana is dioecious—the male staminate and female pistillate flowers grow on separate plants. A few hermaphrodites appear, with both flower types on the same plant. The gender is almost impossible to determine until the flowering stage. The male plant is usually taller, with a thinner stem, and grows very fast two weeks prior to flowering. Shoots bearing clusters of tiny, dangling, yellow, white or purplish flowers sprout along the main stem and branches. When the flowers open, five yellow anthers protrude, and their pollen is dispersed by the wind. The male loses its vitality and begins to die soon after it sheds pollen.



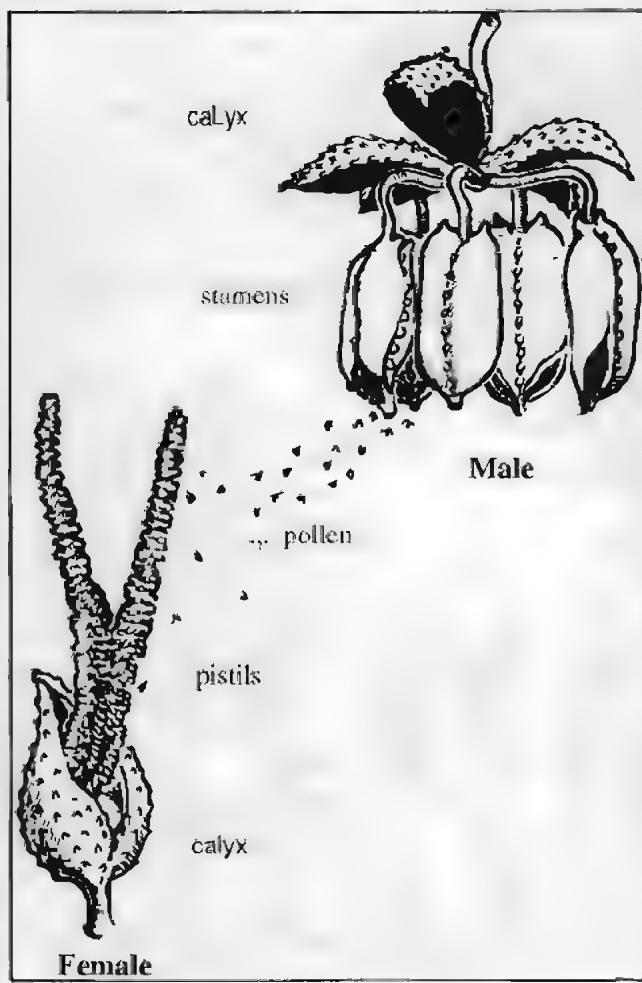
The female plant is more robust than the male and often has twice as much foliage. Her flower is a delicate, unassuming downy-white stigma raised in a "V" sign, attached at its base to an ovary that looks like a tiny green pod. If fertilized, one seed will develop in the ovary. At maturity, the flowers turn into thick clusters ("cones" or "buds," which are interspersed with small green leaves). These clusters, located at the whole top half of the female plant, are what comprise commercial marijuana. The female is the more desirable plant for marijuana cultivators since it produces many more leaves and is often more potent than the male.

HARVEST SYSTEM A happy medium in terms of potency and yield is to harvest about every six months. Keep the photoperiod constant at 18 hours or more of light a day until six to eight weeks before you plan to harvest. Then cut the day cycle down to 12 hours of light. Within two weeks the females respond to the longer night and begin flowering. Allow the flowers to grow another four to six weeks, since they develop into

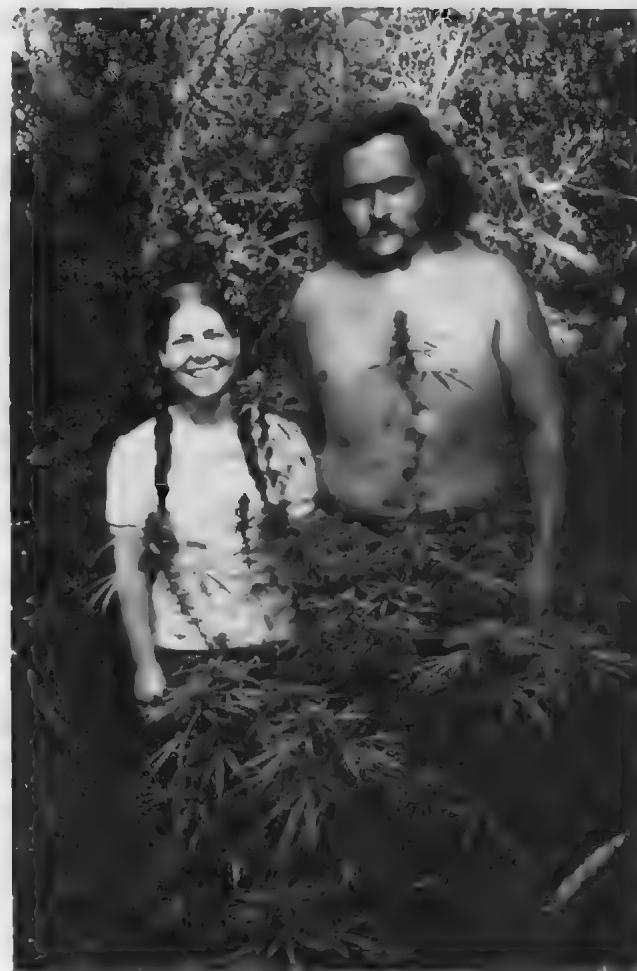
large clusters, which are by far the most potent part of the plant. Flowers can be harvested two or three times before the plant loses vigor. Pick the flowers just above the growing point, where they meet the main leaves. New flowers grown from this point give you a higher yield of top-quality grass.

You can expect a minimum yield of about one ounce of pot per square foot of growing area. Large pots give fewer but taller and bushier plants. The total yield is similar for 8-inch to 18-inch pots. Eight- to ten-inch pots (one gallon) are a good median size for high-yield, high-potency grass from a moderate amount of soil. The yield of the system decreases when plants are allowed more than one and a half square feet of growing area.

You may not have enough space to grow very many plants indoors. If not, you may want to set up an indoor system to grow seedlings and move them outdoors to mature. The factors to consider for your outdoor garden are different from those for your indoor garden.



Male and female flower parts magnified.



LIFE IN PIN (SHENSI PROVINCE)

"... In the ninth month we take seeding hemp,
Gather bitter herbs, cut ailanto firewood,
That our husbandmen may eat..

In ninth month make ready stackyards, for
In tenth month we bring in the harvest;
Millet for wine, for meals, early and late,
Rice, hemp, beans, wheat..

Come, my husbandmen,
Harvesting is over,
Get up, begin your work on the house;
In morning gather reed thatching,
In evening twist rope.
Quick! to the rooftops!
Soon you must begin
To sow your many grains again."

Shih Ching
Book of Odes, ca. 700 B.C.

THE OUTDOOR GARDEN Marijuana is usually an annual plant.. This means that the life expectancy of the plant is based on the length of the growing season. The longer the growing season, the better the quality and the larger the quantity of your crop.

Marijuana should be planted outdoors within two weeks of the last threat of frost and harvested before the first heavy frost.. You can find the approximate dates for your area by consulting experienced growers, nursery people or the local agricultural service or county agent..

Some fields are warmer than others in the same area because of the way they lie and because of varying wind and snow-cover conditions. Northern slopes are the coldest and receive the least light. Southern slopes receive the most light and are generally the warmest.. Eastern slopes are shaded in the afternoon and western slopes are shaded in the morning. The steeper the slope, the more pronounced the shading.

For high quality, marijuana needs a minimum of five hours of direct sunlight (preferably midday) and eight to ten hours of bright indirect light in an area that maximizes exposure. Flat, open areas are best. Hillside gardens will often be shaded for part of either the morning or late afternoon hours. In order to catch as much sun as possible, rows should be oriented along a north-south axis, perpendicular to the course of the sun. The advantage of such rows is more pronounced in southern than northern latitudes, but the solar-energy differential in north-south versus in east-west rows is significant at all U.S. latitudes and becomes more important on steeper slopes. The one exception to N-S row practice occurs

when the plants are so situated that they receive sunlight only during the midday hours; if so, the rows should lie E-W. This is necessitated by the changes in solar radiation as the angle of the sun's position changes during the day.

Another factor is the orientation of the garden as a whole. Plants cross-sown in a square plot with sides running NE-SE, chevron-style, will get about ten percent more solar energy than will plots that run NS-EW. Higher altitudes receive more intense sunlight because the atmosphere is thinner there; air absorbs and scatters much solar radiation.

PRECAUTION Detection is a crucial consideration in choosing a growing site. Most farmers must carefully consider where to sow. Security is complicated by the fact that the plants need as much sunlight as possible-and that they may be visible from the air.

Aerial surveillance has led to problems. Authorities looking for large commercial crops use low- and high-flying aircraft, outfitted with visual and infrared equipment.. Therefore, large growers often plant smaller, dispersed stands, which are more difficult to detect.. Detection equipment is least effective on steep slopes and where vegetation is lush and varied. Viewed from the air, marijuana has a distinctive, conical shape, which can be altered by pruning. Marijuana is difficult to detect from a distance when intercropped with soybeans, but it may have to be cut back in any case so it won't stand out from ground level..

Since their gardens are small, people growing for personal use usually need not worry about aircraft, but still must contend with discovery on the ground. Planting off your own land minimizes the risk of detection during cultivation and harvest.. But the area must be secluded to avoid pot rustling. Growers try to avoid areas frequented by hunters and hikers. They use abandoned farms and fields, clearings in woodlands and along railway lines, irrigation ditches and areas beneath high-tension lines. Urban gardeners use backyards, greenhouses, rooftops, parks, vacant lots and city dumps. Many prudent growers intercrop their plants with such other tall plants as corn or tomatoes, pruning the marijuana to keep it inconspicuous. Vacant lots overgrown with tall weeds can support a good crop if the marijuana gets a head start on the indigenous weeds.

GROWING CONDITIONS Marijuana likes as much sun as it can get and a moist but well-drained soil. It does not do well in swampy and clayey soils. The soil should be high in

nitrogen and potassium and medium in phosphorus. The pH should be at least 5.5 and preferably between 6.5 and 7.5.

Test and adjust the soil at least two months before planting. For best results, add nutrients at least a month before planting. This will give the fertilizer time to dissolve and become available to the plants. The pH can be raised by adding ground limestone, dolomite, limestone, hydrated lime, marl or ground sea shells.

Sandy and loamy soils can be conditioned just by adding fertilizer and making pH adjustments. Nurseries carry several different fertilizer mixes. Select the one closest to your needs as determined by the soil tests. The agriculture service and county agents will do these tests for you.

Turn and loosen the soil and break up large clods of earth. Clear all ground cover near the spot where you are planting. Add fertilizer and work it into the ground. If it rains frequently in your area, the fertilizer will soak into the ground by itself. If not, water the area so that it dissolves.

SEEDLINGS AND TRANSPLANTINGS Plants started indoors, especially if grown under fluorescent light, should be introduced gradually to direct summer sun. Place them in a partially shaded area, protected from midday sun. In two or three days, transplant in the late afternoon or on an overcast day.

For healthy development, each plant should have at least two square feet of growing area. If they

are grown closer together you will harvest more stems than flower buds. Sow seeds one-half inch deep in rows or mounds or randomly, if disguise is desired.

Plant staggered rows, three or four feet apart, a foot between plants. Stagger planting mounds five feet apart, ten seeds to a mound. Thin them to three to five plants per mound as the plants begin to touch each other. If you are broadcasting seeds, the less vigorous plants should be removed. Also remove males as they appear. It takes one and a half to two pounds of seed to sow an acre, and about five pounds when the seeds are broadcast. To get an idea of the number of sprouts to expect from your seeds, place some in moist toweling or cotton. Within a week, most of the viable seeds will germinate, giving you an idea of their viability. This method can also be used to start the seeds when you only have a few of them; sow them as soon as they germinate.

CARE Marijuana is most vulnerable right after germination. The seedlings have a tendency to fall over in rain and wind and are prey to small mammals and insects. Most survive. If you start the seedlings indoors, they will be past the critical stage by transplanting time.

A month and a half or two months after germination, you can clip the tops to make the plants bush, although some growers let them grow straight up and bush on their own. Clipping the



Do not disturb root system when transplanting.



A wedge of soil can be removed intact.

plants may decrease production, but bushy plants are harder to detect. Clip the main stem about three inches from the top when the plant is 12 to 18 inches high. Very long secondary branches may also be trimmed. The clipped tops can be dried and smoked, of course, or they can be rooted. This process should be repeated if the plant starts growing tall again.

If you have prepared the soil properly you will not need to fertilize during the growing season. But it is a good idea to check the plants periodically. If they seem to have any deficiencies, add the proper nutrients. If they are not growing quickly, make sure they do not have too much competition for sunlight. If the plants are too close together, some can be trimmed or pulled. If crowding is not the problem, pH probably is. Test it and make the proper adjustments. Also, make sure not to overwater your plants. Keep the ground moist but not waterlogged.

PLANT PESTS-OUTDOORS Several different kinds of insects like to eat or suck on marijuana, and you can use several methods to prevent them from getting at it. Companion planting of onions, garlic, chives, savory, thyme or marigolds keeps some insects away. Intercrop one of these with your marijuana.

Predatory insects, such as praying mantises, ladybugs and lacewings eat insects that attack marijuana and can be purchased from commercial hatcheries. Do not spray the plants with insecticides when the insect predators are present.

Botanical repellents-concentrated, naturally occurring insecticides-can be used in spray form. They are not persistent (that is, they do not build up in living tissue), but they are poisonous. Pyrethrum and Rotenone are the ones most often used.

Your plants are more likely to be attacked by foraging animals. Blood meal placed on the ground near the garden will keep deer away, and chimes, bells and scarecrows will be of some help against foraging animals. Fences can also be used successfully to keep hungry animals from your garden.

FLOWERING AND HARVESTING Marijuana plants will begin to flower between late August and late September. When total daylight hours fall below 13 to 15 hours a day, the plants (depending on variety) are triggered into the reproductive cycle.

If you have a long growing season and secure conditions, pick off the flower buds and the plant will send up new ones. As long as the plant

SINSEMILLA

Dope fiends who've just been turned on to their first joint of sinsemilla are liable to suspect that a trick's been played on them, that their benefactor has sprinkled a taste of hash oil on the stuff or cured it in a psychedelic. Not because there's anything peculiar about its taste or weird about its buzz, but simply because it's so outrageously stony, stonier by a big jump than any reefer they've ever smoked, even Thai weed. As potent, toke for toke, as fine Afghani hashish.

Sinsemilla is atrociously expensive. Even in Hawaii and California, where it's most available, it fetches up to \$200 per ounce. Three-joints-worth tied around a lollipop stick retails to Bay Area connoisseurs as a "Thai stick" for \$20 or \$25.

Sin semilla [sin-se-mi-ya], a Spanish term meaning "without seeds," describes the most obvious physical characteristic of this wonderful dope. Now that doesn't mean that the seeds have been removed by some toothless peasant laborer. It's dope that never had seeds, that grew without seeds. The buyer should look for well-developed flowering top, frosted all over with a glittery dust, like a cinnamon doughnut. When examined closely, its bracts (seed pods) should be completely formed but empty, or they might contain a tiny white infertile seed.

Seedlessness is no novelty in the plant world. Oranges, grapes and bananas are obvious examples of plants that have had their natural reproductive methods bred out of their genetic scheme entirely and that are nowadays propagated by other methods. Seedlessness in *Cannabis sativa* has not been developed through genetic or hormonal manipulation. Sinsemilla can be grown by anybody, anywhere in the world, with any marijuana seeds. Phenomenal stoniness is already programmed into the genes of every dope seed in the world. The secret of sinsemilla is nothing more than good old-fashioned horniness. The sex life of the female dope plant has particular import to the human being destined to smoke her, since her protection of cannabidiol (the stony principle) is regulated by her sexual development.

As a girl she produces no more, and perhaps less, of this precious resin than her brothers. And she ceases to produce it altogether once she is impregnated. She produces it in significant quantities only during her virginal frenzy, dusting the leaves and stems with it, coating her flowers with sticky layers of it. It is at the height of her horniness, in the moment before impregnation, that she is most attractive to her human consumer. The hornier she gets, the higher he gets.

Warren Dearden
High Times, July 1975

continues to send them up, you can clip them off. Some say that this increases potency; it surely increases yield.

Another technique used is to bend the tops more or less horizontally so that they snap but do not

crease. The tops draw some liquids from the base of the plant, but not enough to stop them from wilting within ten days. People who use this method claim it increases potency significantly.

In many places, most notably in India and Pakistan, farmers make it a practice of destroying all male plants as soon as their gender becomes determinable. This is done to prevent their maturation and the pollination of the females. It has been found that a loss of resin often occurs in the female flowertops shortly after pollination.

Advanced cultivators have refined this technique and produce *sinsemilla* (Spanish for "without seeds"). This potent grass comes from sweet, unpollinated flowers of the female plant and is the product of a careful cultivation technique.

If your growing season is short, you may want to harvest the plants before they flower. Some studies indicate that marijuana reaches peak potency just before it starts the reproductive cycle.

If you wait until the seeds mature and drop off the plant, you may have a crop the following year without planting. It is almost impossible to get rid of marijuana once it has become indigenous to an area. The federal government has gone so far as to suggest that farmers in Iowa and Kansas napalm or herbicide their fields.

Marijuana can be harvested by pulling up the whole plant, including the roots, by chopping it off about halfway up the stem or by picking each part of the plant separately.

Depending on cultivation methods and environmental conditions, you should harvest between 1,000 and 5,000 pounds per acre (43,000 square feet).

Fine strains now grow in all parts of the globe. For example, in the United States, thousands of people now grow strains from Mexico. Fifteen years ago, virtually no marijuana was grown in Hawaii; now people are lyrical about strains such as Maui Wowie and Kona Gold.

Marijuana is an especially rewarding plant to cultivate because it is one of the fastest-growing and most responsive of plants. The hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*) is highly adaptive and grown around the world; some varieties grown under optimum conditions may attain a height of 20 feet.

But the actual harvest is only part of the satisfaction of growing marijuana. As the plant grows, you see the complete life cycle growing in a short period of time. From tiny seed (embryo) to seedling (baby), to vegetative stage (adolescence), to reproduction and finally to death, it parallels

the human cycle. Almost every grower with whom we have ever talked has glowingly described the process as a most humanizing experience, one that has given insights into nature and the life process.



8. COCAINE

"I like to think of cocaine as the thinking man's
Dristan."

Wavy Gravy

The coca leaf and the cocaine it contains are necessities of life to the Indians of the Andes region. For us in North America, on the other hand, cocaine ranks somewhere between mink coats and gold-plated bathroom fixtures on the survival scale. And like all such items it is a creature of fashion. Less than ten years ago no one whose livelihood depended on the good will of the public could afford to be labeled a coke user. Cocaine's reputation was so bad that a sympathetic fictional character who was also a cokehead was a contradiction in terms. In the 1969 Easy Rider for example, Peter Fonda and Dennis Hopper finance their escape from the workaday world by selling a load of cocaine to a Rolls Royce-owning Angeleno, but after the single taste which lets us know it is coke they are buying from the Mexican connection, they never snort a line of the stuff. Though they smoke a lot of dope and drop acid, for them cocaine is the drug of the decadent rich, not one righteous folks would touch. Audiences saw nothing odd about this value judgment, nor did the critics. In the logic of the film, involvement with coke, even as a means to an end, is a fall from grace. Near the end of the story, when Fonda remarks, "We blew it," one of the negative moves included in his judgment is the coke sale.

But fashions change. If Easy Rider came around today, the same audiences that made it a bigger grosser than Lawrence of Arabia would find its moralistic attitude toward cocaine decidedly strange. The drug's image is simply not what it was in 1969. Then linked as inextricably to heroin as Nixon was to Kissinger, it is now the affluent business, and professional classes' drug of choice. Most of these people didn't begin to smoke grass until about 1970, and they are as far removed from the world of heroin as they are from the age of acid. They've taken to cocaine not because it's a wild or heavy high, but because it's a safe and relatively mild one.

As short a time ago as 1972, the cocaine-is-to-heroin-as-rhythm-is-to-blues tune was comfortably ensconced at the top of the antidrug charts. By 1975 government cocaine researchers were stating the obvious: that cocaine is no more like heroin than salt is like sugar. And by 1977 they were admitting that few if any problems seemed to be associated with the moderate use of cocaine. When the power elite takes up a drug, officialdom begins marching to a different drummer.

Nothing better illustrates the new attitude toward cocaine than Louise Lasser's 1976 cocaine bust. Had it happened a few years earlier, local stations would have been flooded with outraged callers demanding her removal, sponsors would have immediately cancelled their commitments, and "Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman" would have passed into history. As it was, Ms. Lasser didn't

miss a performance. Her arrest was treated as a bit of bad luck, something that might have happened to any media person in the coke capital of America. Television executives, normally as uptight a crew as can be found, implied that it was a case of much ado about nothing. Why should the police go round harassing nice people over a little cocaine? Why, indeed.

Cocaine acts chiefly on the brain. When injected intravenously it enters the bloodstream very quickly. When snorted, the most common method of administration, it must pass through the mucous membranes of the nose to reach the bloodstream and gets there much more slowly. Swallowing postpones the drug action

even longer. Smoking brings it on more quickly than snorting, but much less quickly than injection.

The most striking clinical effect of cocaine is anesthesia when applied locally to the eye, the interior of the nose, the gums, and other mucous membranes. The most striking general effect is stimulation of the central nervous system. Cocaine's stimulant effect closely mimics the natural stress response of the body. Heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, and the release of blood sugars are all increased. And cocaine apparently increases muscular strength just as it is increased by the release of adrenaline in a stress situation.



Peter Fonda in Easy Rider

Louise Lasser

"The C-charged brain is a berserk pinball machine, flashing blue and pink lights in electric orgasm."

William Burroughs
Naked Lunch, 1959

Almost all users report that when snorted, cocaine dries up the mucous membranes of the nose. This brings initial relief to cold and sinusitis sufferers; but repeated doses usually result in blocked nasal passages, and heavy chronic use in permanent runny noses. Cocaine also seems to be a natural laxative and diuretic.

Unlike opiates, cocaine does not produce tolerance or physical dependence in the user. Tolerance occurs when dosage must be increased to achieve a consistent effect: physical dependence is indicated by withdrawal symptoms such as physical discomfort or sweating when drug use is stopped.

But there are limits to the amount of cocaine an individual can ingest. Cold perspiration, excessive sweating, pallor and a feeling of heaviness in the limbs are signals that this limit has been exceeded. In such cases the liver is receiving more cocaine than it can detoxify. The lethal dose is said to be 1.2 grams, and some 40 deaths have been recorded since the 1890s. Most occurred in medical settings after the application of very large single doses (from 300 to 800 milligrams). No deaths from the social use of cocaine have been verified since the Twenties, though a handful have been reported during the past couple of years. And few if any severe adverse reactions have resulted from the frequent small doses (20 to 30 milligrams every 40 to 60 minutes or so) that are the norm for current social users. Severe reactions to small doses are possible in those rare cases where the user is allergic to cocaine.

The most common adverse physical reaction to cocaine is a tender nose. Cocaine particles lodging in the hair follicles of the nose can cause irritation, sores and bleedings. Ignoring these signs and continuing to snort cocaine may lead to a perforated septum. But only minimal precautions—refraining from gross overindulgence, chopping the cocaine into fine powder and occasionally rinsing out the nose—are required to prevent this unpleasant consequence. Fabled coke-perforated septums are hard to document.

As for cocaine's psychoactive effects, most users agree that it produces euphoria, increased energy, sexual stimulation, mental lucidity, and a lessening of fatigue and appetite. The notable effects of a moderate dose persist some 30 minutes

THE KOGI PARADISE

"... the Kogi say that coca appeases hunger—according to them, however, this never is the object of consuming coca but only an agreeable consequence, seeing that during the ceremonies or ceremonial conversations the consumption of food is prohibited and the assistants (attendants) ought to fast.... Another effect which is attributed to the coca is insomnia. Here again the Kogi see an advantage, since the ceremonial conversations should be carried on at night and individuals who can speak and sing for one or several nights without sleep merit high prestige. The Kogi ideal would be to never eat anything besides coca, to abstain totally from sex, to never sleep and to speak all of his life of the 'Ancients,' that is to say, to sing, to dance and to recite."

Richard T. Martin

"The Role of Coca in the History, Religion and Medicine of South American Indians," 1970

or so and can be felt in diminished form for up to two hours. In general, the larger the dose, the more pronounced the effects. But large chronic doses frequently result in adverse effects: euphoria is replaced by anxiety, lucidity by confusion, wakefulness by insomnia, and sexual stimulation by impotency.

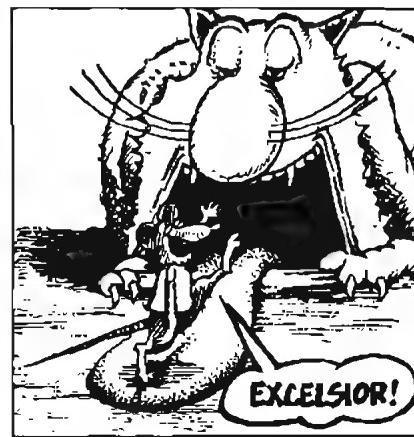
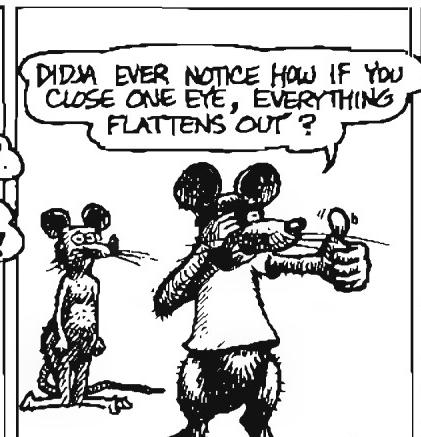
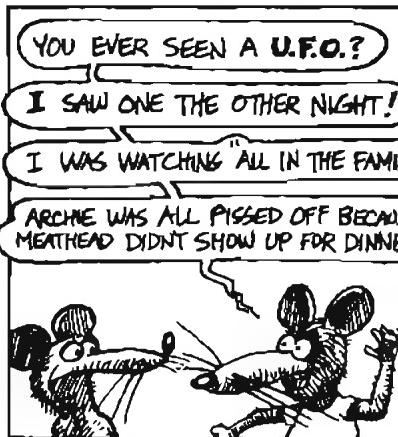
None of these effects is experienced with the same intensity by all people. Reactions to cocaine vary from individual to individual. And some users are more turned on by certain effects than by others. Some stress the happy feelings, some the sexual stimulation, while others are most impressed by the increased energy or the lessening of fatigue.

Most current authorities insist that cocaine is a dependency-producing drug because (1) withdrawal precipitates a severe psychological depression that can be relieved only by more cocaine, and (2) the user develops a craving for cocaine. Although the literature on cocaine is filled with such assertions, the facts do not support them. Users report neither depression nor craving, and no modern investigator has been able to document such experiences. None of the more than 80 users I have interviewed and observed experienced any particular discomfort when their supply ran out beyond what anyone feels when something they like is no longer available. Some users exhibit a degree of compulsion to resume use, but this doesn't stem from a need to relieve depression. Rather, cocaine being their drug of choice, they try to have it whenever they can, finances permitting.

The Indians of the Andes provide further evidence that cocaine doesn't lead to dependency. Coca, of course, is not cocaine, but there are approximately five to six grains of cocaine in the

FAT FREDDY'S CAT AND HIS FRIENDS

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BY GILBERT SHELTON & DAVE SHERIDAN



THE SACRED LEAF

"By the Peruvian Indians the coca plant is regarded as something sacred and mysterious, and it sustained an important part in the religion of the Incas. In all ceremonies, whether religious or warlike, it was introduced, for producing smoke at the great offerings, or as the sacrifice itself. During divine worship the priests chewed coca leaves, and unless they were supplied with them, it was believed that the favour of the gods could not be propitiated. It was also deemed necessary that the suppliant for divine grace should approach the priests with an *Acullico* in his mouth. It was believed that any business undertaken without the benediction of coca leaves could not prosper; and to the shrub itself, worship was rendered. During an interval of more than 300 years Christianity has not been able to subdue the deep-rooted idolatry; for everywhere we find traces of belief in the mysterious power of this plant. The excavators in the mines of Cerro de Pasco throw masticated coca on hard veins of metal, in the belief that it softens the ore and renders it more easy to work. The origin of this custom is easily explained, when it is recollect that in the time of the Incas it was believed that the Coyas, or the deities of metals, rendered the mountains impenetrable if they were not propitiated by the odour of coca. The Indians, even at the present time, put coca leaves into the mouths of dead persons, to secure to them a favourable reception on their entrance into another world, and when a Peruvian Indian on a journey falls in with a mummy, he, with timid reverence, presents to it some coca leaves as his pious offering."

Johann Jakob von Tschudi
Travels in Peru During the Years 1838-1842

two ounces of leaves consumed every day by the typical Indian. That is, something more than a third of a gram-a good-sized regular dosage by any standard. Most American consumers rarely take more than this in a single day, and then usually only a few days a month. But the Indians don't appear to suffer any great hardship when circumstances deprive them of coca. Those drafted into the Peruvian Army (which doesn't permit coca chewing) and those forced into the cities (where it isn't available) to seek employment simply do without the drug they have used all their lives.

Odd views concerning the effects of cocaine have been commonplace for at least five centuries. The Spanish conquistadores attributed the great feats of endurance performed by the coca-chewing Indians of the Andes to a pact they had with the Devil. Or as Pedro Cieza de Leon put it in his sixteenth-century *Chrónico del Peru*, "the old men of every tribe actually conversed with the archenemy of man kind." Chats with Lucifer being considered hazardous to the soul's health, the

Spanish initially prohibited the use of coca. But since the principal object of the Spanish was that of any imperial power, to take what it could from the land and the people, the prohibition didn't last very long. The Inca gold mines were at very high altitudes, and without coca the miners didn't produce much. So a compromise was soon reached between the politicians and the churchmen: the Indians got their coca, and one-tenth of the annual coca crop was set aside for the benefit of the clergy.

The leaves which supported the Church in comfort and whose most notorious product is cocaine are from *Erythroxylon coca*, a flowering plant indigenous to the eastern slopes of the Andes mountains. It flourishes along the entire



Erythroxylon coca—coca



Spanish view of Indian coca use, ca. 1560

INCAN COCA PROPHECY

"As the most important vegetal offering, coca was sacrificed at virtually all religious festivals, the leaves being thrown to the four cardinal points or burnt upon the altars. Coca was also frequently used for purposes of divination; the Incas believed in consulting supernatural powers before undertaking any important action. Frequently diviners would chew coca leaves and spit the juice into their palms with the two longest fingers extended; if the juice ran down both fingers equally, the augury was good; if unequally, it was bad. Other diviners would burn coca leaves with llama fat and watch the way in which they burned."

Richard T. Martin

"The Role of Coca in the History, Religion and Medicine of South American Indians," 1970

curve of the Andes, from the Straits of Magellan to the borders of the Caribbean Sea, at elevations of from 1,500 to 6,000 feet. Wild coca reaches heights of 15 feet, but the cultivated plants are kept at 3 to 6 feet to facilitate picking. Cultivation is carried on in small, terraced clearings of usually no more than two or three acres. About 7,000 plants thrive on one acre, and the main harvest in March yields about four ounces of leaves per plant. The fall harvest yields less, and that in June is usually quite sparse. The picked leaves are spread out to dry in layers two to three inches deep. If the weather is good, the drying can be completed in six hours. The leaves are then gathered into large heaps and left to "sweat" for three days or so. This process transforms the crisp, dried leaves into the soft, pliable state necessary for proper chewing. The leaves are then spread out in the sun once again for a half hour and packed for shipment.

Peru and Bolivia, the heart of the coca region, produce some 11.5 million kilograms of coca per year. Ninety percent of this is chewed by the local Indians; the remainder is exported as refined

cocaine, crude cocaine, and leaves. There are many varieties of coca, but the most-used strains are Bolivian, or Huanico coca, and Peruvian, or Truxillo coca. The total alkaloid content of the coca leaf ranges from 0.7 to 1.5 percent, cocaine constituting 30 to 75 percent of the total. The Bolivian variety contains a higher percentage of cocaine, and the Peruvian a higher percentage of the associated alkaloids. Manufacturers of legal cocaine depend almost entirely on the former, but coca chewers show a preference for the latter—they say it tastes better.

The discovery of mummy bundles containing sacks of coca leaves and implements for using coca indicates that the Indians of the region have been taking the pause that refreshes for at least 3,000 years. No one knows precisely how many Indians are still using it, but the most common estimate is 90 percent. They begin daily use in their teens and continue on into old age, some using less and some more than the two ounces that most observers agree to be the average daily intake. The coquero, as a coca user is called, moistens a wad of leaves with saliva and places it between cheek and gum. A little lime—the ashes of a cereal, quinoa; or a powder made from crushed seashells—is then added to the wad. The lime facilitates the extraction of the cocaine and associated alkaloids from the coca and hastens their absorption into the bloodstream. The coquero doesn't swallow the leaves, he sucks and works on the quid as one does on a chaw of tobacco and discards it when all the juices have been extracted. This usually takes about 45 minutes. Some of the juices are absorbed through the mucous membranes of the mouth and some trickle down the throat into the stomach.

According to Indian legend, Manco Capac—the divine son of the Sun—gave them coca to ease their stay on earth. All the available evidence



Peruvian mummies



Mama Coca presenting the divine plant to Old World conquerors-etching by Robida

THE SWEETEST MINIMUM DAILY REQUIREMENT

"The chemical analysis of coca leaves has shown that they are relatively rich in vitamins, particularly vitamin B₁, riboflavin and vitamin C; in fact, chewing approximately two ounces of coca leaves daily (an average dose) will supply almost a daily vitamin requirement, an important point in view of the great scarcity of fruits and vegetables in the Sierra."

Richard T. Martin

"The Role of Coca in the History, Religion and Medicine of South American Indians," 1970

shows that it does just that.. Apart from lifting the spirits and triggering a release of energy (the typical coquero consumes about one-third gram of cocaine a day), coca is beneficial in ways not usually associated with drugs. The average daily dose of two ounces gives the user much of his daily vitamin requirement, especially of thiamine, riboflavin, and vitamin C. There is also evidence that coca has useful therapeutic properties: it tones the smooth muscles of the entire gastro-intestinal tract; it is a respiratory stimulant, aiding breathing during physical exertion and at high altitudes; it relieves fatigue of the larynx (coca wines were much esteemed by singers and public speakers for this reason); and, if the longevity of the Andes Indians is any indication, it adds years to the lifespan.

Critics of the coca habit claim that their studies demonstrate a correlation between coca chewing and illiteracy, learning deficiencies, and malnutrition. These studies usually imply that coca causes these conditions. But coca is only one factor in the Indian lifestyle-grinding poverty, inadequate diets and hard work at high altitudes are some others. People in such situations are likely to have problems in school whether they chew coca or not. As for coca being a cause of malnutrition: without it, the average Indian of the region wouldn't have enough food or energy to work. In short, the physiological and psychological deficits some investigators have noted among handfuls of Indian coca users are, if present, more likely caused by factors other than coca. The well-fed, nineteenth-century Europeans, who traveled extensively in the Andes and used coca regularly, reported no ill effects. On the contrary, they found it exceedingly beneficial.

As for current visitors, Richard Evans Schultes, director of the Harvard Botanical Museum, chewed coca daily for eight years, found the practice beneficial and suffered no ill effects. Dr. Andrew Weil, author of *The Natural Mind*, says, "Experiences with coca leave me convinced that the leaf is pleasant to consume and moderately stimulating in a useful way." The Indians he has

seen did not exhibit signs of having suffered from using coca. In fact the great majority of physicians and investigators with firsthand knowledge of coca and of the Indians who use it agree that coca benefits the user.

But of the new drugs carried back to Europe by the great explorers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, coffee, tea, tobacco and opium quickly became standard drugs while coca was rejected as unfit for use. Only firsthand experience could overcome the racial and religious prejudice directed against anything esteemed by the Indians, and there was little opportunity for this. From the time of the Spanish conquest of Peru until well into the nineteenth century, hardly any of the coca exported to Europe was worth using. The long sea voyage destroyed the potency of the improperly packed leaves.

The situation didn't change much even after cocaine was isolated from coca by Gaedcke in 1855 and then perhaps in purer form by Neumann in 1860. Physicians had no local anesthetic of any kind and no reliable stimulant other than toxic mercury. And yet for the better part of two decades, cocaine, an excellent stimulant and local anesthetic, was virtually ignored. Most of the medically important alkaloids had been isolated by 1840, and by the time cocaine was discovered, alkaloid research was no longer fashionable. Moreover, most of the early cocaine preparations were of doubtful quality, and the findings of the physicians working with them were generally inconclusive, with the result that cocaine was repeatedly shrugged off as a drug of no practical value.

Then in December of 1883, Dr. Theodor Aschenbrandt published a report on the reaction of a group of Bavarian soldiers to cocaine. They



Albert Neumann

"As soon as a true coquero feels an irresistible desire to get intoxicated, he withdraws to solitary darkness, or to the woods, because the magic power of this herb can only then be fully felt, when the ordinary claims of life, or the distraction of associating with others which occupies his mind, completely cease."

Eduard Friedrich Poeppig
1836

exhibited more energy and a notably greater ability to endure fatigue than did those who hadn't received his covert coke doses. His paper met a kinder fate than most. Sigmund Freud read it and turned the world on to cocaine.

At the time, Freud was a poverty-stricken 28-year-old neurologist. According to biographer Ernest Jones, he was "constantly occupied with endeavours to make a name for himself by discovering something important in either clinical or pathological medicine." (His preoccupation apparently stemmed more from his desire to acquire the means to marry his fiancee, Martha Bernays, than from overpowering ambition.) He became interested in cocaine after reading a number of articles in the *Detroit Therapeutic Gazette* that described the usefulness of cocaine in treating morphine addiction. Aschenbrandt's report pushed him into action. He began reading all the available literature on the drug and planning experiments with it. He then ran into a problem familiar to most cocaine seekers-high prices. He had expected to pay \$1.13 for a gram and was shocked to find the price was \$1.13. Fortunately, he was able to overcome this difficulty, in a way no longer available to impecunious coke users: he asked for credit and got it.



Sigmund Freud

On receiving his first gram, Freud put one-twentieth of it into a glass of water and drank it down. Within a few minutes he noted that his bad mood had vanished and that he was feeling cheerful and energetic. He then gave some to a friend, Fleischl, who was suffering the withdrawal pains of his latest attempt to get off morphine. Fleischl's positive reaction, together with his own good experiences, convinced Freud that professional success was imminent. He wrote to his fiancee, "[I take] very small doses of it regularly against depression and against indigestion, and with the most brilliant success If things go on in this way we need have no concern about being able to come together and stay in Vienna."

His "song of praise to this magical substance," "Ober Coca," published in July 1884, outlined the methodology for all future research on psychoactive drugs. He provided a detailed history of the drug, surveyed the literature on the subject and reported the effects of cocaine on himself and others. He noted the precise size of each dose, its effect on his body and mind, the correlation between the two and how the effects changed during the drug's course of action. His general description of cocaine's subjective effects when taken in moderate doses requires no updating: "doses of 0.05-0.10 gram [provide] exhilaration and lasting euphoria, which in no way differs from the normal euphoria of a healthy person One feels vitality and capacity for work It is hard to believe one in under the influence of any drug Long intensive mental or physical work is performed without any fatigue This result is enjoyed without any of the unpleasant aftereffects that follow exhilaration brought about by alcohol No craving for the further use of cocaine appears after the first, or even repeated, taking of the drug."

Freud was also fully aware that responses to psychoactive drugs vary significantly, from individual to individual, an awareness rarely found even in today's standard texts: "I have had the opportunity of observing the effect of cocaine on quite a number of people; and on the basis of my findings I must stress, even more emphatically than before, the variation in individual reactions to cocaine. I found some individuals who showed signs of coca euphoria exactly like my own and others who experienced absolutely no effect from doses of 0.05-0.10 gram. Yet others reacted to coca with symptoms of slight intoxication, marked by talkativeness and giddy behavior. On the other hand, an increased capacity for work seems to me to be a constant symptom." (Freud used the terms "coca" and "cocaine" interchangeably, as if the

effects of coca and cocaine were indistinguishable. They are not, but having no personal experience with coca, Freud did not know this.)

Freud proposed several therapeutic applications for cocaine. He believed it was the best thing yet for getting alcohol and morphine addicts through withdrawal. And insofar as cocaine made people who had been lethargic and in bodily pain feel euphoric and energetic, he was right. (Although most of them returned to their favorite drug as soon as they could; others, discovering they liked cocaine better, abused it.) He realized that cocaine's stimulant properties were ideal for the relief of depression and suggested that cocaine would be useful as a local anesthetic.

General anesthetics such as ether weren't suitable for some important surgical procedures, and Western medicine lacked a local anesthetic until Freud's colleague, Karl Koller, demonstrated the efficacy of cocaine. He had been much impressed by Freud's paper on cocaine, and less than three months after its publication he demonstrated cocaine's applicability in eye surgery. Previously, most eye operations had to be performed without any anesthetic whatever—an experience terrible for the surgeon as well as the patient.



Karl Koller

The publicity attending Koller's demonstration made cocaine known to virtually every physician and educated person in Europe and America. The popular press hailed it as a wonder drug. Medical journals waxed enthusiastic over its stimulant qualities, frequently advocating an almost unlimited intake of the drug. Physicians of renown happily endorsed it. William Hammond, former surgeon general of the U. S. Army, informed the public that he used cocaine as a tonic and stimulant on a daily basis, always found it refreshing and never suffered any ill effects. The 78-year-old president of the British Medical Association described how cocaine enabled him to take 15-mile hikes and climb mountains with youthful vigor and no feelings of fatigue.

Such a fuss naturally led a large number of people to wonder what all the shouting was about. They tried cocaine. And not all of them were moderate in their use. Reports of cocaine "intoxication" began appearing in the medical journals, and doctors became alarmed over what they believed to be the growing rate of cocaine "addiction." The New York *Medical Record* ran an editorial in 1886 claiming that "no medical technique with such a short history has claimed so many victims as cocaine." In the same year Albrecht Eslenmeyer, the Continent's leading addiction specialist,¹ hysterically accused Freud of releasing "the third scourge of mankind" (the other two being alcohol and morphine). What generated this remarkable charge was the widespread touting of cocaine as a cure for morphine addiction. Morphine had been similarly pushed as a cure for opium addiction and a great many opium addicts had become morphine addicts. And Eslenmeyer apparently feared another switch in addictions, from morphine to cocaine.

However mistaken his notions, Eslenmeyer was persuasive. By 1887 most of the German medical community opposed the use of cocaine except as a local anesthetic. Eslenmeyer had also jeopardized Freud's professional reputation. To save it, the father of psychoanalysis abandoned his advocacy of cocaine—but not before attacking the shortsightedness of his critics in his fifth and final drug paper, "Craving for and Fear of Cocaine." Dependence on cocaine, he argued, was a rare occurrence, and so useful a drug should not be condemned because some people misused it. Such people, he wrote, "would abuse, and indeed did abuse, any stimulant offered them."

Still, the widely acclaimed eye surgery Koller performed assured boom times for cocaine. The combination of the first local anesthetic and a pleasurable stimulant was simply irresistible. Eminent personages, medical and otherwise,

"I CRAVE FOR MENTAL EXALTATION,
WATSON"

"My mind," [Sherlock Holmes] said, "rebels at stagnation. Give me problems, give me work, give me the most abstruse cryptogram, or the most intricate analysis, and I am in my own proper atmosphere. I can dispense then with artificial stimulants. But I abhor the dull routine of existence. I crave for mental exaltation. That is why I have chosen my own particular profession, or rather created it, for I am the only one in the world."

"... May I ask whether you have any professional inquiry on foot at present?"

"None. Hence the cocaine. I cannot live without brain-work. What else is there to live for? Stand at the window here. Was ever such a dreary, dismal, unprofitable world? See how the yellow fog swirls down the street and drifts across the dun-coloured houses. What could be more hopelessly prosaic and material? What is the use of having powers, Doctor, when one has no field upon which to exert them? Crime is commonplace, existence is commonplace, and no qualities save those which are commonplace have any function upon earth."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
The Sign of the Four, 1890

testified to its wondrous powers. The newspapers ran stories extolling its virtues, while the flamboyant announcements of cocaine's commercial exploiters filled their advertising columns. Even the staid Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* hailed it as a stimulant that "never depresses," "has 'no re-coil'" and "eliminates fatigue."

In the healing marketplace, doctors and patent-medicine makers hailed and hawked cocaine as a philosopher's stone among drugs. Surgeons used it as a local anesthetic; other healers, ordained and laymen alike, sold it as a cure for the common cold, asthma, sinusitis, impotence—almost any ailment a man could conjure up. The Hay Fever Association adopted it as their official remedy.

Customers must have discovered fairly soon that while cocaine momentarily relieved a number of symptoms associated with some of these ailments, it wasn't a specific remedy for any of them except fatigue and depression. But this didn't stop them from buying cocaine, and the coke peddlers met the demand with that breadth of vision and democratic respect for enlarging their market we have come to expect from American business. Cocaine was packaged for the rich and the poor, for the elderly and the young—even, indeed, for little children. It came in soda pop as well as in

tea and wine, in chewing gum as well as in cigarettes, in nose powders and in pastes resembling plug tobacco. And, of course, it was available at the corner drugstore and grocery simply as 100 percent cocaine—no prescription necessary, no signature requested.

In nineteenth-century America, a time and place frequently dubbed the "dope-fiend's paradise," any drug you desired was both cheap and legal. There was no Food and Drug Administration to ride herd on manufacturers, and advertising men were restricted only by the limits of their imagination. Coca-Cola, a cocaine-based drink until 1903, was sold to the public as the "intellectual beverage." Nyal's Compound Extract of Damiana, with one gram of cocaine to the fluid ounce, directed its pitch to the impotent and frigid; Metacalf's Coca Wine assured its customers that it was not only a "reliable aphrodisiac" but that it would cure "typhus, scurvy, gastralgia, provide youthful vigor, and restore worn vocal chords." For those whose upbringing or current situation made the open use of drugs difficult, there were products like Delicious Dopeless Koca-Nola, a soft drink that contained as much cocaine as its dozens of more forthright competitors.

Other than alcohol, the average American had no reason to be shy about buying and using any drug. The Women's Christian Temperance Movement and the Anti-Saloon League had long been making drinkers uncomfortable. Dry communities had been springing up all over the landscape since the middle of the century. Alcohol was held in such low esteem that doctors frequently urged alcoholics to switch to opium and become "useful members" of the community. Cocaine became so popular and commonplace that there were drugstores where, in the words of a disgruntled puritan, "regular customers can enter and get cocaine without any formality ... Holding up one finger means the party wants a five-cent powder; two fingers, ten cents worth; three, fifteen cents, and so on, the mere holding up of the finger being enough." Like the way a bartender pours a regular customer the usual when he sees him coming through the door.

Vin Désiles
Formula de Dr A.-C., Ex-Médecin de la Marine.
Cordial Régénérateur
KOLA, COCA, QUINQUINA, GLYCERO-PHOSPHATES

Il tonifie les poumons, régularise les battements du cœur, accorde le travail de la digestion. L'homme débâillé y prête la force, la vigueur et la santé. L'homme qui dépêche beaucoup d'activité, l'entretient par l'usage régulier de ce tonique, élimine dans tous les cas, évidemment, l'agitation et l'irritation et apaise au goût suave une lugubre de table.

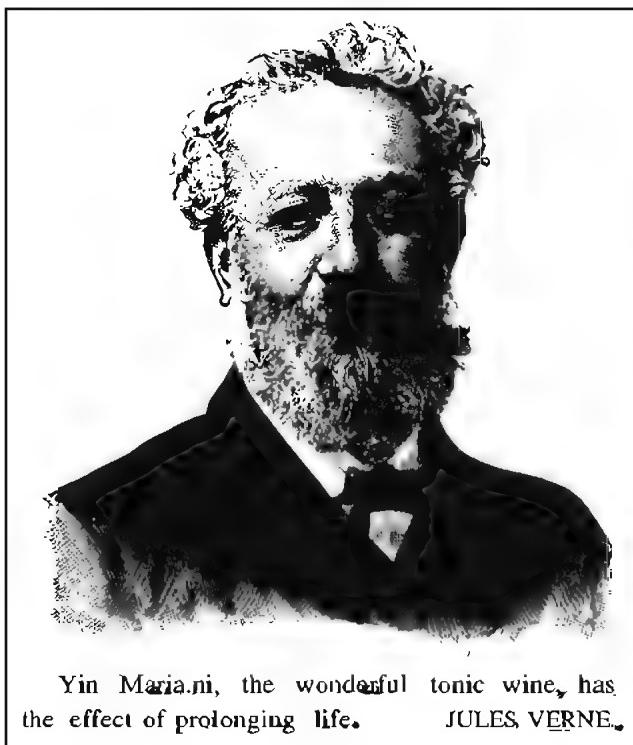
Boire sur l'heure, ou dans du thé ou du vin. **Le meilleur**.
FORMULE DU DR A.-C., ex-ONCLE DE LA MARINE.
DU PLACON. — 6 PA. EN FRANCE. — BIEN : 16, Rue des Arts, à L'AVALLON-PERREY (Sous le Pont de l'Archevêché).

American entrepreneurs spread the drug across the continent, reaping handsome profits, but none did as well as the Corsican-born citizen of Paris, Angelo Mariani, the originator of coca-based beverages. Mariani introduced his coca wine in the mid-1860s. By the mid-1880s he was the largest importer of coca leaves in Europe, and his Yin Mariani the most avidly endorsed tonic on both sides of the Atlantic. Testimonials from eminent personages were so numerous that Mariani, as great a public relations man as he was a chemist, published them in handsome leather-bound volumes-replete with portraits and biographical sketches of the endorsers. Those present included the Prince of Wales, the czar and czarina of Russia, the kings of Norway and Sweden, the commanding general of the British Army, and

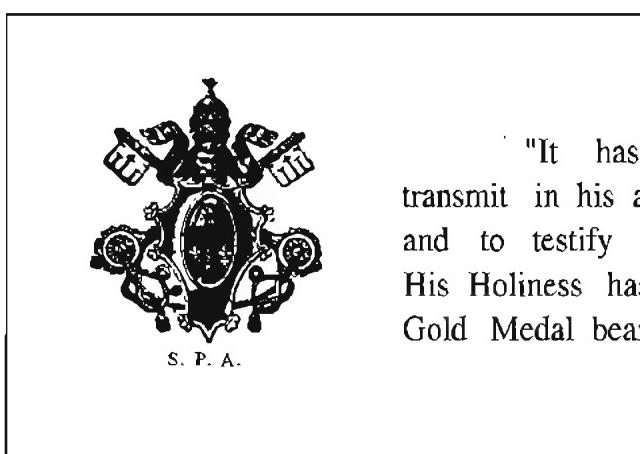


Pope Leo XIII.

Pope Leo XIII, who, after many years of sipping Yin Mariani, cited Mariani as a "benefactor of humanity" and presented him with a gold medal. Some 8,000 doctors swore to the virtues of Yin Mariani. And Dr. J. Leonard Corning of New York, the first surgeon to use cocaine for spinal anesthesia, testified that "Of all the tonic preparations ever introduced to the notice of the profession, this is undoubtedly the most potent for good in the treatment of exhaustive and irritative conditions of the central nervous system." Alexandre Dumas, Jules Verne, Emile Zola, Henrik Ibsen, and other renowned authors were equally lavish in their praise of Yin Mariani. Bartholdi, sculptor of the Statue of Liberty, wrote that this "precious wine will give me the strength to carry out certain other projects already formed."



Yin Mariani, the wonderful tonic wine, has
the effect of prolonging life. JULES VERNE.



Rome, January 2, 1898.

"It has pleased His Holiness to instruct me to transmit in his august name his thanks to Monsieur Mariani, and to testify again in a special manner his gratitude. His Holiness has even deigned to offer Monsieur Mariani a Gold Medal bearing his venerable image."

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.



An unopened bottle of Vin Mariani sent to High Times in 1977

Thomas Edison, a man who slept only four hours a day, was a steady user. The secretary of President McKinley noted that a case of Vin Mariani had received an enthusiastic reception by the president. The physicians of Ulysses S. Grant wrote that Mariani products had given the sick general and former president the strength to work several hours a day on his memoirs. And Queen Victoria was so pleased to receive a set of Mariani testimonial volumes that she wrote the master that she considered them among the finest specimens in her collection.

Agitation to outlaw cocaine began in America around the turn of the century when leading medical journals and newspapers carried articles associating cocaine use with blacks. Stories emanating from the South told of the superhuman strength, cunning, and efficiency displayed by black coke users. "Bullets fired into vital parts, that would drop a sane man in his tracks, fail to check the 'fiend'-fai to stop his rush or weaken his attack." According to the New York Times, that was the experience of Police Chief Lyealy of Asheville, North Carolina, who fired his heavy



Thomas A. Edison

Monch 22 1892

Monsieur Mariani

I take pleasure in sending
you one of my photographs
for publication in your Album

Yours very truly

Thomas A. Edison

FALL FROM GRACE

"In the space of 20 or 30 years, coca went from high praise by kings, popes, artists and doctors as the most beneficial stimulant tonic known to man to vigorous condemnation as a dangerous addictive narcotic."

Richard T. Martin
"The Role of Coca in the History, Religion and Medicine of South American Indians," 1970

army model revolver ("large enough to kill any game in America") directly into the heart of a black coke fiend and "did not even stagger the man."

Legal segregation, discriminatory voting laws and lynchings had replaced the freedom of the Reconstruction Era. And it was generally believed that cocaine would act as a spur to violence against whites. Few whites worried about the ability of their guns to stop the occasional uppity black, but more than a few may have worried over the possibility of black cokeheads thinking of bigger things, like organizing a full-scale rebellion. For as one perceptive scholar observed, on taking



"The mummies themselves get up and walk when they have drunk Vin Mariani"

cocaine "a sudden access of optimism causes enterprises that loomed impossible to take on an aspect of feasibility."

The paranoia rampant in the South certainly didn't remain below the Mason-Dixon line. Northern newspapers were only too eager to spread the word of cocaine-inspired black violence. In 1903, for example, the *New York Tribune* printed a statement by a Colonel Watson of Georgia alerting the country to the dangers of allowing blacks to use cocaine. As the colonel saw it, Atlanta was a hotbed of black cocaine use and he urged that legal action be taken to stop the sale of Coca-Cola, a beverage he said the blacks had a particular liking for. (The company obliged by voluntarily eliminating cocaine from the drink the same year.) He was also convinced that "many of the horrible crimes committed in the Southern States by colored people can be traced directly to the cocaine habit."

The linking of cocaine with crimes allegedly committed by blacks became so popular and firmly established a belief that by 1910, when Dr. Christopher Koch, the leader of Philadelphia's



"With cocaine, one is indeed master of everything, but everything matters intensely. With heroin, the feeling of mastery increases to such a point that nothing matters at all."

Aleister Crowley
Diary of a Drug Fiend, 1922

crusade against the drug, testified before a congressional committee on the great dangers the country faced at the hands of "cocaine-crazed" southern blacks, his testimony went unchallenged. The representatives listened with the respect they now reserve for gold-star mothers and the spokesmen of big oil companies. Dr. Koch later asserted that "most of the attacks upon white women of the South are the direct result of a cocaine-crazed Negro brain." Another piece of unsubstantiated nonsense most people were eager to believe.

Nor did anyone bother to verify the second most popular fantasy that made the rounds: that cocaine was the root cause of "crime waves." After all, the police were authorities on such matters, and among the men in blue the idea that criminals had a special fondness for cocaine was an unquestioned article of faith. Everyone knew that "cocaine was the drug usually taken by gunmen." The police said so.

Once the equation *Criminals + Cocaine = Violence* was firmly established, there wasn't a chance of cocaine remaining respectable. And when the equation *Blacks + Cocaine = Raped White Women* got locked into the American psyche, the seller of cocaine became the moral equivalent of a child molester. By 1914, but before the Harrison Narcotics Act was passed, 46 states had passed laws restricting the sale and use of cocaine, whereas only 29 had done so regarding opium, morphine, and heroin. In addition, cocaine offenders usually received heavier penalties than opiate offenders. Under the 1914 New York law, for example, illegal sale of heroin was a misdemeanor; illegal sale of cocaine, a felony.

Prior to prohibition, cocaine was used by all classes, as the social history of the times clearly shows. But once using a drug becomes a criminal act, finding out who is taking it poses great difficulties; and when the drug is one which doesn't lead to addiction, the difficulties are multiplied. Cocaine users don't come to hospitals and addiction centers seeking treatment, and they don't rip-off people to raise the price of a fix. So they seldom come to the attention of the authorities unless they also happen to be dealers. It is sensible to assume, however, that those who had been using cocaine continued to use it, if they

COKE AND THE CONSTITUTION

A landmark decision handed down in December 1976 by Roxbury, Massachusetts, District Court Judge Elwood McKinney has declared cocaine "an acceptable recreational drug" and has ruled that "cocaine regulation as it now stands is clearly unconstitutional."

Richard Miller, busted for possession of coke, is a free man—not because he was proved innocent, but because cocaine was proved innocent in a court of law for the first time in history.

After a lengthy inquiry into the effects of coke on individuals and society, the court labeled it "one of the benign drugs" and determined that "cocaine is an irrational addition to federal and state narcotic drug laws. Cocaine is not a narcotic drug, although it is classified as such.... This erroneous classification, and the attendant legal ramifications, results from generations of ignorance, from myths connected with the drug and from blatantly racist attacks on cocaine users, all of which are now destroyed by reliable scientific data."

A successful challenge to cocaine prohibition has been the dream of thousands of dopers for decades. For Miller, a 36-year-old black man who was busted in Roxbury for possession of less than \$20 worth of coke, the dream has come true. The state's case of simple possession against him was uncontested, and Judge McKinney dismissed the charges against him. Instead, cocaine itself went on trial.

At the hearing held last October, the prosecution failed to refute any of the expert testimony presented by the defense. Instead, it urged the court to "ignore the facts and leave to the legislature the business of deciding what the law should be." Judge McKinney refused: "to follow this direction, believing...that a court shamefully shirks its duty if facts are ignored, constitutional infirmities are left uncorrected and the buck is passed to a legislative committee. Accordingly, this court has chosen to resolve the issue now at hand."

In part, Judge McKinney's decision declares: "The current drug laws are harmful in that they are not in accord with medical evidence, in that they are hypocritical and thus breed disrespect for the law, in that they label as criminal otherwise normal, responsible, law-abiding people, in that they inhibit valuable medical research and in that they divert use from rational priorities of money, time and effort in law enforcement."

McKinney's decision lists 125 "findings of fact" about cocaine. Since none of these findings were challenged either by substantive cross-examination or by rebuttal witnesses, the court necessarily judged them to be factual, and the legal conclusions became inevitable. "Indeed," states the decision, "it is the Commonwealth which carries the burden, a heavy one, in attempting to justify its desire to prohibit and punish the personal and private use of cocaine."

Judge McKinney has since dismissed several other similar coke cases. As for the future, the judge says "the entire regulatory scheme...as applied to cocaine encroaches on a constitutionally protected and fundamentally personal liberty. Consequently, assuming that there is a valid public purpose in controlling cocaine, the Commonwealth must nonetheless employ the least restrictive method to achieve that control.... Certainly it would be less restrictive to treat cocaine separately from 'hard drugs' and to use controlling mechanisms comparable to those used for alcohol consumption. Thus, for example, there might be an age limit for cocaine use, as exists for public alcohol consumption, with penalties for the distribution of cocaine to persons under that age. Alternatively, civil penalties might be imposed upon cocaine users or sellers and various taxes and tariffs might be attached to its distribution until the Commonwealth has demonstrated the inadequacy of such methods to achieve its valid purposes."

Under ordinary circumstances, the government cannot appeal a judge's ruling to dismiss the complaint against a defendant, but in extraordinary cases Massachusetts law permits the prosecutor to approach the state's Supreme Court to seek an emergency ruling within 24 hours. The high court ruled that Judge McKinney acted properly and within his power. As for a review of the lower court's decision, the Supreme Court said it would take the matter "under advisement."

McKinney's decision isn't binding on any other judge in the country, including himself, so there is no reason to get euphoric just yet. This is a breakthrough, all right; lawyers now have a precedent they can use to clear coke's reputation across the country. But for the moment it is a largely symbolic one. The real identity of cocaine has just begun its long trek through the complex legal-political proving grounds. But if the American public could endure the embarrassment of Watergate, it can surely accept the embarrassing revelations of a costly little blunder like the imprisonment of thousands of cocaine users over the past 60 years.

John Graff
High Times, April 1977



could afford the risk and the higher prices black-market products always command.

The newspapers of the time give a rather different picture. According to them hardly anyone used cocaine between 1914 and 1930 except the blacks, criminals, and poor whites whose use of the stuff had frightened legislatures into banning it. A view quite contrary to common sense, for until prevented from doing so by administrative fiat, doctors were able to prescribe all the drugs banned by the Harrison Act. Their patients were not the poor, who rarely visited a physician even when seriously ill. For the first few years after Harrison, then, the affluent had easy access to cocaine, while the less privileged classes had to buy from dealers at inflated black-market prices. If anyone did without cocaine, it wasn't the rich. And money being what it is, they retained the upper hand even after police harassment cut off the prescription route. As the health commissioner of New York said in 1919, "The rich have the advantage in that they can buy in quantity while the poor are robbed by vendors who charge high prices and adulterate the drug." (The same holds



"Cocaine for horses an' not for men.
They say it kill you but they don't say when."

Huddie Ledbetter ("Leadbelly")
"Take a Whiff on Me," 1936

true today, of course.) Another health official of the period had no doubts about who was using cocaine: Dr. Ernest Bishop knew that the working class was still indulging, but he also observed that the number of people from the "upper world" who used cocaine and other prohibited drugs was "legion," and "they included judges, physicians, lawyers, and ministers."

Apart from criminalizing its users, the chief result of the laws enacted against cocaine was its transformation into an elite drug. The people's friend had become the rich man's high. Before the Smith Anti-Cocaine Bill of 1907, pure cocaine went for 10 cents a gram in New York. By 1908 druggists were selling it for 57 cents a gram, street dealers for 10 cents a blow. "Regular" citizens a druggist felt he could trust were paying five to six times more than they had the year before, while the riffraff shelled out 50 times as much. By the Twenties, the respectable cognoscenti had to layout \$1.50 to \$2 for a gram. Those with more money than knowledge of the scene paid as much as \$10 to \$12. Tallulah Bankhead, according to her biographer, paid street merchants \$50 for a tea-bag-sized packet. Miss Bankhead rated cocaine as "absolutely divine."

Then the Great Depression ushered in the Great Cocaine Drought... The newspapers, filled during the Twenties with stories of "coke rings" and "huge caches" uncovered by dedicated narcotics, rarely mentioned cocaine during the Thirties. And the police, who had spent 20 years helping to create the "cocaine menace," seemed to have forgotten its existence. They now attributed the country's ever present "crime wave" to the killer weed, marijuana. And in truth, with the exception of a few small pockets of activity, cocaine was no longer much in evidence. Money was in short supply, the people were gloomy, and an expensive "fun" drug simply didn't fit the depressed temper of the times.

But the introduction of the amphetamines in the early 1930s was manna from heaven for anyone who could no longer afford cocaine and still wanted a stimulant.. They were legal and exceedingly cheap. One could happily speed along for several hours for a tiny fraction of what it would cost to be high on coke for half an hour. The high wasn't the same, but the brew was much stronger and amphetamines became the preferred drug of millions.

"He said he wanted Heaven but praying was too slow
So he bought a one-way ticket on an airline made of snow."

Hoyt Axton
"Snowblind + Friend," 1968

Of course cocaine had not completely disappeared. The rich who wanted it could certainly still afford it-and where there is a demand, there is always someone to fill it. It was still around in Harlem and other black enclaves too, though in short supply and in heavily adulterated form.

Like Sleeping Beauty, cocaine was too attractive to sleep forever. The rock stars, crown princes of the Aquarian Age, rediscovered it and initiated a great Cocaine Revival. And by 1969 cocaine's new reign was well enough established that Easy Rider-whose heroes finance their escape from the mundane world with a sizable sale of coke-could attract a large, appreciative audience. In the next few years cocaine made its way into every level of American society. And only its high cost kept it from being as popular as marijuana. For just as in the late 1960s marijuana emerged from the "drug culture" and became a drug enjoyed by the professional and business classes, so too did

cocaine in the early 1970s. By 1974, or 1975 at the latest, few adults who smoked marijuana had not at least tasted cocaine. The dealers who sold them grass also carried coke, and it was inevitable they be turned on either by them or by their friends.

Fairly regular use was something else again. Cocaine was expensive and is more expensive now. In 1970, ounces of pure Bolivian flake-the highest-quality illicit coke-could be had for around \$700, and grams for \$40. By 1972 the price had risen to \$60 a gram and \$800 to \$1,000 an ounce. After 1973 the situation got steadily worse. Pure ounces of good coke were going for \$1,200 to \$1,500 when they were available, and unless you had a good connection they weren't available. By early 1975 the \$2,000 ounce was no longer a dealer's fantasy. By 1977 an ounce of the best coke had reached \$2,500 and \$100 grams were commonplace. Cheaper coke was available: not too badly overcut stuff was around for \$1,500, and Cuban dealers offered bargain-basement \$800 ounces. This merchandise is to cocaine as commercial white bread is to bread: rarely containing more than 25 percent of the essential ingredient.

But anyone with a hankering for a steady diet of real cocaine, or a reasonable facsimile, has to be in receipt of a very sizable income. Which is why the heaviest concentration of steady cocaine users work in the upper echelons of the music, television, and film industries, and the great bulk of users are among those living the affluent life in America's major cities. They are in every profession and business. They tend to be relatively young, and they tend to pursue a moderate course of cocaine, buying no more than a gram or two a month. And they usually get fairly decent cocaine for quite high prices. And they usually think that what they are getting is considerably better than it in fact is. But with cocaine, price is no assurance of quality.

This brings us to an obvious question. Why are so many apparently sane people willing to pay such exorbitant prices for cocaine? After all, it is not, like heroin, a drug the user must have to avoid the pains of withdrawal. It doesn't even promote psychological dependency. And this, paradoxically, is precisely why cocaine commands the prices it does. For what can more quickly set one above the common herd than paying outrageous sums for a subtle, short-lived, unnecessary experience? That it is a forbidden pleasure only increases the distance between the elite and the multitudes. Snorting cocaine, in short, is the status symbol of the decade-the modern equivalent of feasting on the tongues of nightingales.

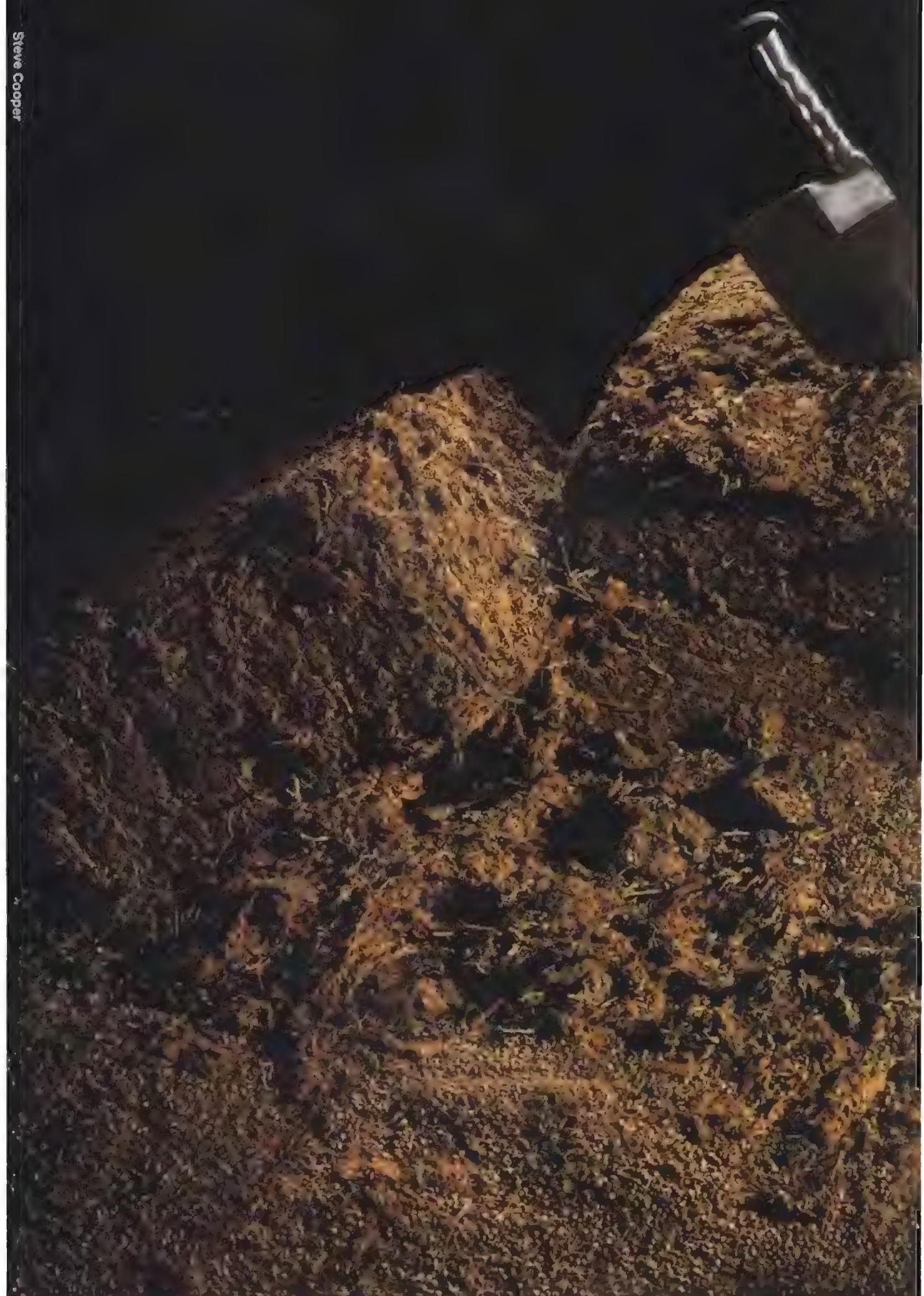


Paul Newman wearing gold tasseled blade

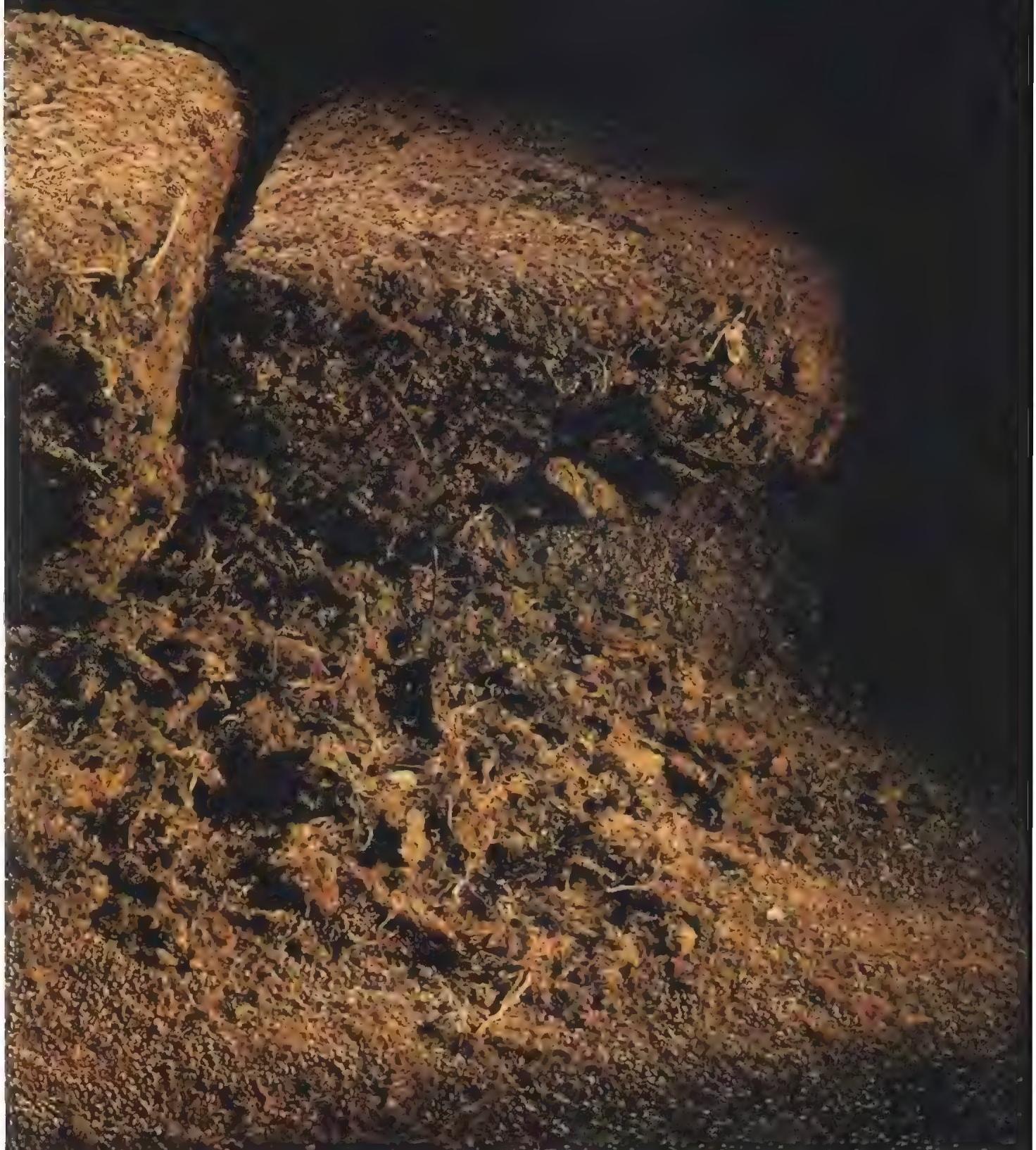
Art Director: Progressive Designers Creative Director: Victoria Horn Design Director: Susan Cotter



Mother of Pearl



High-grade commercial Colombian

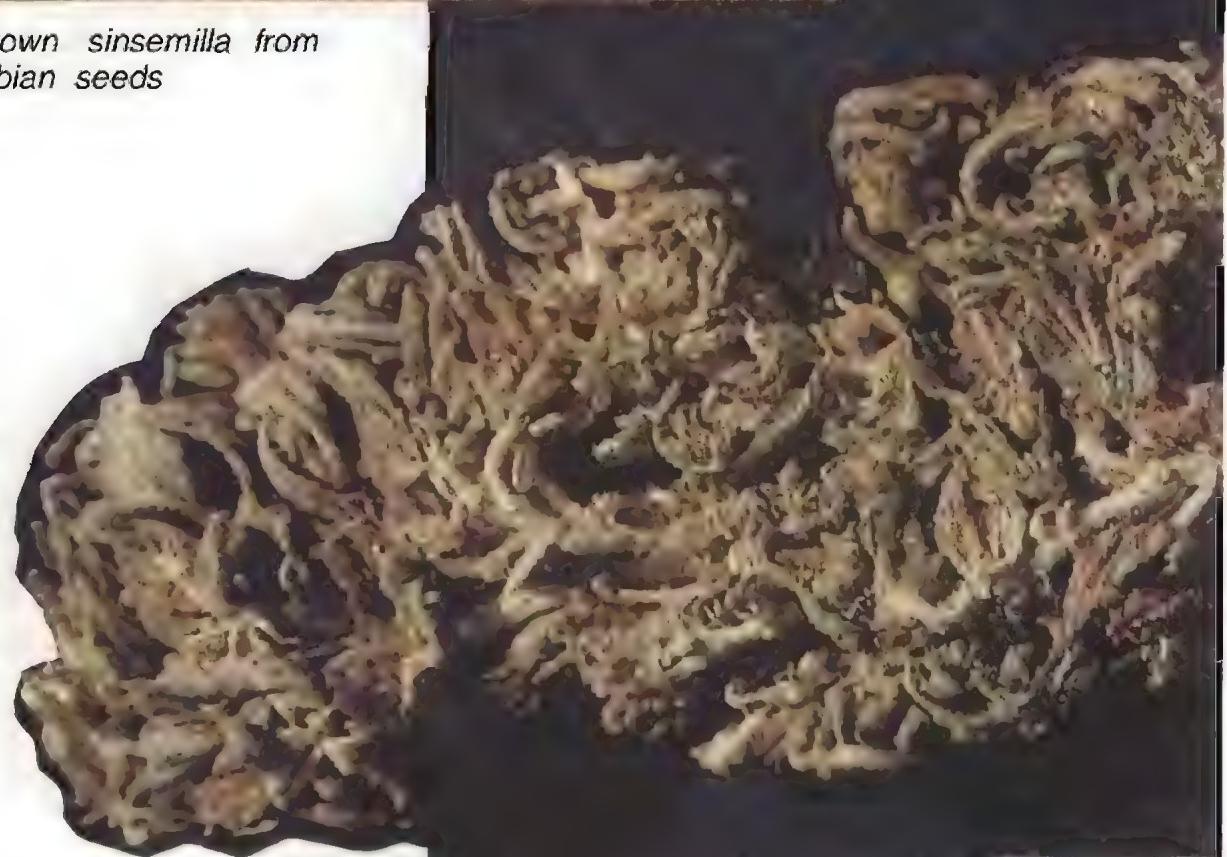




California-grown sinsemilla from
gold Colombian seeds



Pure Guajiran gold



Florida-grown gold

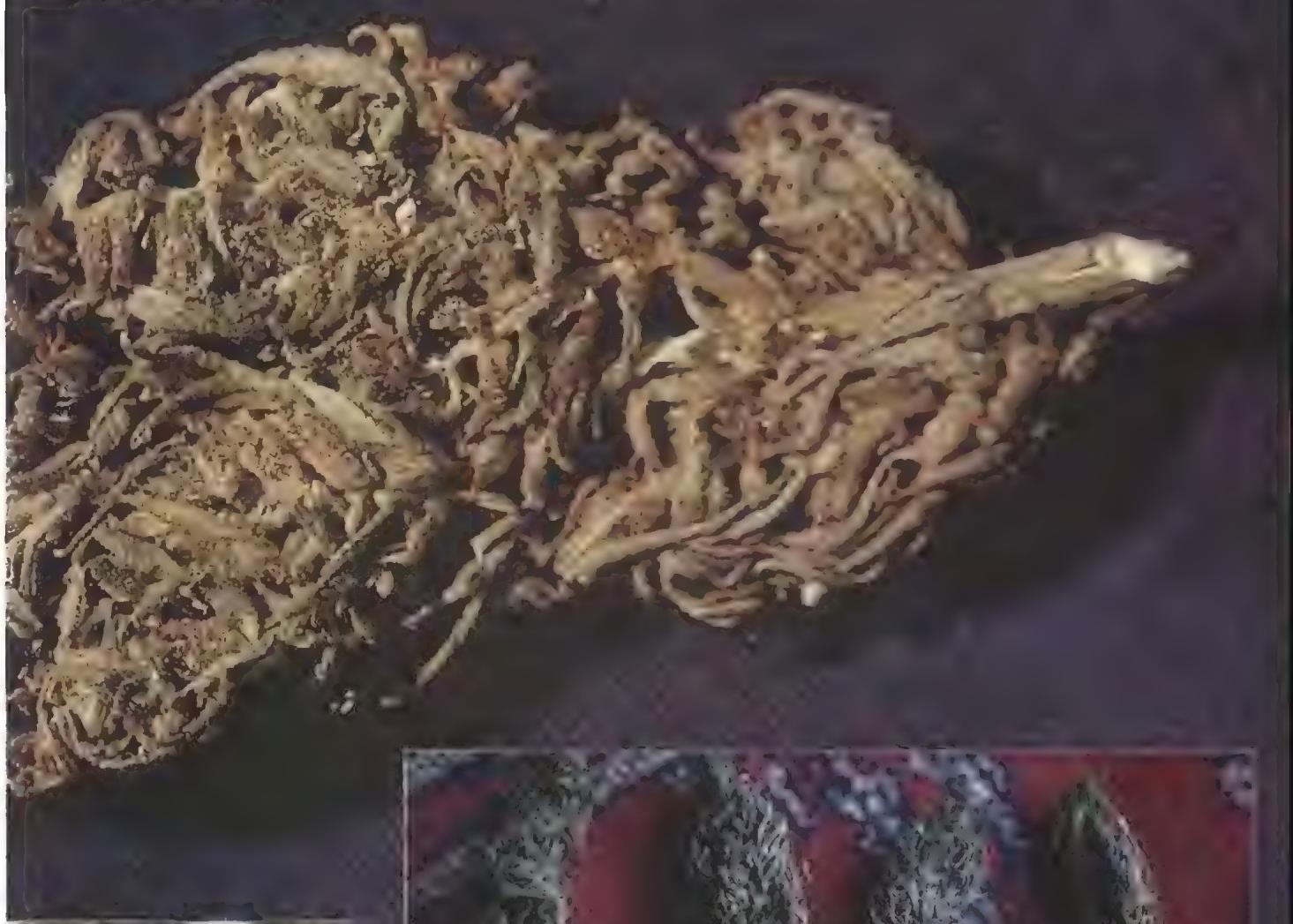
Maui sinsemilla



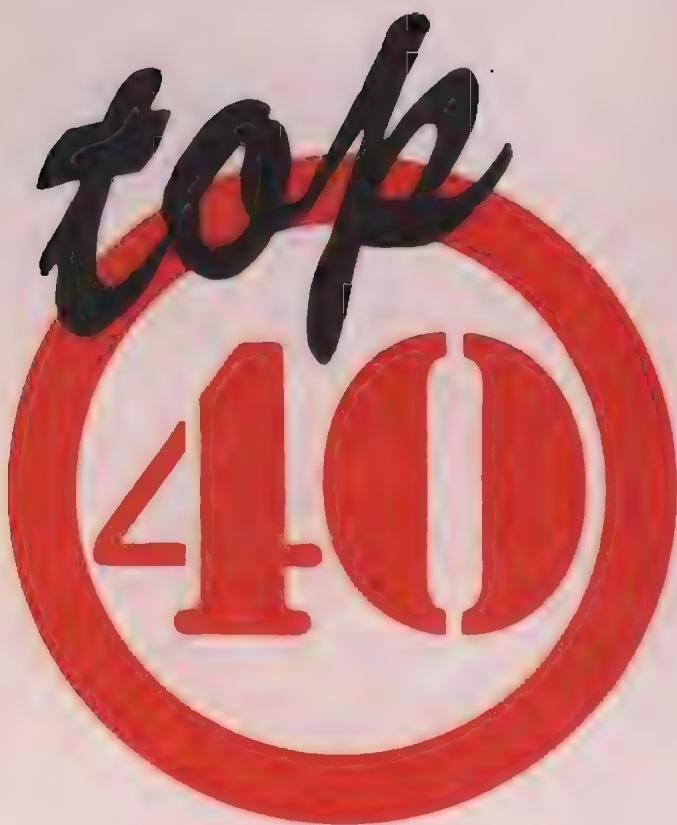
Florida golden fruit



Sinsemilla from Trinidad, California



Four heady homegrown



1. Oaxacan Red



5. Acapulco Gold



9. Colombian Gold



13. Hawaiian



2. Guerrero Gold



3. Oaxacon Sinsemilla



4. Oaxacon Gold



6. Thai



7. Guerrero Gold



8. Thai



10. Thai



11. Oaxacon



12. Colombian Chiba



14. Hawaiian



15. Colombian Gold



16. Guerrero



17. Acapulco Gold



18. Blue Hawaiian



19. Colombian



23. Thai Stick



24. Maui Wowie



25. Colombian Gold



29. Nicaraguan



30. Colombian Red Gold



31. Colombian Red Block



35. Colombian Gold



36. Colombian Red Gold



37. Colombian Gold



20. Michoacán



21. Maui



22. Oaxacan



26. Colombian Red Gold



27. Colombian Multi



28. Colombian Gold



32. Hawaiian Maui



33. Colombian Gold



34. Orange Colombian



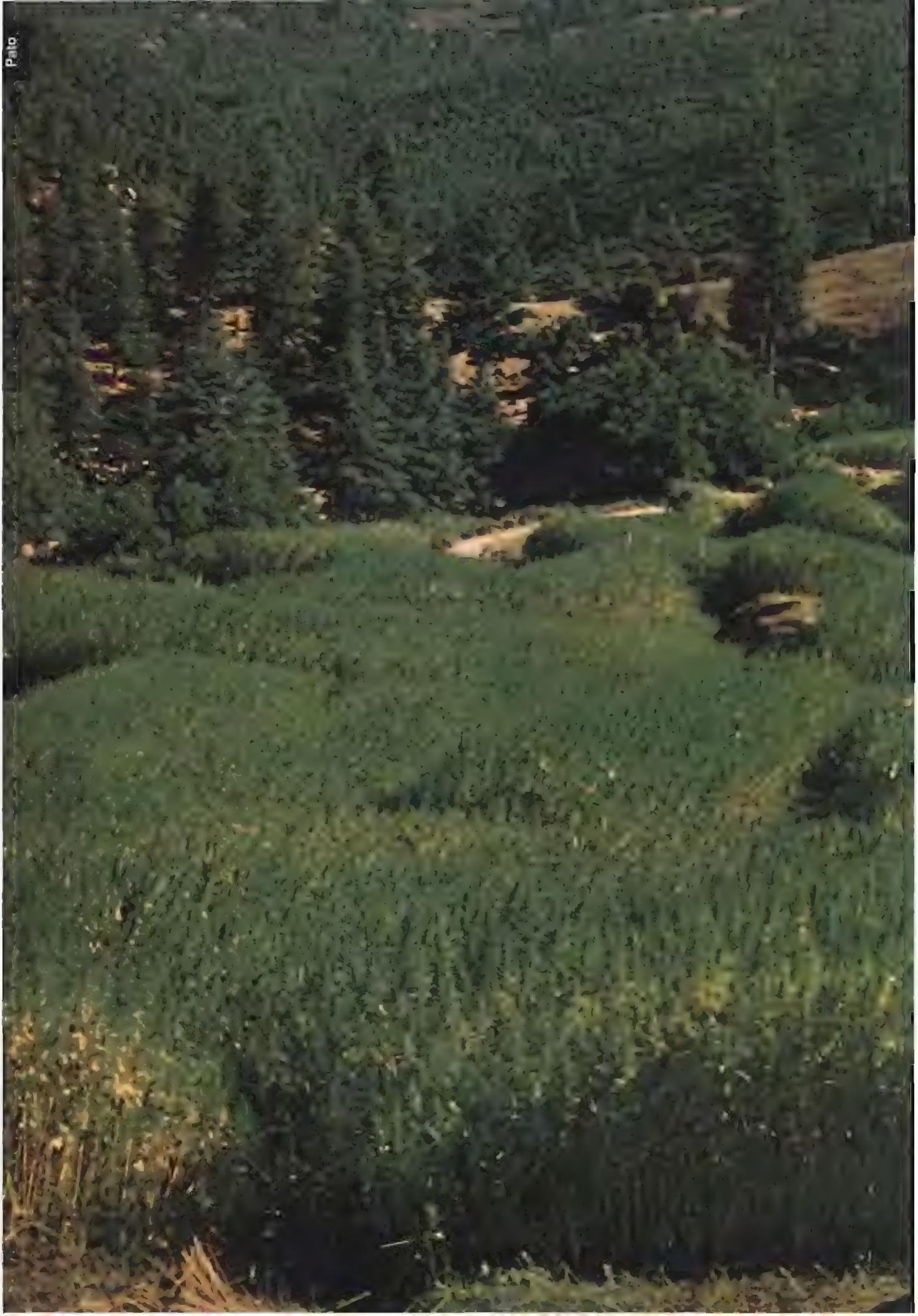
38. Stickless Thai

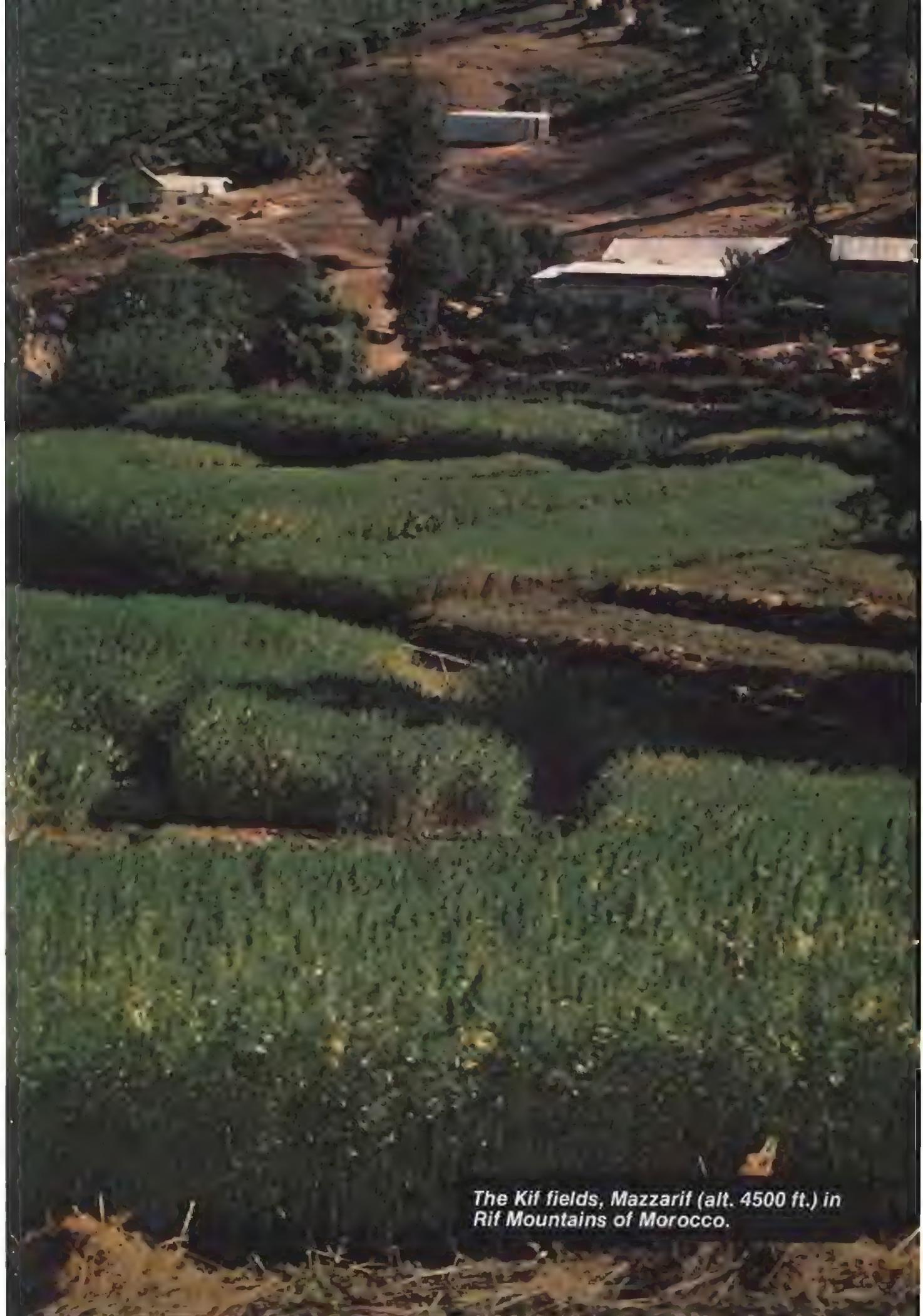


39. Oahu Hawaiian



40. Colombian Red



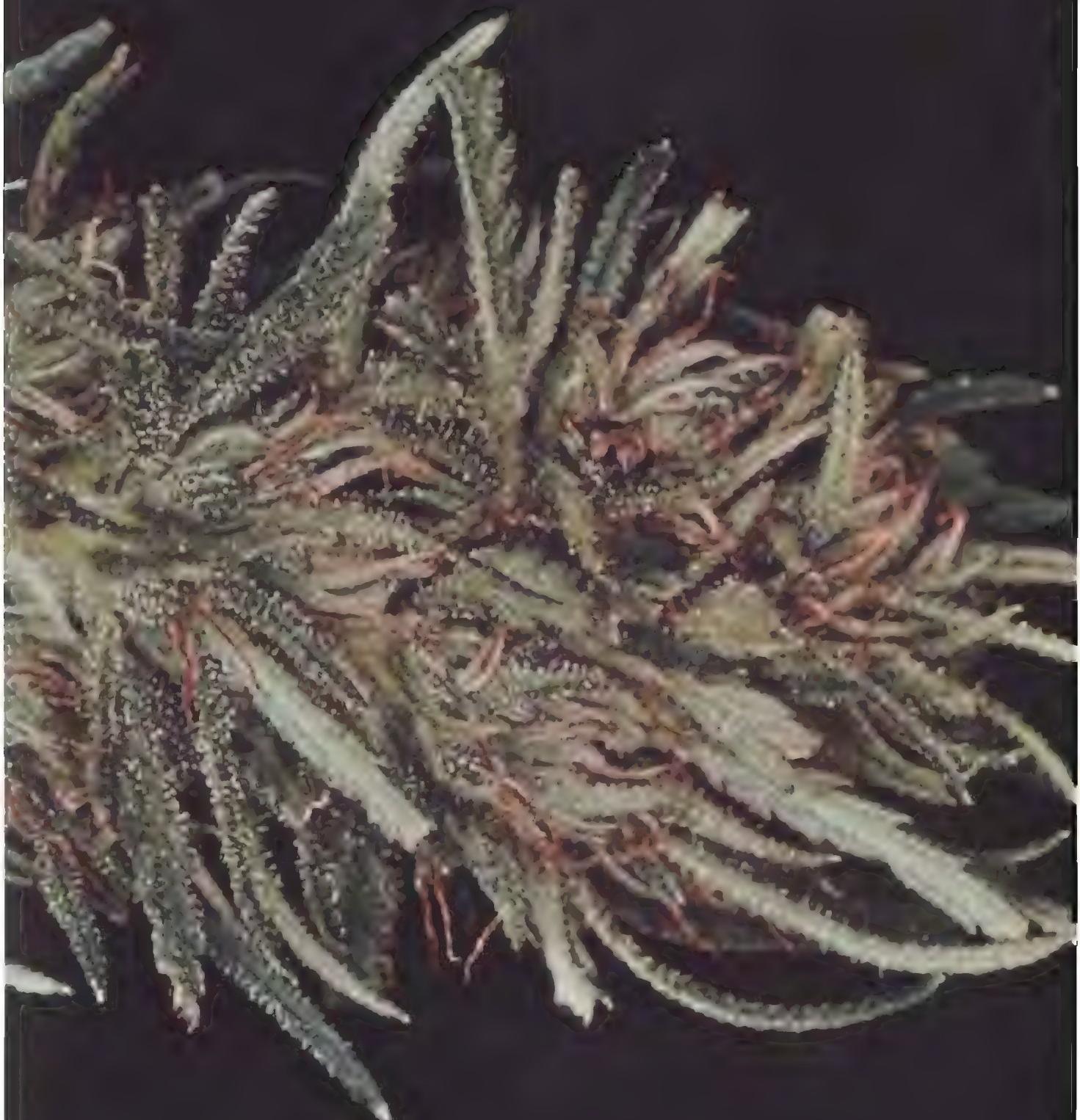


*The Kif fields, Mazzarif (alt. 4500 ft.) in
Rif Mountains of Morocco.*



Bob Harris

Resinated Christmas bud





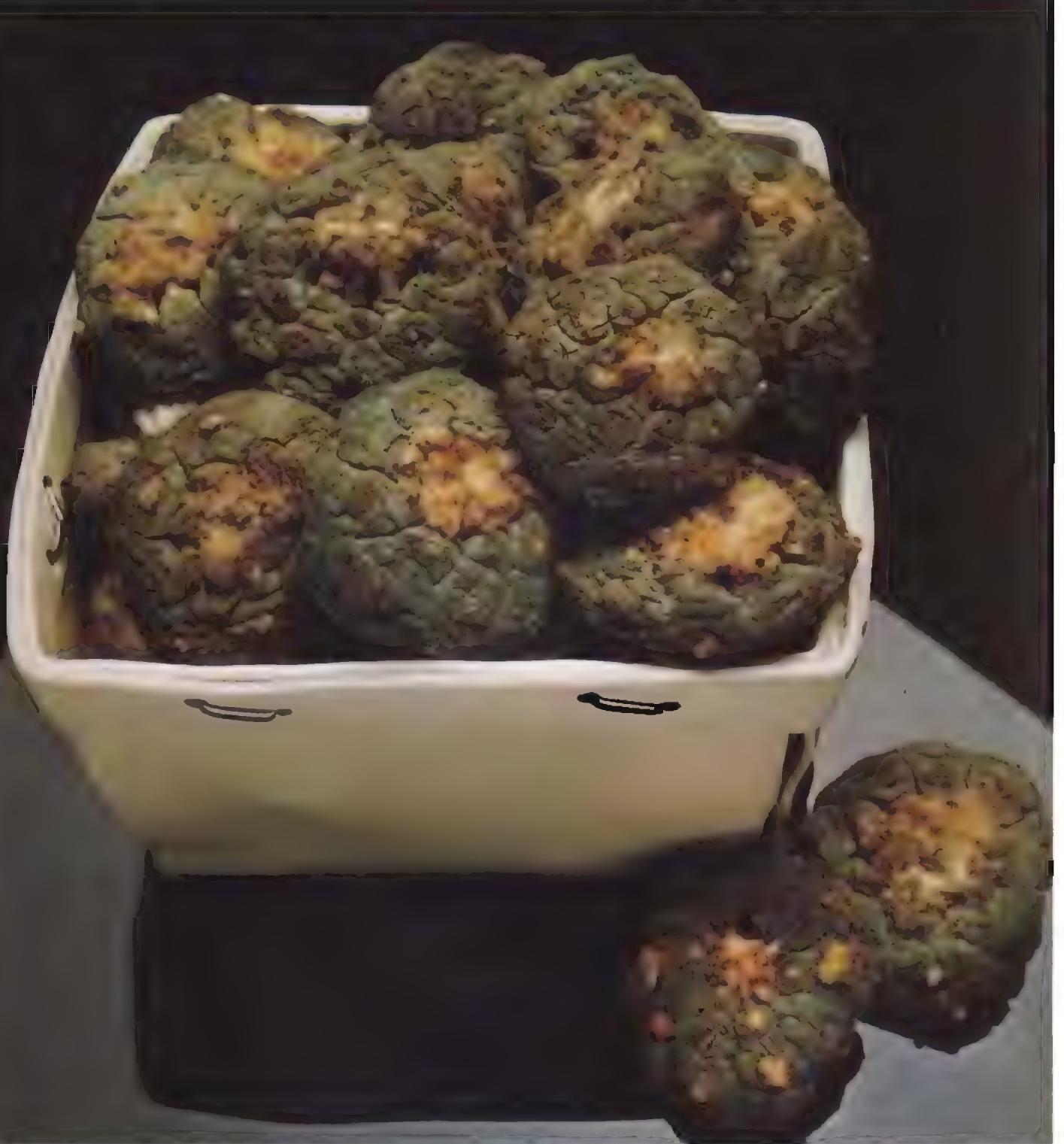
Moroccan slabs





The potent black opium of Burma





Peyote buttons



Psilocybe cubensis





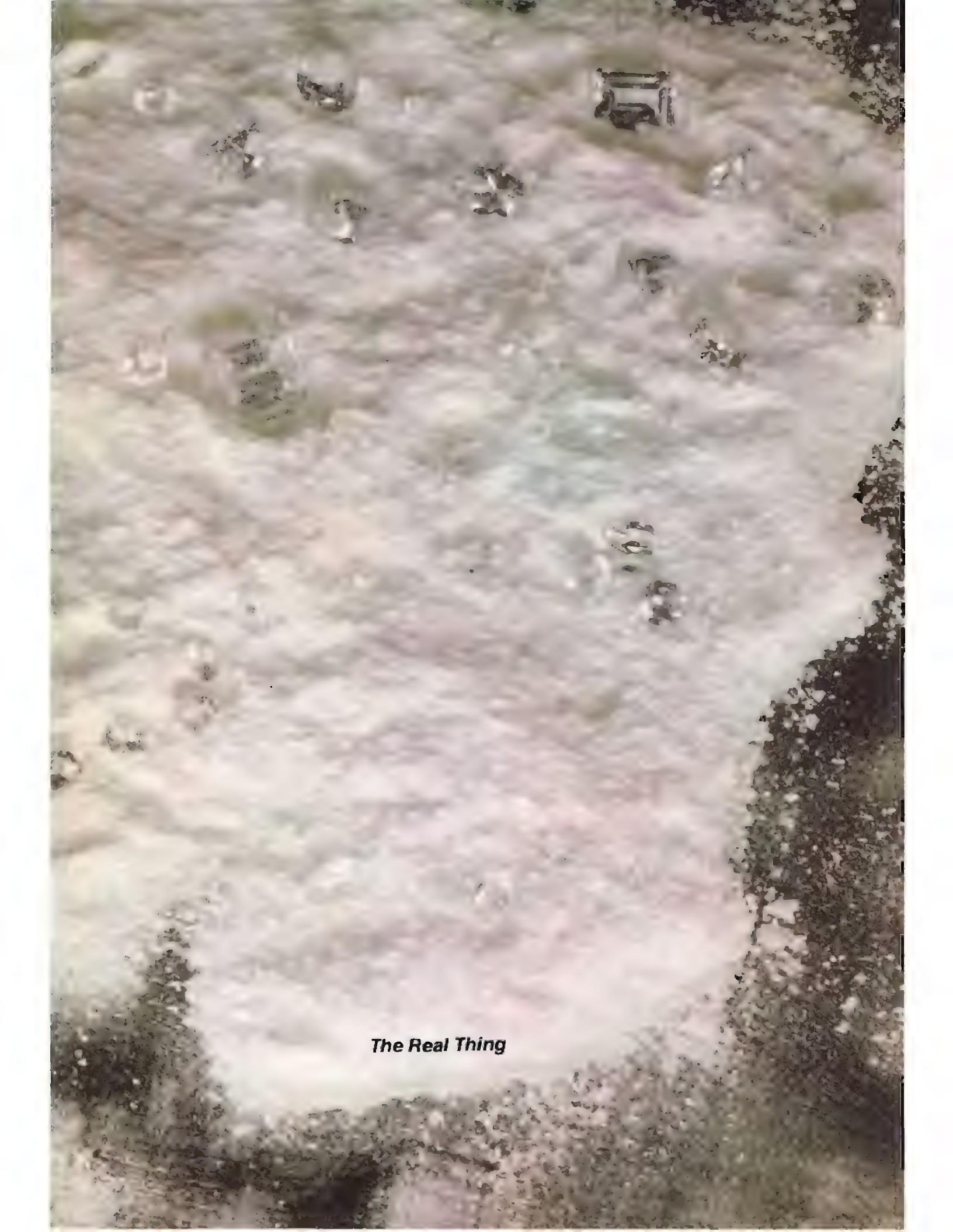
Amanita muscaria

**COLONIA
DE
COLOMBIA**





Loaded Bananas



The Real Thing

"Curtis Mayfield ... recorded no less than four songs which mentioned the drug [cocaine], the hit 'Superfly' being one of them."

Richard Ashley
Cocaine, 1975

Snob value goes a long way in explaining the prices. Cocaine is not, as you might expect, an expensive drug to manufacture. Depending on the buyer's discount, legal (pharmaceutical) cocaine costs from \$19 to \$31 an ounce. And though the \$2,000 its illicit counterpart fetches is partly attributable to inflation, black-market price gouging, and an influx into the market of buyers with more money than sense, these don't provide a complete explanation. What is missing is the simple fact that anything capable of giving the ego satisfactions once reserved for emperors can always bring whatever price the market will bear.

The cocaine that permits such heady satisfactions is imported chiefly from Peru, Bolivia and Colombia. About 300 kilograms are manufactured legally in this country each year, but very little of

it is diverted to the illicit market; even the total amount would be an insignificant addition, since 20,000 kilograms (by conservative estimate) are smuggled into the United States annually. The coca leaves are usually reduced to crude cocaine near the growing areas in huge vats holding from 1 to 15 tons of leaves. Depending on their cocaine content, a ton of leaves will yield from 20 to 30 pounds of 50-percent cocaine paste. The paste, or crude cocaine, can be smoked, but since it doesn't readily dissolve in water and can't pass through the mucous membranes and into the bloodstream, it isn't a very saleable retail commodity. The final product, cocaine hydrochloride, is refined from the paste in laboratories located in the growing countries and in Chile, Ecuador, Argentina and Mexico. There is also reason to believe that some big American dealers are importing paste and doing their own refining.

When cocaine precipitates from the refining solution, it tends to cake as it dries, forming rock cocaine: It generally runs between 80- and 85-percent pure and is, in its powdered form, the cocaine most frequently seen in America. Flake cocaine, a finer product, is the result of cleaning



"Drivin' that train,
High on cocaine—
Casey Jones you'd better
Watch your speed."

Grateful Dead
"Casey Jones"

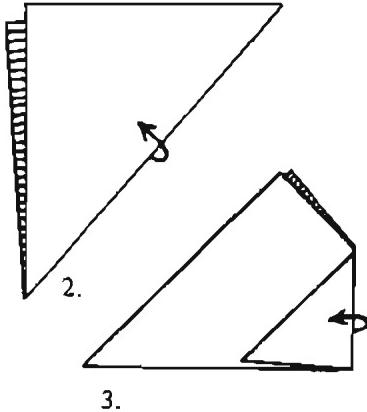
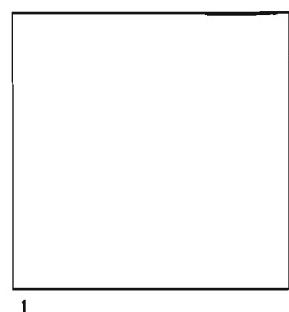
procedures that purify the drug to the point where it dries in separate crystals. The more often this cleaning procedure is repeated, the purer the product obtained. Illicit flake has been tested as high as 95-percent pure. Pharmaceutical coke, which must be at least 99-percent pure, is always flake.

What comes into the country usually arrives as pure as it left the refinery. But by the time most of it reaches the retail buyer, it has been adulterated with one or more sugar, salt; and local anesthetic cuts. There are a number of ways to detect these cuts, but for the average buyer one of the better commercially available testing kits is the surest method. Dealers also have the habit of reconstituting the cut product into rocks and passing them off as pure cocaine. When shaved with a razor, the crystalline structure of genuine rock is readily apparent. Reconstituted rock tends to crumble and reveals no crystalline structure.

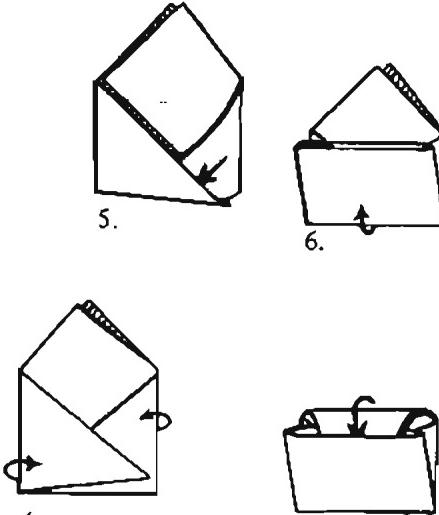
The buyer cheated by a dealer can't lodge a

complaint with the Better Business Bureau. Like the dealer, he is a criminal subject to penalties almost too unpleasant to contemplate. And nothing better reflects the absurdity of our drug laws than cocaine's current legal status. It neither leads to addiction nor to violent behavior, but under federal and state laws it is treated as an especially dangerous drug. Listed alongside Methedrine and other non-narcotics for descriptive purposes, for penalty purposes it is classified a narcotic. The practical result is that selling meth can get you 5 years in a federal penitentiary and selling coke, a far less potent stimulant, can get you 15 years. Under New York State's law, the discrepancy is even more blatant.. The maximum first-offense penalty for selling meth is 7 years; for selling coke, mandatory life-the same as for murder, and considerably more than for rape.

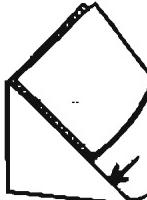
The misclassification and misunderstanding of cocaine that permits-indeed, insists upon-such inequities is being challenged in the courts. And in December 1976, Judge Elwood McKinney of the Municipal Court of Roxbury, Massachusetts, declared the state's cocaine regulations unconstitutional. His opinion is now being appealed. Whatever the outcome, however, the decriminalization of cocaine is not likely to proceed at a rapid pace.



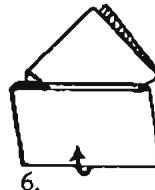
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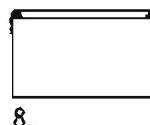
5.



6.



7.



Preparation of the small-quantity cocaine package.

The cocaine package, commonly called a "bindle," should consist of moderately heavyweight paper, smooth and free of printing. Start with a piece approximately 4 inches square (1). Fold diagonally (2). Next, fold ends in as shown (3,4). Tuck one flap inside the other (5). This forms an envelope, ready for use. To close, fold the bottom to the top, leaving flap as shown (6). Tuck top into the slot formed by the flaps (7). Finished packet (8).



9. THE PSYCHEDELIC REVOLUTION

"I know who I was when I got up this morning, but I must have been changed several times since then."

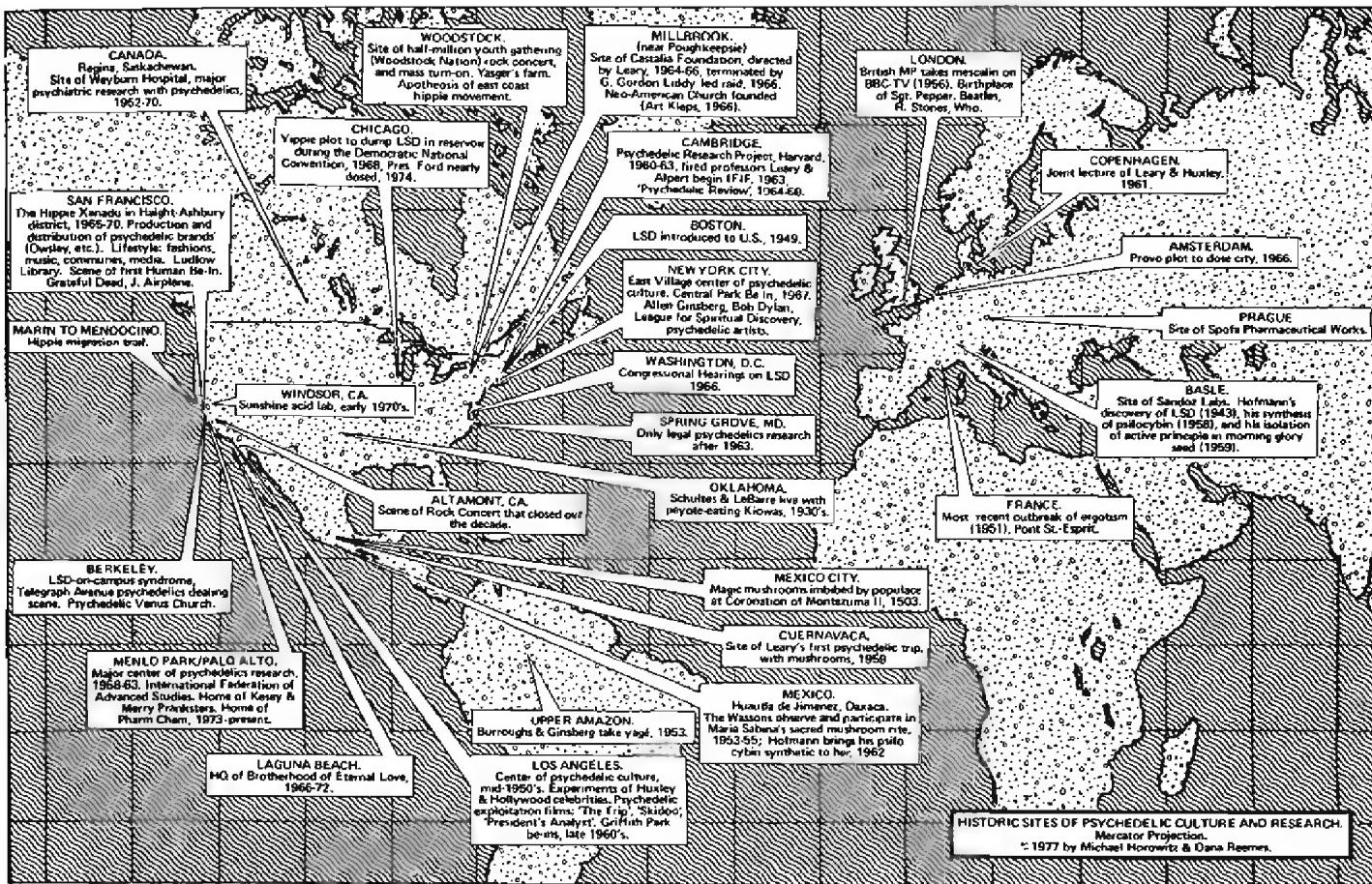
Lewis Carroll/Alice in Wonderland

A sizable number of seeds, trees, leaves, vines, caeti and fungi are psychedelic resources. More than 100 species are known in the Western Hemisphere, about 20 in the Eastern, and more will be discovered each year by ethnobotanists. Add to this scores of synthetic psychedelics, produced particularly in the last 20 years. Project 2,000 possible combinations and rearrangements of molecules of the amphetamine + psychedelics alone, many of them capable of dramatically altering the functioning of the 12-billion-cell human brain network.

There's no question that psychedelics have had, and will continue to have, a large effect on the development of human perception and values. They may be the source of mankind's deepest and most persistent yearning to find answers to cosmic questions and to discover the Kingdom of Heaven within. Societies both tribal and technological go through accelerated evolutionary change after psychedelics are introduced. We are seeing it happen in our lifetime-on a larger scale than ever before.

There is archaeological evidence that people have been expanding their consciousness with psychedelic substances for as many as 35 centuries. But it was the accidental discovery of an awesome new semisynthetic mind drug only a generation ago that rocked Western society to its roots ..

The discovery of LSD in 1943 turned the key in the ignition of the psychedelic era as surely as fissioning the atom opened up the atomic age, but a decade passed before it was really noticeable. The true beginning was 1953. In that one pivotal year, R. Gordon Wasson and his wife confirmed the existence of a surviving magic mushroom cult in Mexico. William Burroughs drank the hallucinogenic yage brew in the Upper Amazon and wrote to Allen Ginsberg, who rushed down to try it. Aldous Huxley was turned on to mescaline by Dr. Humphry Osmond, who was preparing to test the psychoactive properties of the morning-glory seed, an ancient psychedelic, back in Canada. American military intelligence was performing clandestine research (Project Bluebird/Artichoke) on psychedelics as possible agents in psychological and chemical warfare. It was at this time, too, that psychiatric researchers, many of whom had by then taken LSD and mescaline themselves instead of simply administering the drugs to their mental-patient subjects, began moving away from the



"The psychedelics are the strongest tools ever dreamed of for man's betterment."

Dr. Duncan Blewett
MacLeans, 1967

psychotomimetic theory (i.e., temporary drug-induced model of psychotic behavior) toward the hallucinogenic concept (productive of altered states of consciousness).

In the next few years there was increasing experimentation with non-psychotic subjects, demonstrating the remarkable therapeutic potential of psychedelics. Huxley published *The Doors of Perception*, nearly losing his reputation but reaching a wide audience of intellectuals with his brilliant, positive account of mescaline's powers. Popular interest grew with LSD-user Cary Grant's interview in Look. And Life gave extensive coverage to Wasson's Psilocybe mushroom adventure. Original members of the Beat Generation, society's outsiders, began mail-ordering peyote buttons at eight dollars per hundred from a cactus supply house in Laredo. Acid's discoverer, Dr. Albert Hofmann, produced the first synthetic psilocybin from Mexican mushrooms in his Swiss laboratory.

It was in this psychically energized climate underlying the conformist, gray-flannel Fifties that Osmond added the word *psychedelic* to the vocabulary of millions. "For the reason that the term is uncontaminated with other associations," he told an assembly of his colleagues in New York in 1957, "I propose that the word *psychedelic* (i.e., mind-manifesting) be used to describe these substances." Although the new term only gradually supplanted psychotomimetic among more conservative investigators, it nonetheless signaled an expanded scope and spirit of inquiry, which directed future medical research as well as popular usage.

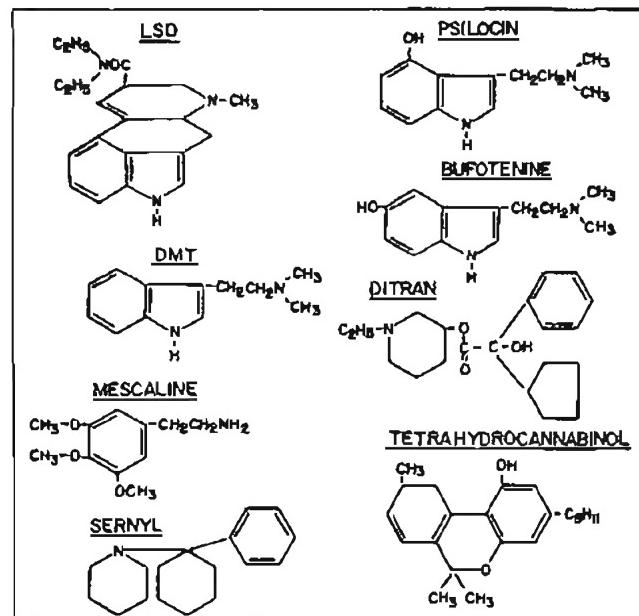
It was already becoming known that psychedelic substances had profoundly re-visioned the lives of countless numbers before recorded history. But few could begin to guess the shattering impact they would have upon the electronic generation of rock-and-roll rebels that came of age in the Sixties. Millions of young psychedelics users lived out a phantasmagorical cultural revolution that became a frightening hallucination for many outsiders. These modern forms of ancient mind drugs strongly contributed to a mutational transformation of society-acid tests and be-ins, black light and strobes, hippies, long hair and love beads, Mr. Natural gurus and dayglo, psychedelic information centers and communities, street dealing

and sexual freedom, White Lightning, Blue Cheer, and Sunshine, bliss consciousness and freak-outs, media hype, legal suppression, Provos, Diggers and Yippies, Millbrook, Woodstock and Haight-Ashbury, Sergeant Pepper and I Ching, "Feed Your Head," "Do Your Thing," "Turn On, Tune In, Drop Out" and that all-purpose expletive, "psych-a-delic!"

Whatever else it was, it was a prelude to the Seventies, which has seen the furor of the psychedelic movement wind down, while the song—from the Rig Veda of 1200 B.C. to "Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds" in 1967—remains the same. Though the drugs are still illegal, the exploration of Inner Space via psychedelics goes on, albeit somewhat closer to the mainstream of our present-day culture, which has elevated all legal forms of consciousness-raising to the status of a national industry and pastime.

LSD LSD-25 (d-lysergic acid diethylamide, or just plain "acid"), the "psychedelic baby that reached puberty" in the late Sixties, is now going on middle age. What a decade ago was the child prodigy of the psychedelic family has become a less sensational and more responsibly used agent of change, with far different and more recreational uses than either the CIA or the psychiatric establishment had envisioned.

For a variety of reasons LSD stands out as (in the words of its discoverer) "the prototype psychedelic." It has the highest and most specific effect; all other psychedelic drugs are measured against it. The past 30 years have witnessed the discovery and rediscovery of more psychoactive drugs than any similar period in history, but it is



Martyr Amann in consultation with Dr. Alexander Shulgin

I WAS A HIPPIE

"The newspapers in these cities [San Francisco, New York, Chicago] have been fascinated by the psychedelic hippies, and at times the fascination has verged on obsession. In New York, the Times has devoted many columns of newsprint to their doings, and in San Francisco, the Chronicle sent a bearded reporter out to spend a month prowling the acid dens. (You guessed it: I Was a Hippie.) Even the 78-year-old historian Arnold Toynbee showed up mingling with the flower children of Haight-Ashbury, where he wrote a series of dispatches for the London *Observer*."

William Braden
"LSD and the Press," 1970



largely because of LSD that the contemporary concept of psychedelics and the far-out social movement they spawned occurred at all.

The most powerful psychedelic relative to dose, LSD in many ways epitomizes the apocalyptic scope, creative range, psychic power and possibilities for accelerated behavioral change common to all psychedelic substances. Its short but well documented history parallels the ancient plant hallucinogens of Mesoamerica in terms of its sacramental or magical-religious use, the hysterical hostility directed toward it by those in authority and the resulting legal-religious suppression.

On the black market, LSD has been the most visible of the psychedelics: the easiest to manufacture (though not necessarily with sufficient dosage and purity controls), the easiest to score, the easiest to ingest in large amounts without somatic side effects. LSD is colorless, odorless and tasteless; and one ounce can be divided into 300,000 doses. About 40 pounds



would turn on the entire country. Statistics like these have served to make police so paranoid that they ringed the main water reservoir outside Chicago during the 1968 Democratic National Convention because one of their informants within the Yippies had been put on by talk of this psychedelic guerrilla fantasy. Coffee urns being smaller than reservoirs, a plot to dose Gerald Ford when he was vice president almost succeeded (six stagehands tripped out; Ford drank cola).

The threat of accidental or intentional dosing has always been associated with LSD. When a five-year-old girl got into her parents' stash and was hospitalized in 1966, it made headlines and influenced legislation. Squeaky Fromme allegedly dosed an unfriendly witness at the Manson trial with an LSD-laced hamburger. A CIA operative committed suicide after reportedly being test-dosed without his knowledge. Not a few people have had their minds temporarily zonked after sampling some innocuous-looking punch.

The history of LSD-25 begins in the middle of World War II; but ergot, the rye grain fungus (*Claviceps purpurea*) from which it is derived, has been used for centuries to aid childbirth and is described in the earliest botanical literature. The malady of ergotism-of which one type, *ergotismus convulsivus*, causes hallucinations and severe muscular contractions-has been known since the Middle Ages, when it was called St. Anthony's Fire after the patron saint of ergot sufferers. Outbreaks occurred from time to time (and as recently as 1951) in European villages where rye bread was a main food staple. Ergot poisoning was recently uncovered as a possibly significant factor in the Salem witch trials. It might be noted that Dr. Timothy Leary, once LSD's high priest, was called a "devil" by theologians on Sixties TV and was subjected, with many another, to judicial witch hunts.

All naturally occurring hallucinogens (except THC) are alkaloids: a class of alkaline organic

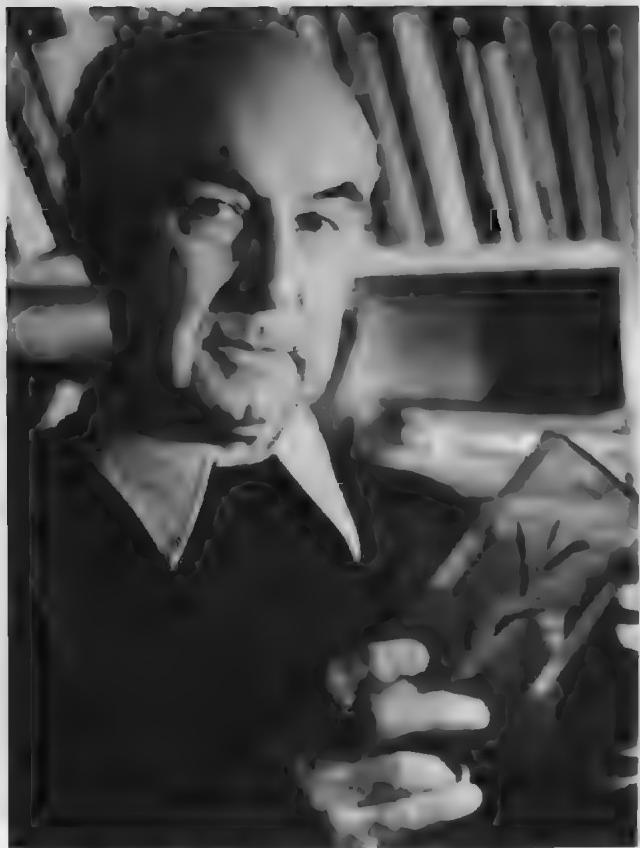


The Temptation of St. Anthony by Andrea Parentino

"Pot is walking a foot off the ground; LSD is leaving the earth entirely and zooming across the galaxy at the speed of light."

Sath Ram Dass (Richard Alpert)
Be Here Now, 1971

compounds containing nitrogen found in plants. Among the large number of ergot alkaloids is the lysergic amide series, of which the twenty-fifth preparation (LSD-25) was tested, first by accident and later by design, by a 37-year-old Swiss chemist at Sandoz Pharmaceutical labs in Basel. In April 1943, Dr. Albert Hofmann absorbed a drop of the solution on his finger and began to notice that reality had "a pleasant, fairy-tale quality." He reported "a laboratory intoxication" and a few days later, on April 19, deliberately swallowed some more, beginning conservatively with the tiny amount of 250 micrograms, or 25 millionths of a gram. Unbelievably—for there is no other substance found in nature or made in a laboratory that produces effects with so small a dose—Hofmann began tripping out. Pedaling homeward on his bicycle, the chemist thought he was going insane. But it was only the temporary and unexpected effects of 250 micrograms, considered today a standard dose of LSD.



Dr. Albert Hofmann

SET AND SETTING

"Jean Houston (1967) has described one of her initial observations of LSD administration. The subject was told by the psychiatrist that he would have 'a terrible, terrible experience' filled with 'strong anxiety and delusions.' The drug was administered in an antiseptic hospital room with several observers in white coats watching him. As the effects came on, the psychiatrist asked such questions as, 'Is your anxiety increasing?' At the end of the experiment, the subject was in a state of panic."

Dr. Stanley Krippner

"The Effects of Psychedelic Experience on Language Functioning," 1970

Further tests on Sandoz volunteers confirmed the enormous psychic potential of this new substance, but because of interruptions caused by the war it took four years for the news to reach the medical world. Immediately, the psychiatric profession latched on to the drug, as did Cold War military-intelligence specialists. The U.S. Army tested it as an incapacitating agent in warfare and as a means of reversing the effects of brainwashing on Korean War POWs. The first media coverage given to a psychedelic was an army training film made in the early Fifties, showing the disorientation of a young soldier stoned on acid. It was screened before countless GIs. The CIA spent 20 years investigating the potential of LSD for unmasking spies and causing localized mayhem. (It is interesting to note that the Weather Underground held group acid sessions to determine if they had been infiltrated by an informer.) Russian mind-control scientists investigated both militaristic and parapsychological uses of LSD. One can only guess at the extent of military stockpiled LSD, and the amount of research hidden from public scrutiny.

Sandoz supplied LSD under the brand name Delysid to Western researchers. Investigators behind the Iron Curtain received their supply from Spofa Pharmaceutical Works in Prague, where alchemy flourished in the sixteenth century. Farmitalia in Milan and Lilly in the U.S. manufactured LSD using their own processes. Distribution of pharmaceutical LSD in all cases is controlled by government drug agencies.

LSD research spread from Europe to America when Dr. Max Rinkel began dosing subjects in Boston in 1949.

LSD was first given to mental patients in sterile hospital rooms and clinics by doctors who followed contemporary standards of maximum objectivity and did not themselves take the drug.

CREATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING

"Learning in many instances seems accelerated under the influence of LSD, and there is growing evidence that this drug can facilitate creative problem-solving ... LSD and related drugs also show great promise in helping people to achieve better sexual and family lives. They remind many of the importance of spontaneity, intimacy and adventure in a society becoming increasingly apathetic and impersonal."

"Declaration on the LSD Crisis,"
issued at an LSD conference in San Francisco sponsored
by the University of California Extension, 1967

LSD was looked upon as a tool for discerning the biochemical nature of mental illness.

Schizophrenics and psychotics often had bad trips, but some gained temporary insight into their illness. The effects on normal or neurotic subjects were usually reported as temporary psychoses by nontripping MDs. But doctors who took the drug themselves saw the amazing psychotherapeutic value of psychedelics. In a pioneer study at a Saskatchewan mental hospital in 1952, one-third of the chronic alcoholics in a mescaline-therapy group went on the wagon for good. Similar positive results were obtained in treating drug addicts, criminal psychopaths and people with heavy sex hang-ups.

In psychoanalytic therapy, low doses of LSD or mescaline were administered repeatedly; in psychedelic therapy the subject was prepared for one big, ego-shattering trip. In either case the results were extremely impressive. The painstaking unraveling of a patient's traumatic past that took psychoanalytic therapy years to accomplish could now be accomplished by opening up the deepest reaches of the mind in one afternoon. The next 20 years saw the emergence of new therapies: humanistic psychology, transactional analysis, gestalt, transpersonal and encounter therapies, biofeedback, est, TM, yoga—the entire human potential movement owes something of its success to the psychedelic experience.

The LSD energy wave reached the West Coast in the mid-1950s. Los Angeles and Menlo Park/Palo Alto were the scenes of the first important nonmedical experiments with psychedelics. Dr. Oscar Janiger studied the effects of LSD on artists' works. Adele Davis described 11 mythic acid trips under the pseudonym Jane Dunlap, and another woman under the name Constance Newland wrote a near bestseller telling how LSD therapy cured her of frigidity. Steve Allen revealed his positive LSD experiences to TV audiences. At the

International Foundation for Advanced Study in Menlo Park, ex uranium prospector Al Hubbard helped use psychedelics to treat behavioral problems and neurosis.

In 1960 two individuals destined to play dramatic roles in the psychedelic culture took their first trips. Clinical psychologist Timothy Leary ate a bunch of psilocybin mushrooms while vacationing in Cuernavaca and had the deepest religious experience of his life. Returning to Harvard, he turned on Richard Alpert, started the Psychedelic Research Project and ordered 25 kilograms of psilocybin (somewhat alarming Sandoz) for some of the most innovative research to date. They switched to LSD when Michael (The Man Who Turned On the World) Hollingshead showed up with 5,000 hits of Sandoz acid (cost: \$285) in a mayonnaise jar.

Meanwhile a young Stanford writer, Ken Kesey, volunteered to take acid under clinical conditions. He dedicated his prize-winning novel, *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, to the psychiatrist who turned him on and went on to pioneer in



Dr. Timothy Leary

"The variability of the effects of psychedelics makes it hard to come up with appropriate unifying generalizations about their action ... [including] the presence of euphoria and depression, anxiety and calmness, heightened sensitivity and loss of sensation. The only uncontradicted factor in the item content is motor restlessness, but this is contradicted by other investigators in other studies. Set and setting are frequently adduced to account for this variability."

Bernard Aaronson and Humphry Osmond
Psychedelics, 1970

recreational acid "happenings" with a group of psychedelic communications artists called the Merry Pranksters. They epitomized the bizarre and dadaistic styles of California acid society and were the subject of Tom Wolfe's *The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test*.

How psychedelics act in the body to produce changes in consciousness is still somewhat mysterious, despite years of research. It is agreed that hallucinogens affect the hypothalamus, the emotional center of the brain where serotonin, an enzyme similar in chemical structure to the indole

hallucinogens, is also found. Serotonin (5-hydroxy-tryptamine) is one of the neurohumors that regulates, or censors, the flow of information transfer at the synapses of nerve cells. (The amphetamine-related hallucinogens, e.g., mescaline, are chemically related to another of the neurohumors, norepinephrine.) Serotonin is blocked, or otherwise interfered with, by the action of LSD-like drugs, with the result that much more of the infinite contents of the inner and outer worlds stream into the brain.

Psychedelics open up the nervous system in stages to reveal a multileveled, multidimensional reality structure and superenergized transformational process. The sensory circuit is the first to be turned on. After a latency period of 30 or 45 minutes (during which time LSD triggers a series of biochemical and psychological reactions and leaves the brain) small changes begin to be noticed: a feeling that something is different. These changes rapidly intensify during the next hour as the senses are flooded by millions of stimuli per second. The dilating pupils fill up with visual imagery: the "retinal circus" of hallucination. You don't see what's not there, you



Merry Pranksters' party



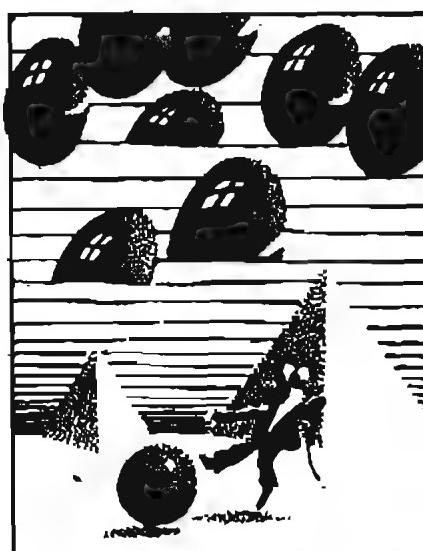
see more of what's there than you normally see. It's difficult for the mind to comprehend all that the eye is seeing, or that the ear is hearing. It's best to lie down or sit in the lotus position and not try to interpret it rationally. You can get hung up with illusions and emotional reactions, inviting paranoia. Moods change rapidly. Objects, faces, colors swim around and distort, disintegrate and rearrange themselves into kaleidoscopic patterns.

Hearing becomes acute. Sounds mix with images to create the extraordinary effect of synesthesia. Music is one of the most powerful imprinting devices in the early sensory stages of a trip. It is common for people to bring their favorite records to an LSD session. All types of music, from Baroque to modern jazz, from Indian sitar to electronic, are listenable when tripping, but the chief head-music of the Sixties was acid rock, which served the same function as peyote music and mushroom *veladas*. The Grateful Dead, Doors, Beatles, Rolling Stones, Jefferson Airplane, Mothers of Invention, Dylan and others imprinted their culture from their own stoned perspectives at rock concerts just as curanderos and Road Men did in primitive teepees and huts.

Because the sense of smell is strong, burning incense and flowers were de rigueur whenever people tripped. Tactile sensation is powerfully enhanced as the distinction between body and environment becomes unclear. There's increased sensitivity to air temperature, to the kinesthetic changes in pressure, weight and vibration. A pervasive dryness of the mouth is noticeable until the desire to eat returns in the later stages of the trip, at which point simple natural foods like fruit and nuts can provide an ecstatic experience.

In the early stages of a psychedelic trip there is sometimes bodily discomfort (mild nausea—much stronger on peyote and some other plant hallucinogens—blurring of vision and chills), which is transitory and best to ignore. When ultra-awareness of the body gets translated into fearful images (e.g., that the heart is dangerously speeding up or slowing down, that the lungs have forgotten to expand and contract), paranoia results. Subjects' minds are so bombarded by a storm of impressions that they may feel incapable of directing body functions, forgetting that the autonomic nervous system takes care of itself. When disorientation occurs it's best to change the







"The most important effect of the drug for me was directly experiencing a psychotic state."

"... I look on the mescaline experience as having been a provocative, rich source of data for speculation-richer, I am embarrassed to say, than much of my formal scientific research and study."

E. Robert Sinner
"Experience and Reflections," 1970

set (with the help of a guide) or to surrender to the effects and thereby discharge them of their potential to create fear. Or go the bathroom, if that's where it's at.

Throughout the sensory stage identity-loss also occurs. The dissolving of the ego can be an ecstatic experience as you float along toward a state of pure consciousness, or it can bring panic from lost bearings. Distortions in the perception of time and space signal the expansion of consciousness. Time slows ... space loses its limits. A sense of mind-body duality, or out-of-body experience, can occur. You are going out of your ordinary, rational mind into something far more universal. Surrender seems to be the key as the psychedelic experience carries you along into new dimensions.

Two hours or so into the LSD trip the sensory circus fades into the background as the mind becomes hyperactive from all the direct input it's received. The present, the recent past and the far past simultaneously figure in your reality. This is a very productive stage in psychotherapy, as early memories can be jogged loose and their emotional contents spilled out. This is when Huxley began staring at a square inch of fabric in his pants and explored the human condition for what seemed like an eternity.

With a dose of from 250 to 500 micrograms of LSD the subject may time-travel back through his own life, his previous incarnations, the history of his race and species. Dr. Stanislav Grof categorizes these states as ancestral, collective (racial), evolutionary, past incarnation, precognition and telepathy, planetary and extraplanetary, time and space travel. You may relive your birth, return to the source of the evolutionary process and become atomized into pure energy—especially with doses above 500 micrograms.

The famous "peak" of the experience comes on at about the third hour, with a feeling of rebirth and transcendence. You feel completely hooked up to the galactic network at a still-point in time. Emotional activity is resolved. The mind is "at play in the fields of the Lord." Concepts that have eluded you for years are grasped; insight and

A MAGNIFICENT DAY

"I looked at the paper I was to draw on. I was completely blank Suddenly I saw the finished project, I did some quick calculations It would fit on the property and not only that ... it would meet the cost and income requirements. It was contemporary architecture with the richness of a cultural heritage ... it used history and experience but did not copy it. I began to draw ... I worked at a pace I would not have thought I was capable of. I completed four sheets of fairly comprehensive sketches. I was not tired but I was satisfied that I had caught the essence of the image It was a magnificent day."

Architect using LSD to help design a shopping center
Use of Psychedelic Agents to Facilitate Creative Problem Solving, 1967

inspiration ride in with every thought. There is a religious-mystical feeling of oneness, compassion, tolerance and love for all things. The body is so perfect you can't even feel it. Egoless, the cosmic being is revealed on a strand of decoded DNA.

After the peak comes "re-entry." The subject starts circling back to his own identity and environment. ... in waves, the way he went out. There's always a touch of sadness at losing a vision of the Infinite, and some people like to smoke grass at this point to add some mirth for balance. It's best to mellow through the



Changes in artistic perception caused by psilocybin mushrooms.

come-down, and great to commune with fellow trippers, especially on the psychic plane, which is very accessible. People in close relationships can communicate deeply, from new perspectives, with words and touch during this stage of the trip. A greater understanding of interpersonal relationships and a new way of looking at the world, often lasting for weeks or months, are commonly found to result from a properly handled psychedelic experience.

The come-down stage, marked by the waning of effects, lasts for several hours and is a good time for eating, love making, problem solving, taking a walk and watching a sunrise or sunset. About 12 to 14 hours after dropping acid the subject is ready to crash. A full-dose psychedelic trip exhausts the body's resources and requires a long, restful sleep. Tolerance to LSD builds up quickly—you can't stay high for more than three days—but it also disappears quickly. LSD is a cross-tolerant with psilocybin and more so with mescaline.

After extensive testing the Psychedelic Research Project found that the chief determinants of any trip were set, setting and dosage. If the subject's mental set projected apprehension and anxiety, the early stages of increased sensory awareness were often disturbing. A mild tranquilizer such as Librium or Valium can be taken beforehand to prevent this. Ultrarational people with powerful ego-structures are able to resist the effects for a time, but the longer they do so, the longer they remain in a state of hell, prisoners of their ego. A feeling of going insane could be precipitated if subjects forget they've taken a drug. Feelings of existential isolation or abandonment can occur. The setting of the trip is all-important. An

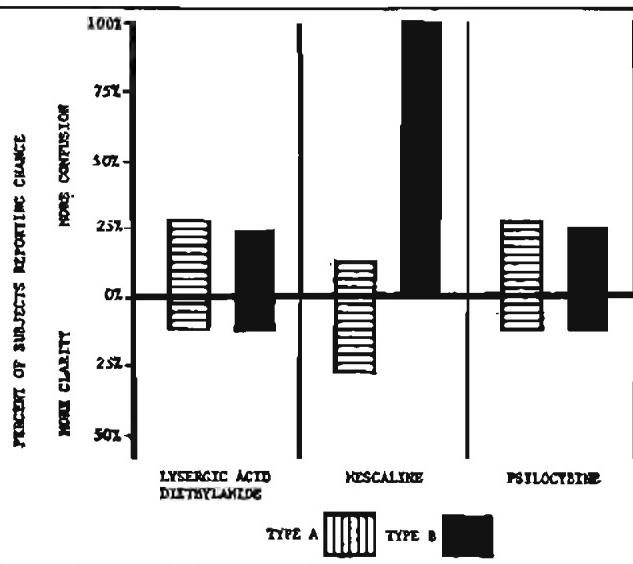
ominous-looking room or object, a misunderstood remark or reaction from someone, the sudden appearance of a stranger, dark clouds crossing the sun, even a particular cut on a record can activate a state of fear and trembling, so suggestive to impressions is a psychedelized person.

To deal with bad trips or temporary freak-outs, the concept of a guide was developed by the Harvard researchers. Guides are experienced psychedelic users familiar with the cartography of inner space. They may be under low doses of 30 to 50 micrograms to help them tune in to the tripper. Guides remain as unobtrusive as possible, emerging only to light a candle or change a record. If a freak-out occurs they remind the subject to surrender to the temporary effects of the drug; they are reassuring without playing the role of an authority figure.

Five hundred milligrams of niacin can bring down someone from a bad trip rather gently. However, in hospital emergency rooms the powerful tranquilizer thorazine is given to people unfortunate enough to find themselves there. The action of thorazine is so abrupt that the aftermath is unpleasant. Free clinics and rock medicine developed the "talk down" method to handle people's freak-outs, especially at big rock concerts where polydrug use and product misidentification is rampant.

The early Sixties marked a turning point in the use of psychedelics, as Cambridge became the center for American research. Leary, Alpert, Ralph Metzner and their associates were deeply influenced by Huxley's enlightened humanistic approach to these drugs. They viewed them as mind liberators, positive catalysts for rapidly producing desirable behavioral change. They paid attention to nondrug factors and held sessions in living rooms. They turned on with their subjects (with a straight observer on hand), including prisoners in their cells. Walter Pahnke, Walter H. Clark and Alan Watts demonstrated that psychedelics were capable of providing a religious experience. Christians and Jews found God through psychedelics just as pagans did.

Conservative psychiatrists, educators and theologians reacted negatively to these revolutionary research methods and claims. Police became aroused when LSD-soaked sugar cubes began showing up off campus—the beginning of recreational use with black market acid. The FDA ordered Sandoz to restrict distribution of LSD. Leary and Alpert were dismissed from Harvard amid publicity that was soon to make LSD a household word, synonymous with "nightmare drug," sudden, bizarre, uncontrollable, producer of psychotic states and deformed babies.



Examples of psychedelic research

THE DIVINE PROCESS

"Subjects speak of participating in and merging with pure [i.e., content-free] energy, white light; of witnessing the breakdown of macroscopic objects into vibratory patterns, visual nets, the collapse of external structure into wave patterns, the awareness that everything is a dance of particles, sensing the smallness and fragility of our system, visions of the void, of world-ending explosions, of the cyclical nature of creation and dissolution . . ."

"... If God were to permit you a brief voyage into the Divine Process, let you whirl for a second into the atomic nucleus or spin you out on a light-year trip through the galaxies, how on earth would you describe what you saw when you got back, breathless, to your office? The metaphor may sound far-fetched and irrelevant, but just ask someone who has taken LSD in a supportive setting."

Timothy Leary

"The Religious Experience: Its Production and Interpretation," 1963



Dr. Richard Alpert "Ram Dass"
Ralph Metzner, Ph.D.

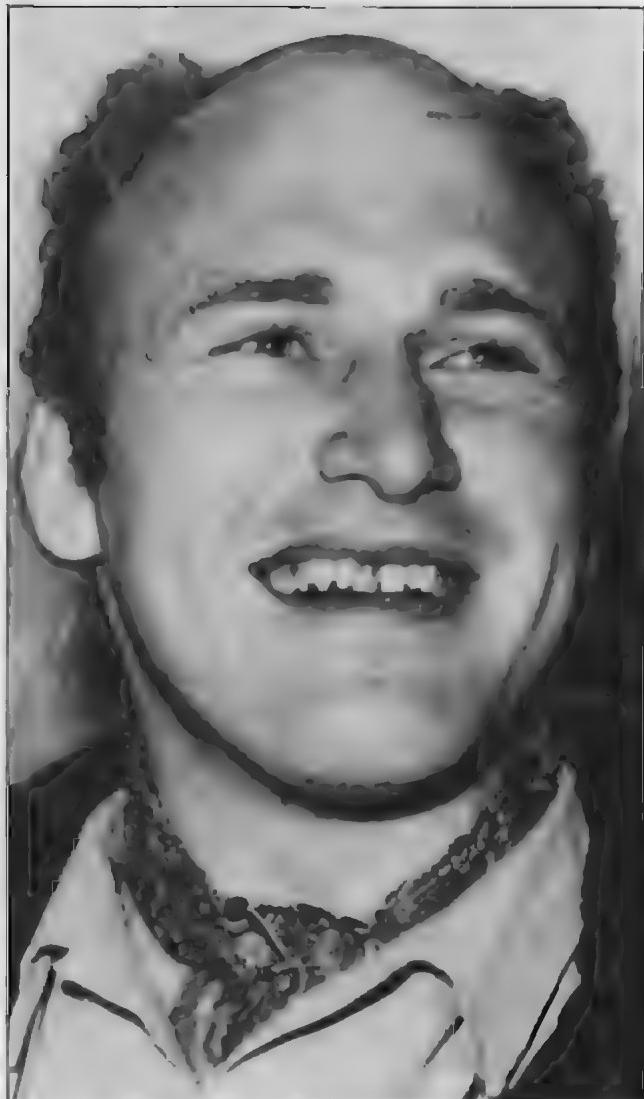
After Huxley's death in 1963 Leary became the dominant personality in the emerging psychedelic culture. His charismatic exuberance and evangelical flair turned on many people, especially grass-smoking youth. At a millionaire's mansion in Millbrook, New York, Leary and his colleagues mounted a prototype psychedelic commune modeled on Hesse's *Castalia* and Huxley's last novel, *Island*. Like Humphry Davy's laughing gas institute in 1800, it lured creative artists, the cultural avant-garde and savants of the occult, and Eastern religion. Leary and Alpert



Leary at Millbrook
Alan Worts

"If you claim the drug, LSD, is going to make a man a saint, a yogi, which needs months, years, a lifetime, you can better, more profitably, make a simpler drug, one that makes a man a doctor or a lawyer."

Swami Satchidananda

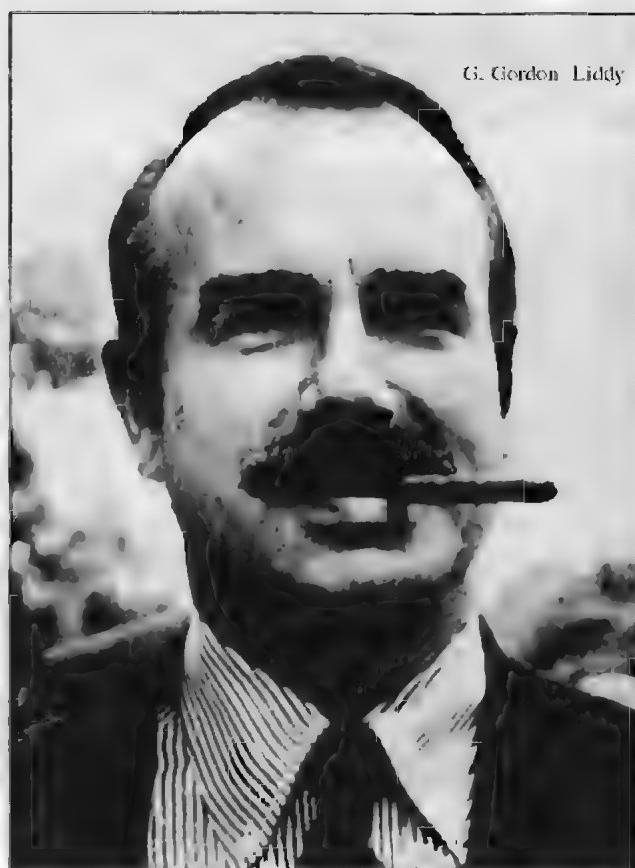


Peter Winberg, editor of Inner Space

Ken Kesey

penned "The Politics of Consciousness Expansion," a manifesto for the right to explore and change the human nervous system. *The Psychedelic Experience*, a guidebook for tripping, was modeled on the Tibetan *Book of the Dead*, in which the stages of the psychedelic experience were likened to the bardo; the soul traverses between death and rebirth. Leary's *Psychedelic Prayers*, arranged for use during an LSD session, was modeled after the Chinese sage Lao-tse. The *Psychedelic Review* and *Inner Space* magazine were launched. Psychedelic art and psychedelic music began to flourish on the avant-garde fringe. Alan Watts wrote eloquently of the religious significance of psychedelics in *The Joyous Cosmology*, and Allen Ginsberg, leading Beat poet and marijuana activist, said that God had manifested in the form of a pill because He knew it took a material substance to remind America that He existed.

In college lectures and TV talk shows Leary compared the discovery of LSD to the invention of the microscope and mapped the levels of consciousness turned on by different drugs, from heroin (sleep or stupor) to LSD (molecular). His slogan "Turn On, Tune In, Drop Out" freaked Middle America, especially when the media started reporting that young people were growing



G. Gordon Liddy

long hair, living and loving communally, smoking grass, dropping acid and thumbing their noses at the nine-to-five rat race. After police raids led by G. Gordon Liddy closed down Millbrook, Leary started a religion called the League for Spiritual Discovery, asking to be allowed the use of acid as a sacrament, as peyote had been allowed the Native American Church. To Playboy readers he described LSD as the greatest aphrodisiac in history. He produced "psychedelic celebrations" around the country while appealing a 3D-year bust for a few joints, for which charge he was eventually imprisoned.

By 1965 one million people had dropped acid-only 50,000 or so legally. In the next three or four years, five to ten million more defied the law and turned on. Next to marijuana smoking, acid dropping was the most widely expressed form of psychochemical activity during the height of the psychedelic era. People who dropped acid felt mystically linked up with everyone else who dropped acid, and most people tried to turn on everyone they liked. Psychedelic users migrated from middle-class and suburban neighborhoods to large cities (notably, San Francisco's Haight Ashbury and Manhattan's Lower East Side) and to rural settlements. A subculture developed, based upon tribal experience, a seeking out of brothers and sisters, a gathering and merging of individual energies, the creation of new lifestyles. The prototype drug user became the subject of one of the biggest media hypes in history: the Hippie, symbol of long hair, free sex and freaky drugs.

LSD was the fuel that powered the neurological, sociological, sexual and spiritual revolution for millions of young people in the West, and brought about a generational conflict, expressed in the usual historical form of political suppression, social upheaval and media co-option. By the time the psychedelic movement was deactivated, many of its features had already been incorporated into the mainstream of American life.

In the mid-Sixties, in an atmosphere of media-created hysteria, Congress began to hold hearings on this latest youth threat that included pot smoking, civil rights rioting and draft card burning. The press hyped LSD murders, orgies and riots, and a few unscrupulous medical researchers announced that LSD caused people to go blind from staring into the sun (an admitted hoax), and that pregnant women who used LSD could bear deformed babies (this was soon proven false: aspirin and coffee cause more chromosome damage than LSD). In 1966 Congress declared LSD and other psychedelics to be dangerous drugs, and made possession, manufacture and sale a misdemeanor (raised to a felony in 1968) under the

Drug Abuse Control Amendment Act. Every state followed suit, and the FDA cancelled 75 of the 78 ongoing psychedelic research projects.

Since LSD is easily synthesized and since ergotamine tartrate or ergonovine maleate were fairly obtainable as a base for preparations (lysergic acid amides from morning-glory and baby Hawaiian wood-rose seeds could replace them when the ergot alkaloids were restricted), enterprising alchemists labored in makeshift underground labs or in college chemistry departments after hours to meet the demand for it. Unlike traffickers in other drugs, LSD manufacturers and dealers often exhibited a spiritual temperament. It was said that you could tell how pure the drug was by looking into the eyes of the person offering it. Acid was generally inexpensive (one or two dollars per dose) and a lot of times was given away free, sometimes for promotional reasons.

The pioneer acid-alchemist in the U.S. was Bernard Roseman, who was busted in the early Sixties under the importation law although he swore in court that he had made the drug himself after learning organic chemistry under its influence. The earliest form of black market acid was sugar cubes impregnated with a solution of LSD (which readily dissolves in ethyl alcohol) applied with an eyedropper, available on the street between 1963 and 1966. Due to haphazard application, this product varied in dosage but was generally full dose (250 micrograms). Sandoz LSD was around at the time and sometimes found its way onto sugar cubes.

The first brand-name, black market acid to get around was Augustus Owsley Stanley III's White Lightning, Purple Haze and Blue Cheer. It was the best available between 1966 and 1968, and some say the best ever underground. It came in small tablets of 250 to 400 micrograms. Some say it probably contained some amphetamine, which potentiates the effects of all psychedelics. It resulted in a speedy, electric trip, which produced a whirlwind of sensory effects, dissolved the ego and provided a strong peak. Owsley reputedly distributed millions of hits, much of it to the San Francisco Hippie scene-the Avalon and Fillmore ballrooms, be-ins and outdoor-rock concerts, acid tests and along Haight Street-contributing to a renaissance in music, graphic arts, fashion and lifestyle that San Francisco exported to other parts of America and somewhat to Western Europe.

Between White Lightning and the next major brand, Sunshine, there was an array of potent LSD tablets and capsules in circulation, often with picturesque names: Chocolate Chip, Flying A,

THE DEMOCRATIC PLANTS

"It is clear from the foregoing descriptions that mescal intoxication may be described as chiefly a saturnalia of the specific senses, and, above all, an orgy of vision. It reveals an optical fairyland, where all the senses now and again join the play, but the mind itself remains a self-possessed spectator. Mescal intoxication thus differs from the other artificial parades which drugs procure. Under the influence of alcohol, for instance, as in normal dreaming, the intellect is impaired, although there may be a consciousness of unusual brilliance; hasheesh, again, produces an uncontrollable tendency to movement and bathes its victim in a sea of emotion. The mescal drinker remains calm and collected amid the sensory turmoil around him; his judgment is as clear as in the normal state; he falls into no oriental condition of vague and voluptuous reverie. The reason why mescal is of all this class of drugs the most purely intellectual in its appeal is evidently because it affects mainly the most intellectual of the senses. On this ground it is not probable that its use will easily develop into a habit. Moreover, unlike most other intoxicants, it seems to have no special affinity for a disordered and unbalanced nervous system; on the contrary, it demands organic soundness and good health for the complete manifestation of its virtues. Further, unlike the other chief substances to which it may be compared, mescal does not wholly carry us away from the actual world, or plunge us into oblivion; a large part of its charm lies in the halo of beauty which it casts around the simplest and commonest things. It is the most democratic of the plants which lead men to an artificial paradise."

Havelock Ellis

"Mescal: A New Artificial Paradise," 1896

Double Domes, Microdots, Orange Wedges, Four-Ways, Pink Swirls. The cost was 50 cents or a dollar a hit close to the source, two or three dollars when exported to Middle America. Sunshine acid, which began to be seen around 1969, was a powerful, reliable, radiance-creating orange (or green, blue or red) tab manufactured in northern California by a Laguna Beach-based spiritual dealership called the Brotherhood of Eternal Love. Sunshine was actually a homologue of LSD called ALD-52 with about 90 percent of the potency of LSD. (ALD-52 was later ruled to be illegal like LSD at the trial of the two Sunshine alchemists, Nick Sand and Timothy Scully.) Lesser alchemists copied this form to cash in on its fame, and varieties of pseudo Sunshine, including one containing a trace of strychnine (which gives an initial rush like LSD but is highly toxic) appeared on the scene. Besides speed and strychnine, other contaminants of acid have included PCP and STP and various ergot alkaloids and cycloalkaloids that are not removed in the process of

manufacture. True alchemy is always very difficult; ergotamine tartrate became scarce after the antipsychotics laws; oxidation and light destroy the LSD-25 molecule. People were cynical and cautious about the quality of acid available, but it has always been possible to find reasonably good LSD, if one wanted it.

The next major form of black market acid was called Blotter. A drop of LSD solution soaked into blotting paper created rows of round, dark stains that could be sliced off and even cut up for chipping. The most imaginative Blotter acid was marketed with R. Crumb's Mr. Natural imprinted on it, pointing to heaven. Blotter usually comes in the range of 50 to 150 micrograms. It tends to decompose somewhat faster than other forms, but has the virtue of being easy to send through first class mail.

Probably the engineering wonder of quality acid was Windowpane. Originally called Clear Light by its makers, it appeared on the streets around 1972 in the form of tiny, flat, translucent gelatin squares uniformly impregnated with LSD. Windowpane contained little, if any, speed and provided a serene trip; you generally needed two for full-dose effects. It could be mailed under a postage stamp.



"The psychedelic substances such as LSD are the True Host of the Church, not "drugs." They are sacramental foods, manifestations of the Grace of God, of the infinite imagination of the Self, and therefore belong to everyone."

Arthur Kleps
Grand Boo Boo of the Neo American Church

Underground acid in recent years has generally been of weaker doses, although stronger and purer LSD has been available here and there. The price of a hit is somewhat higher, about one to three dollars in the U.S., and about twice as much in Europe. There has been talk lately that people who have only taken underground acid have never had LSD. Though this may be true, it's not of great significance, for many synthetic substances akin to LSD-25, such as its homologues ALD-52, LSD-59 and Mirror Image LSD, also open the doors of perception.

Even after the media forgot about it, LSD remained the drug most frequently submitted to street-drug analysts like Pharm Chem Lab until 1974, when it was replaced by cocaine. But there was no longer any LSD scene as there had been in the Sixties and early Seventies. Users of LSD had learned its values and were moving on, although some occasionally take a trip to remind themselves what it was like. For some people LSD remains a yoga for self-therapy, stimulation towards creativity in art and relationships and heightened sensual pleasure. People turning on to LSD and the other psychedelics for the first time in the mid-Seventies are probably more prepared for the experience than were their Sixties' counterparts. Acid freak-outs rarely require medical attention any more.

Although LSD remains a Schedule I substance with restricted uses, legal LSD research may soon return to the pre crisis level of the Fifties. Research is especially favored with certain subject groups: the terminally ill (after the example of Huxley and the work of Dr. Eric Kast), autistic children, severe cases of alcoholism and opiate addiction and mental cases that don't respond to conventional drugs and therapies. LSD's discoverer predicted that the earliest foreseeable legal marketing of LSD would be in 25-microgram doses to alleviate depression.

MORNING-GLORY AND HAWAIIAN WOOD-ROSE SEEDS Many important elements in the cultural drama of LSD and the psychedelic era were prefigured in the history of three ancient magic plant drugs of Mexico. *Peyote* (peyote buttons), *teonanacatl* (Psilocybe and

related mushrooms) and *olotlanguí* (morning-glory seeds) all produce effects similar to LSD, but with greatly varying dosages and with some noteworthy differences. These plant hallucinogens and the synthetic preparations of their psychoactive alkaloids (mescaline, psilocybin and d-lysergic acid amide) blow away the conditioned mind and reveal new and unbelievably provocative orders of reality. All of them have been used since pre-Columbian times and were observed by the Spanish conquerors in the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. To the European physician's way of thinking these drugs provoked madness; the Catholic priests considered them absolutely diabolic. Establishment disapproval then, as in the 1960s, was total and unrelenting. The Inquisition officially banned and suppressed the native sacraments, driving their use underground. The sacraments managed to survive in secret practice in remote mountain villages until their rediscovery by anthropologists and ethnobotanists in modern times. During the past 25 years these sacred substances have been intensively studied by psychedelic researchers and avidly sought by street users, some of whom have journeyed south of the border, especially when the reputation of LSD was sullied by attacks from the medical profession and people began to feel more comfortable about taking organic drugs. This in turn led to a situation where street dealers commonly misrepresented LSD-mixtures as mescaline or psilocybin.

Of the three major plant hallucinogens of Mesoamerica, *olotlanguí* is the one that most resembles LSD chemically, but its psychoactive alkaloid d-lysergic acid amide is only one tenth as potent as LSD. It is found in the seeds of *Rivea corymbosa*, a white-flowered morning-glory vine, and in *Ipomoea violacea*, another type. The seeds have been used by the ancient Aztecs and their present day descendants in Oaxaca both as a



Rivea corymbosa

sacred drug in divinatory rites and as a magical ointment. The crushed seeds are dissolved in water or in an alcoholic beverage called pulque, mescal or aguardiente. The curanderos, or shamans, who lead the rituals are known as *piñeros* and usually take the hallucinatory potion with the others.

As a magic plant *ololiuqui* ranks in importance with *Psilocybe* mushrooms and peyote. It was substituted for the mushrooms when the rainy season was over. Hernandez, personal physician to the king of Spain, observed the Aztec drug ceremonies between 1570 and 1575 and wrote that the priests "communed with their gods ... to receive a message from them, eating the seeds to induce a delirium when a thousand visions and satanic hallucinations appeared to them." Richard Evans Schultes of the Harvard Botanical Museum, America's foremost ethnobotanical specialist, found a morning-glory vine in the yard of a Oaxacan curandero in 1938 and confirmed its identity and sacramental use. Osmond performed the first experimental tests, eating 60 to 100 seeds of morning-glory in 1955 and recording its psychedelic effects. A few years later Hofmann astounded the psychochemical profession by isolating lysergic acid amide as the main alkaloid of *ololiuqui*, a higher plant (family of *Convolvulaceae*), not a lowly ergot fungus.

In the mid-Sixties the news circulated widely that morning-glory seeds were psychedelic. Colorful packets bearing trade names like Heavenly Blue, Pearly Gates, Wedding Bells, Flying Saucers, Summer Skies and Blue Star began rapidly disappearing from plant store shelves. But because

of the virtually unavoidable nausea (caused by the action of nonactive alkaloids, as in the case of peyote) throughout the early stages, morning-glory-seed tripping never caught on in a big way. A safe, relatively nontoxic dose of the seeds amounted to a low or moderate amount of LSD, and many did not deem the experience worthy of the discomfort. A further problem developed when it was learned that certain American brands of seeds were being treated with toxins to discourage more than just spoilage. Despite these drawbacks, morning-glory seeds, when untreated, continue to be used by devotees of the organic psychedelics. The seeds must be thoroughly ground or chewed before ingestion. A couple of hundred (five to ten grams) will produce a four- to six-hour trip marked by fairly rapid onset (half-hour) and heightened mind powers combined with body lethargy. There is no peak, but there are fine aftereffects of serenity and elation. It might be mentioned that toxic seeds do not transmit the poison to the next generation.

Another member of the morning-glory family and also used as an ornamental plant in the U.S. is the baby Hawaiian wood-rose (*Argyreia nervosa*), which flourishes on Maui. The seeds (containing lysergic acid amides) are much larger than the common morning-glory, and it only takes about four to eight of them to get off. An embargo was placed on the importation of this plant into the continental U.S. to curtail its use as a psychedelic and as a source of LSD manufacture, but the seeds are currently available again from a domestic company at \$13 per 100. The large Hawaiian wood-rose (*Ipomoea tuberosa*) is similar to the baby variety in dosage and effects. *I. comea* is another species of hallucinogenic morning-glory seeds used in Ecuadorean folk medicine. Morning-glory and Hawaiian wood-rose seeds are not, of course, illegal, but it is against the law to grind them into a powder for sale or consumption.



Early Christian fresco showing *Amanita muscaria*

PSILOCYBAN MUSHROOMS/PSILOCYBIN /

PSILOCIN Retired banker and ethnomycological genius R. Gordon Wasson theorized that early man first developed the concept of God after accidentally eating certain species of mushrooms while foraging for food, and that "all the religions of Eurasia, and of the New World as well, sprang out of cults that employed natural plant products to arrive at a mystical end." Wasson has exhaustively studied the history, folklore and myths of *Psilocybe* and *Amanita muscaria* mushroom cults. Once Wasson's theory is accepted, some famous historical myths may be rewritten. The fruit of the Tree of Life, the apple in the Garden of Eden, the bo tree under which Buddha meditated for 40 days, the entree served at

THE PSILOCYBE LIFEBOAT

"There were a number of small boats tossing on the raging sea. Alice, Sam, Steve and I were in one of these vessels. We clung to the sides of the boat as it lurched with the waves. We had no paddles, no oars, no sail, nothing to direct our course. Our plight seemed hopeless. If the sea represented the universe, and if the boats represented life, what rational purpose could there possibly be to it all?"

As our lifeboat tossed and turned from one wave to the next, we came upon a gigantic figure standing waist-deep in the churning waters His facial features were graced by an unforgettable look of compassion, love and concern. We knew that this was the image of God

We knew that, for the most part, our course could not be controlled, our destination could not be directed. However, we also knew that we were able to love, and that in the act of loving we could partake of divinity."

Stanley Krippner
"An Adventure in Psilocybin," 1970

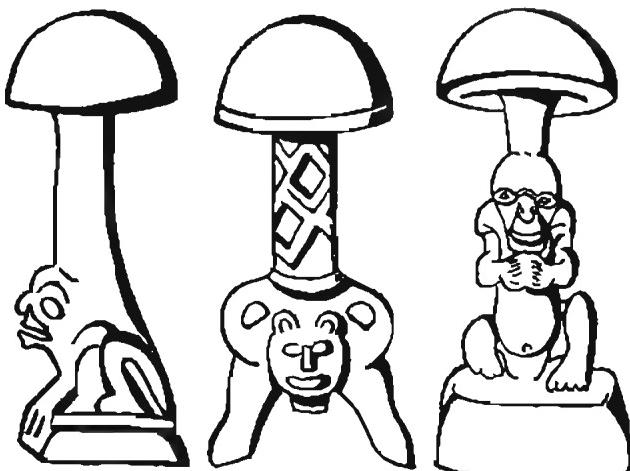
Christ's Last Supper, the magic potion imbibed in the Eleusinian Mystery Rite, the elixir of the ancient Aryans of the Indus Valley and the Tibetan tantric cultists high in the Himalayas-any or all of these may have been, or may have symbolized, species of psychoactive mushrooms.

Mushroom stones one foot high have been found in the highlands of Guatemala and the southeastern Mexican states of Tabasco and Vera Cruz, indicating divine ceremonial use of the magic mushroom by both Mayan and Aztec civilizations. The earliest stones date back to about 1500 B.C. These artifacts usually depict a "bemushroomed" native, a mushroom God or an ancient astronaut. The mushroom comes straight and phalluslike out of the figure's head, like the mushroom cloud of a psychic explosion. The Aztec name is *teonanacatl*, meaning "the mushroom of the Gods" or "flesh of the Gods." Documentary evidence for the ritualistic use of sacred mushrooms goes back to the coronation of Montezuma II in Mexico City in 1503. The psychedelic fungi were imbibed by the Aztec priests and populace at that event, and were even offered to strangers. The Catholic priests traveling with Cortes during the Spanish Conquest were horrified by this heathen pastime and tried to supplant the mushroom god with the trinity, the stone with the crucifix. In the seventeenth century the Spanish cleric Sahagun gave the establishment view of mushroom eaters as those who "saw visions, feel a faintness of heart and are provoked to lust." Hernandez recorded three types of varieties worshiped. Even then psychedelics were subject to a form of price and quality controls.

There was the "tawny" kind eaten by princes for their festivals and banquets. The shamans and partisans ate those that, "without inducing laughter, bring before the eyes all sorts of things, such as wars and the likenesses of demons." And Aztec skid-row dwellers, using the "deep yellow and acrid" mushrooms, achieved "madness that on occasion is lasting, of which the chief symptom is a kind of uncontrollable laughter."

Uptight inquisitorial judges carried out an auto-da-fe against the Aztec priests in the late sixteenth century. Official edicts posted from time to time during the next two centuries threatening heretics who proclaimed visions after eating illicit herbs (namely, mushrooms, peyote and morning-glory seeds) show the difficulty of completely suppressing wild, free-growing psychedelic substances. A few mushroom cults survived, unknown to the rest of civilization until the 1950s. The official view in the early part of the twentieth century was that the magic mushroom did not exist-it was just another name for peyote.

Mexican anthropologist Blas Pablo Reko disputed this theory. An engineer named Roberto Weitlaner was the first white man in modern times to score *teonanacatl*, but the specimens he sent to Harvard in 1936 rotted before they arrived and could not be identified. In 1938 Weitlaner's daughter attended a magic mushroom ceremony. The same year Schultes identified two species of *teonanacatl-Stropharia cubensis* and *Panaeolus sphinctrinus*-and noted one form of *Psilocybe*. Fifteen years later Weitlaner escorted the Wassons to the remote mountain village of Huautla de Jimenez in Oaxaca, where they observed the sacred mushroom rite. They met the now legendary curandera Maria Sabina, who courageously overturned cultural barriers by



Mushroom stones

A WORLD UNTO ITSELF

"Compelled by the investigator to analyze and report on what I was doing ... I realized that I was deliberately avoiding the eyes of those who were with me in the room, deliberately refraining from being too much aware of them. One was my wife, the other a man I respected and greatly liked; but both belonged to the world from which, for the moment, mescaline had delivered me—the world of selves, of time, of moral judgments and utilitarian considerations, the world (and it was this aspect of human life which I wished, above all else, to forget) of self-assertion, of cocksureness, of overvalued words and idolatrously worshipped notions."

Aldous Huxley

The Doors of Perception. 1954

permitting them (and the Life magazine photographer who filmed it) to experience the hemushroomed state and thus become the first non-Indians since the days of Cortez to turn on with hallucinogenic mushrooms. The following year Parisian mycologist Roger Heim accompanied Wasson to Mexico and identified 14 species and several subspecies belonging to three genera: *Psilocybe*, *Stropharia* and *Conocybe*. Some were new to mycology, but all produced the characteristic effects of the LSD high. For this reason Heim gave some specimens to Hofmann, who confirmed their psychedelic effects by tripping on a moderate dose in his Swiss lab.



Curandera Maria Sabina

"Everything turned Mexican" to the Swiss chemist. (This proved to be a characteristic effect of the drug.) The supervising physician even turned into a knife-wielding Aztec priest at one point, and Hofmann expected to be sacrificed. At the same time his detachment allowed him to feel amused at the absurdity of the hallucination. The peak of intoxication left him feeling "in a whirlpool of form and color," for psilocybin (and mescaline) gives far more colorful visions than LSD, and for Americans and Europeans presents images from an earthier, more primitive past..

Maria Sabina's generosity was repaid in 1962 when Hofmann brought her some psilocybin pills he had synthesized in Sandes labs. She found the pills to be just as effective as the mushrooms and was no longer limited to the mushroom-growing season for performing her healing arts.

In Native American use, the mushroom ceremony (or agape: love feast) is convened only when a serious problem has to be resolved; that is, when a prophecy is needed to diagnose an illness, provide information about a missing person or object, or predict the future. The mushroom eater's mental set is further defined by his abstaining from food and sex prior to the trip. The setting is the curandera's hut. In keeping with the legacy of prohibition, the ceremony is only held at night, behind closed doors. Dosage is relative to body weight and age; raw, unwashed mushrooms are eaten. The curandera, who directs the *agape*, may take twice as many, or none at all. She chants *veladas* (mushroom songs) intermittently during the night. The ceremony ends with a restful sleep and a communal morning meal.

Some dozen different species of *Psilocybe* (the best known being *P. mexicana*), along with some others of the closely related genera *Stropharia* (*S. cubensis*, "sacred mushroom of cow dung" or San Isidro, has recently been reclassified as *P. cubensis*), *Conocybe* and *Panaeolus*, comprise the known sacred mushrooms still having ritualistic use among nine Mexican tribes. But that's not the whole story. Psilocybian (psilocybin-containing) mushrooms have been found in regions as diverse as the Pacific Northwest and the southeastern U.S. (particularly around the Gulf Coast), England (where they are called Liberty Caps), Australia, Colombia and Cambodia. A common but not definitive test for psilocybin content is to see if a bruised mushroom turns blue at the place of injury in about 30 minutes. (A few other species do as well, including one or two that are poisonous, and field guides should always be brought along on a mushroom hunt.).

The two active agents in psilocybian mushrooms

were identified by Hofmann in 1958 as psilocybin (4-phosphoryloxy-dimethyltryptamine) and psilocin, a highly unstable derivative (chemically the same, without the added phosphor group). Psilocybin apparently converts to psilocin in the body. Both are indole hallucinogens derived from tryptamine, an important metabolite of tryptophan, the only indole amino acid and the potential precursor of the indole alkaloids—compounds which include LSD, DMT, bufotinene, ibogaine, harmine and yohimbine, as well as serotonin, the neural transmitter substance. All but the last are hallucinogenic. Psilocybin and psilocin are of the second type of natural indoles, which have either a hydroxyl or a phosphate group in position four (the one most involved in psychedelic activity) of the benzene ring. In the Sixties chemists created homologues of psilocybin (CZ-74, CMY-16, CEY-19) and psilocin (CY-39, CX-59), which were available to "4-talized" researchers through the NIMH.

The effects of the psilocybian mushroom and of synthetic psilocybin are very similar, indicating that there is nothing else in the mushroom to

inhibit its psychoactive effects. In lower doses (less than four milligrams of psilocybin, or anywhere from two to four mushrooms, depending on size) one becomes relaxed, euphoric, dreamily introspective, emotionally detached from the environment. Four to eight milligrams are considered the range for moderate effects. With doses of from ten to 12 milligrams the effects are profound, with strong alterations in the perception of time and space and in awareness of self- and body-image. There are powerful visual and auditory hallucinations often composed of colorful Mexican or Aztec imagery-hard-edged, highly articulated, abstract geometrical forms, fantastic landscapes and vistas. There is sometimes extreme hilarity. Time-travel into the remote past, during which the subject remains a detached observer, is not uncommon. A sense of the oneness of the self, the mushroom and the god-in-the-mushroom usually develops.

Psilocybin has about 1/200 the gram potency of LSD, but acts more quickly, producing effects within 15 or 30 minutes of ingestion that are quite pronounced in an hour or an hour and a half. The



"Alice in the Mushrooms"

JOURNEY THROUGH TIME AND SPACE

"Virtually every item in my range of vision was transformed. The alarm clock was a work of art from a Cellini studio. Alice's gaudy jewelry was on loan from the Empress Josephine. The faces of my companions radiated light. Auras shone around their bodies. For just a moment I felt an inexpressible kinship with them."

Steve muttered something and broke the spell. His utterances seemed superficial and inappropriate. Words were useless; speech was a waste of time....

Pieces of lint on my trousers sparkled like lustrous sequins. A painting on the wall began to move. The horses in the picture were stamping their hoofs and snorting about the canvas....

I sniffed the cloves, and their fragrance seemed to envelop my whole being. I became the odor as I inhaled and exhaled. The candy was equally sensational; I became the taste."

"...To majestic orchestral accompaniment, I envisioned myself in the court of Kubla Khan. I admired the rich brocade of the emperor's gown, noted the finely detailed embroidery of the courtiers' cloaks and was impressed by the brilliant colors and textures of the nobles' clothing. At that moment, a peacock strutted by and put the emperor's clothes to shame.

Suddenly, I was at a concert being held in an immense auditorium. It struck me that I was in some futuristic Utopia. The architecture exceeded the wildest geometric formulations of either Eero Saarinen or Buckminster Fuller....

Within an instant I was at Versailles. Benjamin Franklin was in conference with the king and queen of France. The royal couple were elaborately gowned in crowns, jewels, satins and furs. Franklin, however, had a better sense of humor, and the members of the entourage were giving him their attention.

I knew that the record on the turntable had been changed, because France yielded to Spain. I was caught up in a frenzied whirl of flamenco dancers and gypsy guitars. One girl began throwing roses into the air. They exploded like firecrackers.

The scene shifted to the New World. I was with Thomas Jefferson at Monticello as he was explaining his newest invention to a group of friends. The newest product of Jefferson's fertile mind was a four-sided music stand, so designed that all four members of a string quartet could use the same device as they performed.

Stanley Krippner
"An Adventure in Psilocybin," 1970

trip is shorter, lasting about five or six hours, and for this reason it is preferred by some psychotherapists, especially those working with groups or with children. Like LSD, psilocybin in directed therapy can disclose the deep-rooted

mechanisms of neurotic disorders, and it was used extensively in psychotherapy in the late Fifties and early Sixties, before it fell under the same laws banning the other synthetic psychedelics. All species of *Psilocybe* and *Panaeolus* are presently illegal, though law enforcement can scarcely cover the realm of mushroom gathering that currently prevails.

Psilocybin and psilocybian mushrooms have been consistently misrepresented on the illicit psychedelics market. There was occasionally some pharmaceutical psilocybin available on the street in the early and mid-Sixties, and dried mushroom caps were brought back from Mexico by people who traveled there in increasing numbers to participate in mushroom ceremonies and collect their own specimens. But when underground users, made cautious by widespread reports of alleged LSD-caused chromosome damage and the STP overdose fiasco, began to demand "organic" psychedelics, ordinary, store-bought mushrooms laced with LSD (dubbed *Pseudopsilocybe hofmannii* by B. Ratcliffe) appeared on the streets purporting to be the sacred mushroom. Out that aspirin and coffee caused more chromosome abnormalities than acid.

An upsurge in sacred mushroom hunting began in the late Sixties and continues unabated. Americans journeyed to Mexico, where the mushrooms cost from 40 cents to four dollars per trip, depending on whether they are scored in the mountain villages or in the cities. People who went to Colombia in the early Seventies for a rendezvous with Mama Coca found that *Psilocybe* mushrooms were plentiful there. Around this time several underground mushroom guides pointed out a fact already known to some older residents of the Pacific Northwest coast, from Bolinas, California, to British Columbia: *Stropharia cubensis* was obtainable during the rainy season. Particularly active varieties have been found in western Oregon and the Puget Sound area. *S. cubensis* is the most ubiquitous hallucinogenic mushroom in the U.S., if not the world: it is the only species not endemic to a particular area.

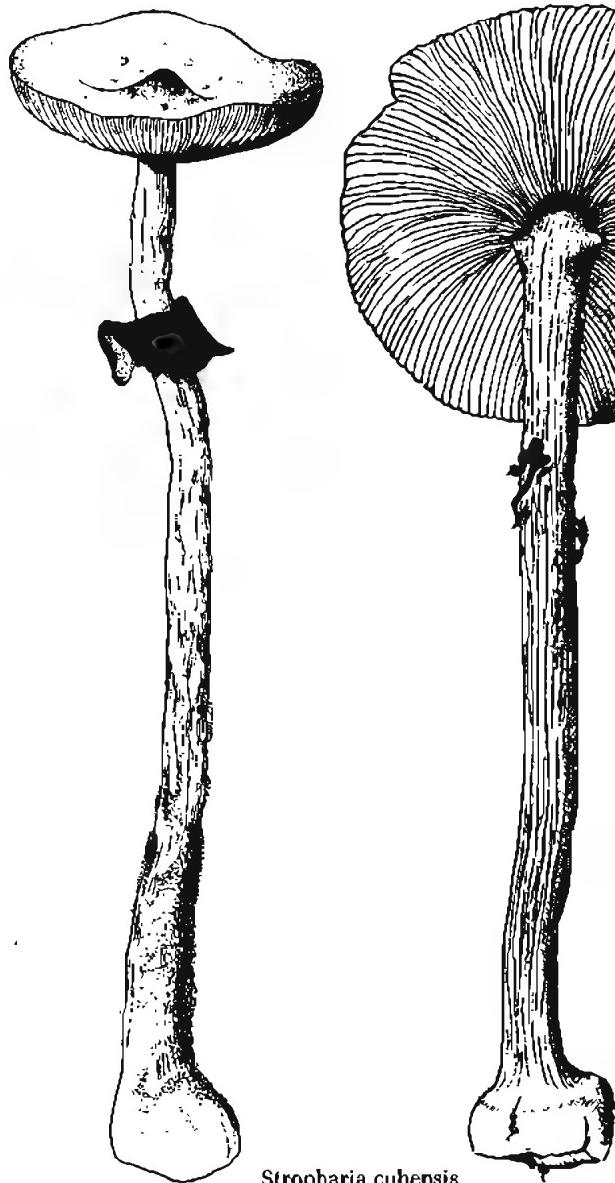
Mushrooms not eaten when picked can be dried or freeze-dried with only slight loss of potency. The latest development in illicit use is home-grown magic mushrooms. Since 1975 jars of *S. cubensis* grown from spores on sterile rye fungus have been cultivated and sold. One Mason jar containing mycelium (a network of threadlike filaments comprising the main body of the fungus) capable of producing a substantial number of mushrooms costs about \$75. It is no longer necessary to seek out psychedelic mushrooms in rain forests and cow pastures. "The flesh of the

gods" can be grown at home in a jar, harvested in six weeks and eaten in a darkened room at night while listening to Maria Sabina's mushroom chants on a stereo headset.

PEYOTE/MESCALINE. The divine cactus peyote, which Schultes called the "prototype of New World plant hallucinogens" grows only in the Rio Grande Valley, from the Texas border to just north of Mexico City, and parts of the southwestern U.S. The name is from the Aztec *peyotl*; its use extends far back before the invasion of the Spanish, who called it the "diabolic root" and associated it with paganism and demonology. The earliest European historians, Sahagun and Hernandez, described it as a supernatural protector from danger that gave the Indians the courage to fight, as an allayer of hunger and thirst (as coca was for the Incas), as a

bestower of clairvoyance and visions "either frightful or laughable."

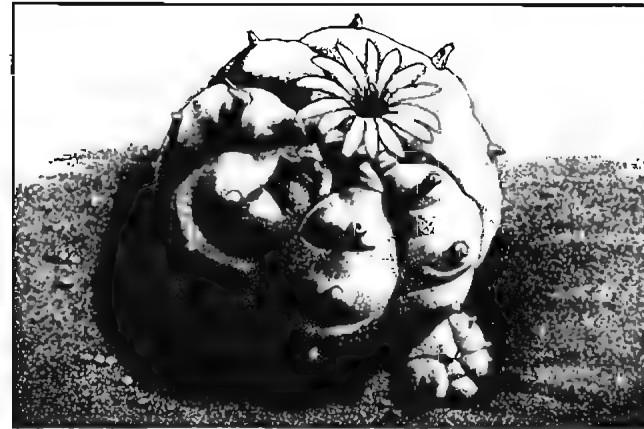
Peyote may have been the first psychoactive drug to be banned in the New World; at any rate, its history resembles that of the other native hallucinogens. After centuries of religious-political suppression, its ritualistic use survived among a few Mexican tribes—the Huichol, Cora and Tarahumara. Present-day Huichols still have their ceremonial peyote-gathering trek. But it was the Plains Indians who rediscovered and revitalized peyote worship in the 1880s, when American policies drove the Kiowas and Comanches into Mexico. Peyote use spread rapidly among the other tribes, including the Cheyenne, Pawnee, Arapaho, Chippewa, Blackfoot, Crow, Sioux, Delaware—about 50 in all. Two Indians, John



Stropharia cubensis



Psilocybe



Lophophora williamsii-peyote

THE POWERS OF PEYOTE

"The Indians contend that, when crushed and applied, it cures pains in the joints. Miraculous properties are attributed to this root (if any faith may be given to what they commonly say among themselves). To wit, that those who eat it will be able to foresee and predict everything, such as whether they should attack the enemy on the following day or rather wait for favorable times; or who had stolen a utensil, or other matters of like nature which the Chichimecas attempt to find out with the help of this plant. Furthermore, if they wish to know where they would find this root hidden in the ground, they eat another one of them and would find the place."

Dr. Francisco Hernandez
(personal physician of the Spanish emperor). *Opere
(Works)*. 1790

Wilson (or Wovoka, a leader of the Ghost Dance movement) and Quanah Parker (a Comanche chief) had religious experiences with peyote in Mexico and were leaders of the cult in the U.S. The new religion, its form somewhat Christianized, served the Indians well at a crucial time in their history, when they were being herded into reservations, and suffered suppression of their culture. Peyote is a much safer substance than red mescal bean, its predecessor as a psychoactive substance with religious and magical uses.

Peyote (*Lophophora williamsii*) is a gray-green spineless cactus with a small dome-shaped head having tufts of whitish hair and a long root shaped like a carrot. It blooms briefly, with a white flower. The cacti grow in clusters, the roots interconnected beneath the ground. The plant contains about 50 alkaloids, but the psychoactive mescaline is found at the top. Cut off and dried in the sun, the grooved tops (called peyote or mescal buttons) keep their potency over long periods of time and over great distances, but the buttons are somewhat more potent when eaten fresh. It takes up to several hours to chew the buttons (after the whitish hair is removed) because of their toughness and extreme, nausea-provoking bitterness. Relatively inexperienced non-Indian users will often grind the buttons into a powder to be eaten with honey or drunk with fruit juice or as a tea, but it still takes a while to get it down.

Peyote is the sacrament of the Native American Church, which has about a quarter of a million Indian members, or about a third of the Indian population of the U.S. The church was organized in 1918 with the help of James Mooney, an anthropologist from the Smithsonian Institution, who was the first recorded white participant in a peyote ritual in the early 1890s. Religious suppression, particularly from hostile Christian missionary groups backed up by state and federal legislators, did not abate until 1937, when it was ruled that peyote could be used—but only in religious services by bona fide members of the Native American Church. However, certain states completely outlawed the use of peyote (for example, California) until the 1960s.

Peyote worship meetings are regularly held in teepees after sundown on Saturday night. Worshippers sit in a circle around a crescent-shaped altar, chew anywhere from 4 to 30 buttons and communicate directly with the Great Spirit, through the medium of peyote. The road man functions like the curandero, leading the service with prayers and chants, controlling dosage and programming the ritual events. He is assisted by a drummer man, cedar chief and fire



Oblivious to the twentieth century around them, a group of peyoteros line up to pass "from this to the other world"

"Mescalito is a protector, a kind, gentle protector; but that does not mean you can make fun of him. Because he is a kind protector he can also be a horror itself with those he does not like."

Don Juan in Carlos Castenada's,
The Teachings of Don Juan, 1974

man, each with explicit duties and ritual paraphernalia. Like the mushroom ceremony, the night-long peyote meeting ends with a communal meal at dawn. In comparison with wild dancing of the Tarahumaras (described by Western observers from Lumholtz, to Artaud) and the brightly-colored yarn paintings depicting the peyote mythology of the Huichols, the Native American Church peyote ceremony is solemn and relies on prayer and meditation.

Louis Lewin, the German psychopharmacologist who made the first systematic classification of



Frank Tokes Gun-former president of the Native American Church

LIVING ARABESQUES

"Perpetually some totally new kind of effect would appear in the field of vision; sometimes there was swift movement, sometimes dull, somber richness of color, sometimes glitter and sparkle, once a startling rain of gold, which seemed to approach me. Most usually there was a combination of rich, sober color, with jewel-like points of brilliant hue. Every color and tone conceivable to me appeared at some time or another But in spite of this immense profusion, there was always a certain parsimony and aesthetic value in the colors presented I was further impressed, not only by the brilliance, delicacy and variety of the colors, but even more by their lovely and various textures-fibrous, woven, polished, glowing, dull veined, semitransparent-the glowing effects, as of jewels, and the fibrous, as of insects' wings, being perhaps the most prevalent But always the visions grew and changed without any reference to the characteristics of those real objects of which they vaguely reminded me, and when I tried to influence their course it was with very little success. On the whole, I should say that the images were most usually what might be called living arabesques. There was often a certain incomplete tendency to symmetry, as though the underlying mechanism was associated with a large number of polished facets. The same image was in this way frequently repeated over a large part of the field ... so that if, with a certain uniformity, jewel-like flowers were springing up and expanding all over the field of vision, they would still show every variety of delicate tone and tint."

Havelock Ellis
"Mescal: A New Artificial Paradise," 1898

mind-altering drugs throughout the world (Phantastica, 1924), obtained some peyote extract from the Parke-Davis Pharmaceutical Labs of Detroit in the 1880s. His studies laid the groundwork for the isolation of mescaline in 1896 by Arthur Heffler. Mescaline (3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenylethylamine) is not an indole like the majority of psychedelics, but is structurally related to the adrenal hormones and to the synthetic stimulant methamphetamine, which are all very active in the peripheral nervous system. It may be that mescaline does convert to an indole structure once it's in the body. The nausea-provoking quality of peyote is greatly reduced, if not entirely eliminated, when synthetic mescaline is used.

Artists and intellectuals as well as scientists and anthropologists were attracted to mescaline, which was named after the peyote-eating Mescalero Apaches. It was the first hallucinogenic extract and synthetic available, and the first 50 years of psychedelic research was done exclusively with it.

Mescaline's amazing visual effects were the most interesting aspect of the drug for early self-experimenters. S. Weir Mitchell, one of the most famous physicians in the U.S., wrote in 1896 of "the beauty and splendor of what [he] saw," describing Gothic towers, huge precious stones shining with an "interior light" and unbelievable ribbons of color floating out into space. The pioneer sexologist Havelock Ellis took it about the same time and reported "glorious fields of jewels," monstrous forms and fabulous landscapes. Ellis turned on W. B. Yeats to mescal buttons, and the poet hallucinated dragons on a Chelsea billboard. Aleister Crowley dosed some members of the audience at one of his occult lectures in 1910 with peyote extract he had purchased in the U.S. William James, who theorized about consciousness expansion and religious experience after using laughing gas, tried chewing one button given him by Mitchell but was too overwhelmed by nausea to enjoy the trip. There were peyote experiments among the avant-garde in Greenwich Village 40 years before Beats were busted there for possessing the psychedelic cactus tops.

After Spaeth synthesized peyote's active agent in 1919, German scientists studied it intensely for a decade. Using mescaline, Heinrich Klüver published the greatest study ever done on psychedelic visions. He developed the idea of "form constants" as a visual language of hallucination. Typical mescaline visions are symmetrical geometric forms in bright colors—transparent Oriental rugs, kaleidoscopic wallpaper designs, cobweblike figures, Gothic buildings,

spirals, prisms and other patterns seen in two, three or four dimensions, in sizes from tiny to gigantic. Everything is bathed in an intense light emanating from an unknown source. Huxley described this experience as the discovery of "the psychological equivalent of a hitherto unexplored geographical region."

Meanwhile, Beringer initiated psychiatric study using up to 500 milligrams (a standard dose of mescaline, which has 11,100 the gram potency of psilocybin and 114,000 that of LSD). Lewin became interested in the psychological effects and placed mescaline in the category of "phantastica," the term a forerunner of "psychedelic ic."

Like other psychedelics, mescaline blocks the neuromuscular complex and alters the pattern of cerebral electrical activity in the deeper brain centers. Mescaline comes on over a period of several hours and lasts for 8 to 12. Initial effects include nausea, body heaviness and possibly some minor muscle spasms in the legs. The mescaline



Yarn paintings of peyotists



Havelock Ellis

THE SEDUCTION OF MESCALINE

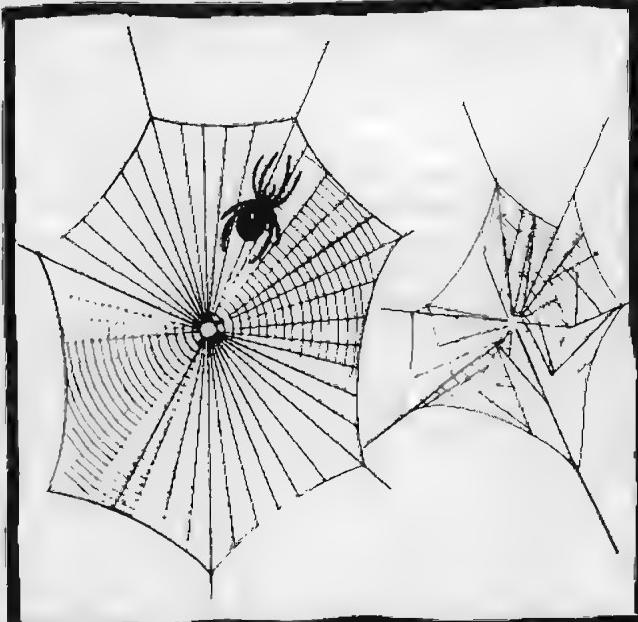
"This is how one ought to see, how things really are.' And yet there were reservations. For if one always saw like this, one would never want to do anything else."

Aldous Huxley
The Doors of Perception, 1954

experience is similar to LSD and psilocybin, except for the extraordinary richness of the visions and a tendency sometimes to produce an emotional catharsis.

Tolerance to mescaline occurs, but not as quickly as in the case of LSD and psilocybin—one of the reasons peyote meetings can be held weekly. These three major psychedelics are also cross-tolerant to one another in varying degrees. Their effects tend to be increased with speed and blocked with downers. Whereas spiders given LSD build perfect webs, mescalized spiders build irregular webs, and on higher doses don't bother building any.

Interest in mescaline died down until the discovery of LSD revitalized research on psychedelics. Canadian psychiatrists Osmond, Floffer and Smythies used mescaline to achieve the first proof of the biochemical basis of schizophrenia and had great success in curing alcoholism. Their reports got Huxley interested in the drug, and he found it to be "without question the most extraordinary and significant experience this side of the Beatific Vision." For Huxley, LSD and mescaline were neurochemicals for education



LSD-dosed spider made regular web (left) while spider on mescaline produced disorganized pattern (right)

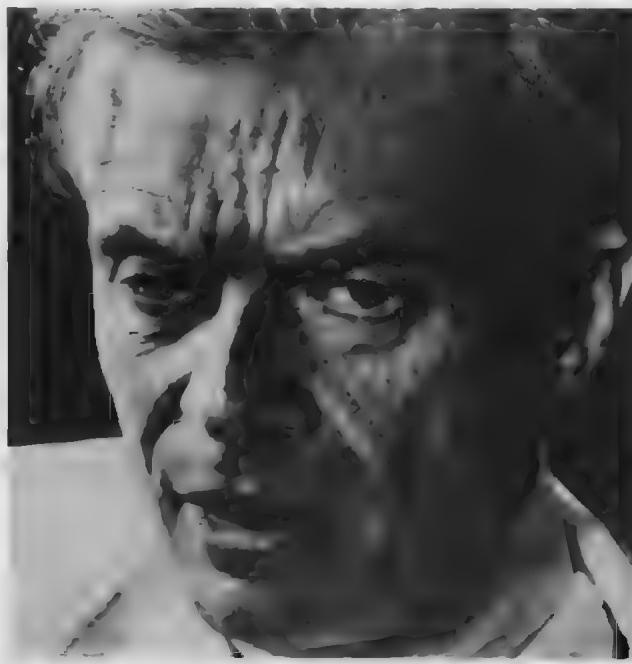
SOLE HEIRS OF THE UNIVERSE

"When we feel ourselves to be sole heirs of the universe, when 'the sea flows in our veins ... and the stars are our jewels,' when all things are perceived as infinite and holy, what motive can we have for covetousness or self-assertion, for the pursuit of power or the drearier forms of pleasure? Contemplatives are not likely to become gamblers, or procurers, or drunkards; they do not as a rule preach intolerance, or make war; do not find it necessary to rob, swindle or grind the faces of the poor."

Aldous Huxley
The Doors of Perception, 1954

and enlightenment. In his premescaline novel *Brave New World*, the drug soma, while producing euphoria and hallucinations, basically sedated its users, keeping them politically oppressed. His experience with psychedelics led Huxley to moksha, a mushroom extract that serves as a psychedelic sacrament in his *novel'sland*: the blueprint for a future psychedelic community culture.

As a street drug, mescaline is rarely encountered. Its synthesis is much more difficult than LSD's. When it does appear for illicit consumption it is almost always in the form of mescaline sulfate, a white crystal packed in a large capsule. The cost of genuine mescaline on the street is usually no less than five dollars per dose, but the chances of it being the real thing are said to be one in 50. Large gelatin capsules filled with brownish peyote bits appear now and then. Dried peyote buttons



Aldous Huxley

are occasionally distributed outside the Southwest, nowadays costing 35 cents per button (three to six are needed to get off), much less when purchased in bulk in Texas.

The example of the successful political struggle of peyote-using native Americans had a strong influence on the psychedelic subculture of the Sixties. The great San Francisco be-in of 1967 was called a "powwow." "Gatherings of the tribes" brought together thousands of stoned hippies from Woodstock (Nation) to the Grand Canyon to Griffith Park in L.A. Psychedelic communities around the country structured themselves as communes; some became well known for political activism, e.g., Trans-Love Energies, Morningstar Ranch, Berkeley Tribe, New Buffalo, Diggers,



Yippies and an infamous band of marauders called the Family. Art Kleps's Neo-American Church, John and Louisa Aiken's Church of the Awakening, Leary's League for Spiritual Discovery and Jefferson Fuck Poland's Psychedelic Venus Church all unsuccessfully brought legal action to gain for their sacraments the free status that the Native American Church was granted for peyote. As the Seventies dawned, a new native American cult figure was born: don Juan, the mysterious Yaqui sorcerer of Castaneda's books, for whom peyote ("mescalito") is a teacher and protector and the magic mushroom an ally. Don Juan teaches the use of certain plant hallucinogens to suspend conditioned imprints and beliefs and allow supernatural realms to become accessible and useful to a warrior or a man of knowledge. The techniques of this Indian shaman living in the remote countryside of Sonora are remarkably similar to methods of self-metaprogramming in the human biocomputer worked out by scientist John Lilly after years of taking LSD in total isolation.

STP Popular interest in psychedelics was at an all-time high between 1966 and 1968. In the wake of illicit acid manufacturing and distribution came a variety of other synthetic mind alterants. Probably the most famous was STP, or DOM, 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methyl-methphenethylamine. An amphetamine-related psychedelic like mescaline, this experimental mind-bending hallucinogen was synthesized by Alexander Shulgin in 1964. Five thousand tablets from Owsley's lab were given away at the 1967 San Francisco Summer Solstice Festival, but the dose was too strong, even for veteran LSD users, and caused lots of bad trips. A pleasant euphoriant in low doses (one milligram or less), STP is the heaviest psychedelic in high doses (about twenty milligrams), for the drug is not readily metabolized in the body, and as a result its effects often last from 24 to 72 hours, undermining normal bodily functions. STP releases almost uncontrollable psychic energy. Trembling and shaking may occur as "the past and future dissolve in an electric present, providing a totally new orientation" (Alpert/Ram Dass). The STP peak can last for 12 hours, with periods of great hilarity and insights of cosmic proportions. Users preferred the effects of a quarter dose (five milligrams), which are more similar to LSD and mescaline. But the reputation of STP (code letters for Serenity, Tranquility and Peace) never recovered from the freak-out incidents, which in some cases were made worse by the administration of thorazine. About a year after it was introduced, STP more or less disappeared from the street scene.

MDA/MMDA These are two well-known amphetamine psychedelics. MDA (3,4-methylene-dioxyamphetamine) was first synthesized in Germany in 1910 but fell into obscurity until its psychoactive effects were accidentally discovered by Gordon Alles, discoverer of amphetamine. Beginning in the late Sixties, MDA was widely promoted as a "love drug" or "speed for lovers." It's very much a body psychedelic, coupling feelings of euphoria and emotional closeness with increased tactile sensitivity. It does not produce the depersonalized and hallucinatory states of other psychedelics, but enhances feeling to a point of mediumistic potential and makes users very communicative with one another. The effective dose is 120-150 milligrams, and the trip lasts about eight hours.

MDA is a derivative of iso-saffrole, found in several plant oils including sassafras and nutmeg. It has proved a very promising psychotherapeutic agent. Pioneer psychedelic therapist Claudio Naranjo calls it "the drug of truth" and "the drug of analysis." He warns, too, of the possibility of toxic symptoms that vary in individuals and suggests that smaller doses be used until toxicity is established. A number of closely related compounds (PMA, TMA and DOB) have much more serious overdose potential, including damage to vision, and their misrepresentation as MDA has brought adverse publicity to this substance, for which proper synthesis and dosage level are very important safety factors. Despite a consistent demand for quality MDA, this psychedelic is often unavailable. The price per dose is usually five dollars.

MMDA (3-methoxy-4,5-methylene-dioxyphenylisopropylamine) is a synthetic compound derived from one of the essential oils in nutmeg (myristicine). It differs from MDA only in the presence of a methoxyl group in the molecule. Its psychic effects also differ in that there is a peak to the experience—but one of calm and serenity, and the trip is only about half as long. Naranjo characterizes this drug as a feeling-enhancer of the present, the "eternal now," whereas with MDA one is more apt to recall the past..

OTHER AMPHETAMINE PSYCHEDELICS

Besides STP, MDA and MMDA, a number of other amphetamine-related psychedelics (methoxylated phenethylamines-compounds that are chemical analogues of mescaline) have been occasionally manufactured by underground chemists and distributed in limited quantities for recreational use. About 30 or 40 such compounds have been tested on humans, some in secret military and CIA experiments. The best-known of these are DOB, TMA-1, TMA-2, PMA (a highly toxic substance)

and IT-290. With the right dose a six- or eight-hour mescalinelike trip can result, but too much can seriously overamp the nervous system. Hundreds of further psychoactive combinations are possible.

DMT /S-MeO-DMT /DET Probably the most spectacular psychedelic, because of its extremely fast action, is DMT (N,N-dimethyltryptamine), an indole-based semisynthetic substance widely used in the Sixties and sporadically since then. Its effects are nearly identical to 5-MeO-DMT (5-methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine), the active agent found in the resinous bark of several South American trees, particularly *Anadenanthera peregrina* (formerly *Piptadenia peregrina*) and used by native tribes in the form of snuffs called cohoba, virola, parica, and yopo. Cohoba was probably the first New World psychedelic to be discovered: Columbus and his crew observed its



Quanah Parker

United Native Americans



Claudio Naranjo

use in Haiti on their second (1496) expedition to America. A common way of turning on with the snuff is for two people to blow it into each other's nostrils through a long hollow bamboo or a bone tube. *Banisteriopsis rusbyana*, which has a high concentration of 5-MeO-DMT, is one of the more powerful additives to the hallucinogenic *yagé* brew.

The chemical structure of DMT is very similar to psilocin. Its synthesis is relatively simple. In street use it is soaked into parsley and smoked in a mixture with marijuana. An individual dose is three and a half to five milligrams, which should be increased by a factor of the number of people planning to take up on the DMT joint. The full effects of a psychedelic trip will manifest within seconds of toking up, and a peak will occur from about the third to the tenth minute. There is no way to prepare for the rush, except by lying down or sitting comfortably. One can only surrender to the tremendously accelerated input of sensory phenomena. Leary invented an "experiential

typewriter" to describe the DMT experience: each key related to a whole range of effects. Because the effects subside within a half hour, the DMT trip was known as the "businessman's lunch."

DET (N,N-diethyltryptamine) is a synthetic compound closely related to DMT, but rarely encountered on the street. Its effects are not as intense as DMT, but last for an hour and a half to two hours. The standard dose is 50-60 milligrams. DPT, another short-acting tryptamine, has a duration of two or three hours. DET and DPT are like mini-acid trips and thus have had good success as psychotherapeutic agents. The short-acting tryptamines are not cross-tolerant to LSD, psilocybin and mescaline.

PCP Although not a psychedelic, PCP (phencyclidine) has consistently played a role in the psychedelic culture. Pharmaceutically marketed under the name Sernyl as an animal tranquilizer and anesthetic (hence the underground name "Hog"), PCP debuted in the



Pipadenia peregrina source of *cocoba* snuff



Woodstock

late Sixties as the "Peace Pill," alleged to be the recently synthesized THC. Its mild psychedelic effects come on slowly and last four to six hours, much like good hashish, except for a strong feeling of mind/body separation. A little later it reincarnated as "Angel Dust," a smoking preparation of marijuana and parsley saturated with PCP. PCP is sometimes added to LSD, and the resultant combination is misrepresented as mescaline or psilocybin. It has a serious abuse potential, creating severe paranoia when used extensively over a short period of time. PCP reacts dangerously with alcohol, and although it is easily (and cheaply) manufactured, it can cause dangerous somatic reactions when poorly synthesized.

KETAMINE Ketamine hydrochloride, a non barbiturate anesthetic for children, has also been used in recent years to produce a 45-minute psychedelic trip of substantial power. An injection of one cc. quickly produces disorientation, an aBE and an hallucinated, dreamlike state. With higher doses it's possible to experience a psychedelic peak. Ten cc. is an OI, but complete recovery follows. Psychiatrists have been using ketamine experimentally in psychotherapy. It had only limited availability on the street as a recreational drug until it appeared in the form of a green crystal that could be snorted; and though now it is commonly a white powder, it retains the nickname "green."

THE FUTURE OF PSYCHEDELICS It seems likely that by 1980 psychedelic drugs will be fully restored to their former position in the array of experimental psychopharmacological research substances. Terminally ill patients and people with serious psychological problems will be the first to legally enjoy the benefits of psychedelics, just as glaucoma sufferers are currently receiving legal marijuana. Underground alchemists will continue to experiment and to supply a steadily expanding "human potential" movement, although pharmaceutical LSD-type drugs will probably be redirected into the illicit market with greater frequency than in the Sixties-a factor which will not, hopefully, bring down new waves of repression.

At some point during the 1980s low-dose LSD-type pills will probably begin to serve a large consumer market as commonly as aspirin does now. Psychedelics will be prescribed for anxiety and a variety of psychosomatic ills, in conjunction with prevailing systems of therapy. As has happened with tobacco, coffee and alcoholic beverages, the magical and religious qualities of the drug will gradually be screened out of mass-market

"I had given LSD to a number of pundits around India and some reasonably pure men. An old Buddhist Lama said, 'It gave me a headache!' Somebody else said, 'It's good, but not as good as meditation.' Somebody else said, 'Where can I get some more?'"

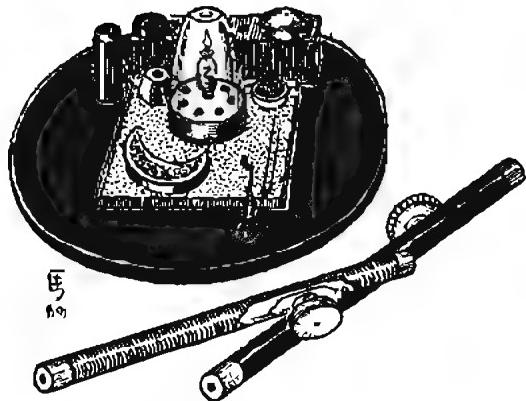
Baba Ram Dass (Richard Alpert)
Be Here Now, 1971

consumption, but cult uses will survive in accordance with prevailing trends in mysticism.

Post-psychadelic drugs, which have already been the subject of more than a decade of research by both licit and illicit chemists, will combine the features of the psychedelic high with those of metabolic stabilizing agents, psychic energizers, intelligence enhancers. A number of drugs with attributes similar to those are already in material form. One called DOET was described recently in a national magazine as "a kind of custom-tailored LSD. It enhances your associative power, it 'connects you up,' but there are no hallucinations, no distortions, no scattering of attention. Nothing but pure, ongoing safari."

Whether such a drug corresponds to the soma of *Brave New World*, or to the moksha of *Island*, or whether it has qualities of each, will have to be decided by the generation of 1984.





10. OPIATES

"I contend that one day we shall use these soothing substances without danger, that we shall avoid habit-making, that we shall laugh at the bugaboo of the drug"

Jean Cocteau
Opium. 1930

Once hailed as God's Own Medicine, the opiates are now widely regarded as the Devil's Brew. Heroin, the most notorious, has become synonymous with junkies and pushers. And in the hells conjured up by addiction alarmists, there is no room for the basic fact about the opiates-namely, that they are the best and safest pain relievers we have, a class of drugs medicine simply can't do without.

Opiates are any of the various sedative narcotic drugs containing opium or its derivatives. The term also applies to those synthetically manufactured compounds which simulate the characteristics of opium. The chief ones are opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, meperidine (Demerol), hydromorphone (Dilaudid) and methadone. Morphine and codeine are natural alkaloids of opium; heroin and hydromorphone, semisynthetic derivatives of morphine; meperidine and methadone, completely synthetic.

The opiates vary widely in potency. In doses of equivalent weight morphine is about ten times as

effective in altering the awareness of pain as opium and five to six times more effective than codeine and meperidine. Similarly, methadone is slightly more potent than morphine, heroin two to three times more powerful and hydromorphone five to seven times more powerful. But in equipotent doses-say 200 milligrams of opium to 20 milligrams of morphine-the psychoactive effects of the opiates are very similar. All trigger analgesia (reduced awareness of pain) and euphoria. To varying degrees, tolerance-the need to take progressively larger doses to achieve the same effect-is built to all opiates, and cessation of regular use results in a characteristic set of withdrawal symptoms. Put another way, all opiates are potentially addicting.

Large doses may lead to fatal respiratory depression. In normal, nontolerant individuals, a "large" dose is on the order of 100 to 200 milligrams of morphine. No one has yet determined how large a dose is fatal to opiate addicts. Some have taken morphine in doses of 4,000 milligrams without experiencing observable adverse effects. And the huge doses long-term heroin addicts are capable of handling is legendary.

The usual ways of taking the opiates are by mouth (opium, morphine, codeine, meperidine, hydromorphone, methadone); snorting (heroin); smoking (opium, heroin); subcutaneously, or skin popping (morphine, heroin, meperidine,

"With opium I suckled new cells, which were restored to the world after five months of abstinence, and I suckled them with countless unknown alkaloids, whereas a morphine addict, whose habits frighten me, fills his veins with a single known poison and surrenders himself far less to the unknown."

Jean Cocteau
Opium, 1930

hydromorphone) and intravenously, or mainlining (morphine, heroin, methadone, meperidine, hydromorphone). The various routes of administration qualify the effects. And while most of what is known about these qualitative changes comes from clinical studies on morphine, the findings appear applicable to all opiates. The oral route is the least efficient, requiring about eight times more morphine to produce an equivalent analgesic effect than subcutaneous injection. Morphine administered subcutaneously reaches its peak analgesic effect in 30 minutes to an hour, and lasts from four to six hours. Taken intravenously, the peak effect is experienced much sooner, is more intense, and lasts about the same length of time. Heroin is similar in these respects to morphine, except that the peak is reached much more quickly. Regular users can seldom distinguish between morphine and heroin

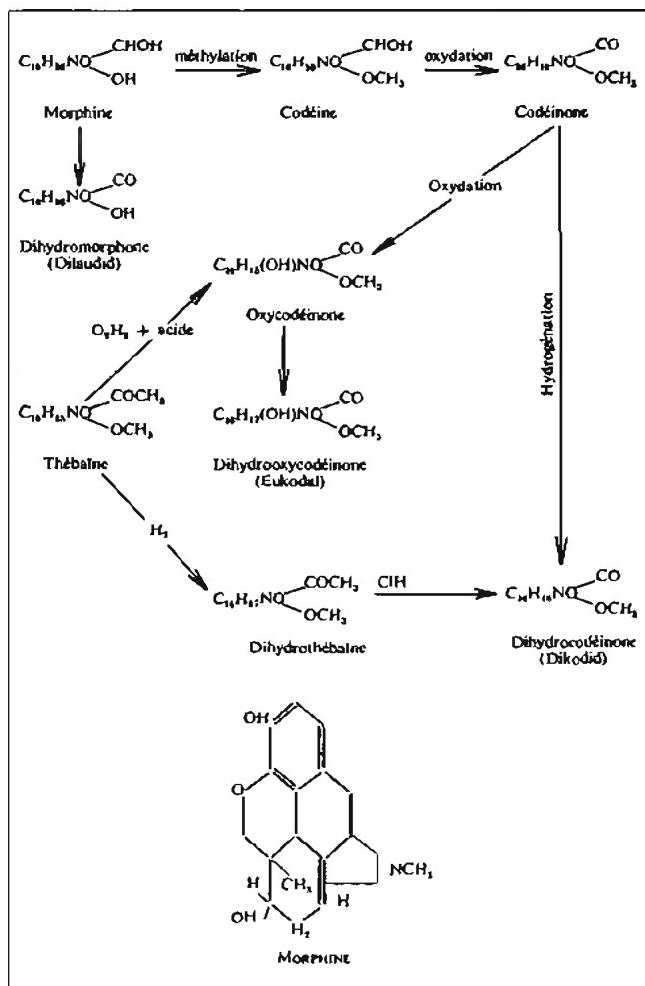


Structural relations between opium and its derivatives >

when skinpopping but almost always can when mainlining.

Apart from the respiratory depression which may follow an overdose, the physical side effects of the opiates are relatively minor. The most frequently experienced ones are constricted pupils, itching skin, menstrual irregularities, nausea, running nose, joint pains, hiccups and constipation. Contrary to popular opinion, long-term opiate use is not physically destructive. No researcher has found any evidence of organic damage resulting from the use of opium, morphine or heroin. Even microscopic tissue investigations in autopsy reveal no such damage. The physical deterioration commonly seen among opiate addicts is a result of their lifestyles, not of the drugs they use. Likewise, serum hepatitis and other infections which frequently afflict heroin addicts are caused by unsterile syringes and the contaminants used to cut heroin, not by heroin itself.

How the psychoactive effects of the opiates are experienced depends mainly on why they are used. People who take them primarily to relieve pain naturally focus on their analgesic power, and



THE EFFECTS OF OPIUM

1. It causes a most agreeable, pleasant and charming Sensation about the Region of the Stomach...
2. It causes a brisk, gay and good humour...
3. It causes Promptitude, Serenity, Alacrity and Expediteness in Dispatching and Managing of Business...
4. It causes Assurance, Ovation of the Spirits, Courage, Contempt of Danger and Magnanimity.
5. It prevents, takes away Grief, Fear, Anxieties, Peevishness, Frowfulness, etc....
6. It causes Euphory, or eases undergoing of all Labour, Journeys, etc...
7. It lulls, sooths and (as it were) charms the mind with Satisfaction, Acquiescence, Contentation, Equanimity, etc...
8. It quiets, allays and composes all Perturbations and Commotions of the Spirit...
9. It causes a Relaxation of all the Sensible Parts of the Body...
10. It causes Indolence, or exemption from pain...
11. It stops, moderates, cures or palliates all Fluxes...
12. It mightily promotes insensible Perspirations.
13. It prevents Shiverings in Ague-Fits and such like cases...
14. It prevents and cures colds.
15. It causes a larger and slower Pulse...
16. It causes dryness in the Mouth...
17. It has most effect in warm and moist Weather.
18. It has more effect upon lax and fine-textured persons, as Women, Children, etc...
19. It causes an Efflorescence of the skin.
20. It is observed by all, that it mainly affects the Genus Nervosum, and animal spirits, and not the Blood and Humors.
21. It increases Seed in some measure.
22. It causes a great promptitude to Venery, Erections, etc, especially if the Dose be larger than ordinary.

Dr. John Jones

The Mysterious of Opium Revealed. 1700

with the exception of LSD and the other major psychedelics, no class of drugs is more effective than the opiates in altering the awareness of pain. Their usefulness in this respect has been so highly valued that to the physicians of the nineteenth century opium and morphine were known as God's Own Medicine. The word "analgesic" literally means "painkiller," and doctors as well as their patients believe that the ability to kill pain is a characteristic property of the opiates. Certainly a sufficient dose of any opiate will noticeably reduce one's awareness of pain.

But the opiates do not cause the pain to go away any more than LSD causes you to see God. In both cases the drugs trigger the user into an alternate state of consciousness in which things are

DIVINE REPOSE

"Laudanum gave me repose, not sleep; but you, I believe, know how divine that repose is, what a spot of enchantment, a green spot of fountain and flowers and trees in the very heart of a waste of sands!"

Samuel Taylor Coleridge
letter to George Coleridge, 1798

experienced differently than they are in the normal state. Unlike the local anesthetics which relieve pain by blocking the transmission of the pain impulse from the nerves, the opiates do not block nerve transmissions. A person under the influence of the opiates can still accurately describe the source of his pain. He is, in other words, still aware of the pain. The relief he experiences comes from being no longer concerned or anxious about the pain. He feels detached from it, a feeling which results from being in a state of consciousness where pain is much less important than it usually is.

Those who use opiates to get high naturally focus on the nature of the high and are much less or not at all concerned with the relief of physical pain. As with any drug, the high differs from individual to individual and from setting to setting. Generally, however, the opiate high involves euphoria, a greatly enhanced sense of well-being and a feeling of cool uninvolved detachment which makes heroin an ideal drug for watching the rats run around your tenement room. The opiates are also capable of triggering the internal theater into action. The opium or heroin head on the "nod" is not sleeping but rather is experiencing visions roughly analogous to those had in closed-eye LSD tripping. The chief difference is that on LSD the user is usually an active participant in the vision, whereas on the opiates the user generally is observer only.

In addition, mainlining morphine, heroin or methadone—which is never done in medical practice—provides a "rush," a jolt to the central nervous system which can't be had by any other route of administration. The rush is often described in sexual terms: "an orgasm in the stomach," "coming all over." (For those who don't like opiates, this rush is far from pleasurable and is usually experienced as a sickening jolt in the stomach.) Heroin is said to give the best rush, morphine the second best and methadone comes in a distant third. Chronic opiate use reduces the effects of the rush. Long-term heroin addicts claim they usually can't afford enough smack to give them a rush; the best they can do is stay mellow. But it seems likely that no amount of heroin short of a fatal overdose would provide such people with the rush they desire. They have developed

"It is hard to feel oneself dismissed by opium after several failures: it is hard to know that this magic carpet exists and that one will no longer fly on it; it was pleasant to buy it, as in the Bagdad of the Caliphs, from the Chinese in a sordid street hung with washing; pleasant to return home quickly to try it out in one's hotel, in the room between the columns where George Sand and Chopin lived, to unroll it, stretch out on it, open the window onto the port, and take off. Undoubtedly too pleasant."

Jean Cocteau
Opium, 1930

tolerance to the rush just as they have to the other effects associated with the drug.

With the exception of opium, tolerance to the opiates builds fairly rapidly. The initial dose of morphine for severe pain is 15 to 20 milligrams administered subcutaneously every four or five hours, and patients have worked up from this to an intake of 500 milligrams a day in a ten-day period. Tolerance to heroin apparently builds more slowly, but it progresses as inexorably. The pace at which it builds is directly related to the intervals of use. Someone shooting four times a day will build tolerance far more rapidly than someone shooting once a day. How much more rapidly, no one knows. Moreover, while it has been established that 100 milligrams of morphine can be fatal to a nontolerant person, it is not known whether 200 milligrams would be fatal to a user accustomed to 100 milligrams. What is certain is that tolerance develops much more quickly to refined products like morphine and heroin than it does to their natural source, opium. People using a grain of heroin a day (15.4 grains = one gram) usually find it impossible to maintain that level for more than a couple of weeks. Opium users, by contrast, are frequently able to maintain the same level of daily use for years, and in some cases for lifetimes. They become dependent on opium just as others become dependent on morphine and heroin, but the stability of their habit renders it a relatively harmless one. It is an obvious empirical fact that the more potent the opiate, the more difficult it is to avoid building tolerance to it. It is equally obvious that people who can't stabilize their habits have great difficulty leading productive lives even when there is no legal impediment to their drug use—and that people who can stabilize their habits encounter few problems so long as they have as much of their drug as they need.

One inevitable result of chronic opiate use and the ensuing development of tolerance is physical dependence, an apparent physiological state of adaptation to a drug which results in a

characteristic set of withdrawal symptoms when use of the drug is stopped. Simply put, once you are physically dependent on a drug, daily doses of it are required to maintain "normal" functioning and stave off the onset of withdrawal. Little more than this is known for certain about physical dependence. We don't, for example, even know how a body that is physically dependent on a drug differs from one that isn't, except that when deprived of the drug it generates withdrawal symptoms until the drug is reintroduced into the system. With the opiates, these symptoms include such things as restlessness, yawning, running eyes and nose, sweating, violent chills, fever, hypertension, retching, diarrhea, insomnia, seminal ejaculations, loss of appetite, and general aches and pains. The intensity of the symptoms is proportional to the level of dependence; the greater the habit, the more severe the symptoms. Up to a point, at any rate. Once users have developed habits on the order of three grains of heroin a day (nine to ten street bags), higher doses do not appear to result in more intense withdrawal symptoms.

**THE COBLENTZ
COMMON SENSE METHOD
OF CURING THE
Morphine, Opium, Laudanum,
OR ANY**

DRUG HABIT

In putting this pamphlet before the public I wish to make my statements as plain and emphatic as possible. My readers will understand my motive for this when they learn that for twenty years I was a victim of this accursed habit and know that nothing but a common sense talk will appeal to you. In the first place

Do Not Try To Conceal The Fact
from your family or friends that you are a slave to the drug, for you can not do it. You may conceal your bottle or the needle and administer it in the secret hours of the night

But Its Effects Will Tell
and only antagonizes you with them.

Take Them Into Your Confidence
and secure their aid, for your family as well as every other well-thinking person know that

**You Nor Any Other Ever Contracted The Drug Habit
Of Their Own Free Will.**

In nine cases out of ten it was

Brought On By The Family Physician
who in case of a accident or long siege of sickness
Administered It To Relieve Pain

"Cure" consisted of substituting a morphine mixture for the simple drug

"Junk is the ideal product ... the ultimate merchandise. No sales talk necessary. The client will crawl through a sewer and beg to buy The junk merchant does not sell his product to the consumer, he sells the consumer to his product."

William S. Burroughs
Evergreen Review, Jan/Feb. 1960

"One always speaks of the slavery of opium. The regularity it imposes on the passing hours is not only a discipline, it is also a liberation. Liberation from visits and from people sitting round in circles."

Jean Cocteau
Opium, 1930

Opiate withdrawal sets in a few hours after the effects of the last dose have worn off, reaches its peak of intensity during the second day and then declines. At its worst, it is nowhere near as painful an event as it is generally pictured to be.

Spectacular man-with-the-golden-arm horror shows are the creation of novelists and script writers, or of addicts wanting a pat on the back for being so brave. They bear little resemblance to what actually happens, which is an event more closely resembling a moderate case of flu than anything else. And withdrawal from opiates is not a serious event... Unlike withdrawal from alcohol or the barbiturates, which can be fatal even when closely supervised by competent doctors, withdrawal from the opiates is never fatal. It is not the fear of the pains of withdrawal that keeps addicts from giving up opiates, but the craving for a state of consciousness they believe can only be had with the opiate of their choice.

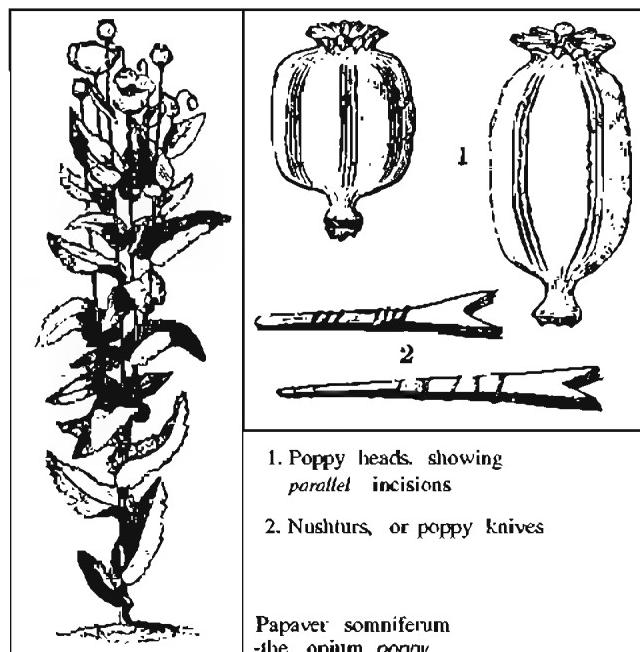
OPIUM The sole source of opium-and hence of morphine, codeine, heroin and hydromorphone-is the head of the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*. It is native to the Middle East and now is grown, among other places, in India, China, Russia, Southeast Asia and Mexico. Its cultivation is illegal in the United States, but during the nineteenth century it was grown and harvested in California, Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Vermont, Connecticut and New Hampshire.

The method of collecting opium from the plant has remained the same for at least the past 2,500 years. A few days after the petals fall, the greenish seed pods are delicately incised in several places. The milky juice exuded from the shallow cuts is left to dry on the surface of the pods until the next day, when in the form of a brown, gummy substance-crude opium-it is scraped off and collected. The process is repeated until the pod

gives no more juice, which usually happens after the second or third milking.

The effects of opium have been known for an even longer time. To the Sumerians of the Third Millennium B.C., who occupied the area comprising the lower half of present-day Iraq, the opium poppy was known as the joy-plant. The Babylonians were familiar with it, as were the Hebrews and Greeks. Homer's *nepenthes*, the drug Helen gave to Telemachus and his comrades to make them forget their grief, was probably opium: "Presently she cast a drug into the wine, a drug to lull all pain and anger, and bring forgetfulness of every sorrow" The Greeks of Homer's time attributed the discovery of opium to the Egyptians. They in turn had learned about its medical and pleasure properties from the peoples living in the lands now occupied by Turkey, where the opium poppy was first cultivated. Alexander the Great (fourth century B.C.) carried a stash to India but apparently kept it for himself and his troops. (At any rate, what evidence there is indicates that opium was unknown in India as late as the seventh century A.D.) The first extensive account of its pharmacology that survives is in the third century B.C. writings of the Greek philosopher and botanist Theophrastus. And a contemporary of his, the physician Erasistratus, recommended complete avoidance of the drug because of its addictive nature:

Dreaming away the hours in sweet contemplation after a couple of pipes of opium has been so long and strongly identified with the Chinese that it is popularly believed that they invented opium smoking. They didn't. Inhaling the vapors of heated opium was a common practice among the



1. Poppy heads, showing parallel incisions
2. Nushturs, or poppy knives

Papaver somniferum
-the opium poppy

"Thou hast the keys of Paradise, O just, subtle and mighty opium."

Thomas De Quincey

ancient Greeks and the inhabitants of the Near and Middle East, and the Chinese had not even seen opium, let alone smoked it, until Arab traders brought it to them in the seventh century A.D. It isn't likely that the pleasure potential of opium went completely unnoticed by the Chinese, but there is little mention of such use in Chinese literature until the seventeenth century. Up until then, they appear to have used opium primarily as a cure for dysentery. But in the early years of that century the Dutch colonizers of Formosa began using a combination of tobacco and opium to ward off malaria. The disease was endemic to the island, so the Dutch smoked a lot of the mixture. The practice spread to Fukien on the neighboring mainland, and by the end of the century large numbers of Chinese had discarded the tobacco and were smoking opium without the excuse of dysentery or malaria.

To be precise, the Chinese were not actually *smoking* opium, at least not in the sense that one smokes marijuana or tobacco. No one does. Rather the opium is heated, not burned, and the vapors rising from it inhaled. The usual practice is to take a small pellet of opium, heat it over a flame and

"Picasso used to say to me: *The smell of opium is the least stupid smell in the world.*"

Jean Cocteau
Opium. 1930

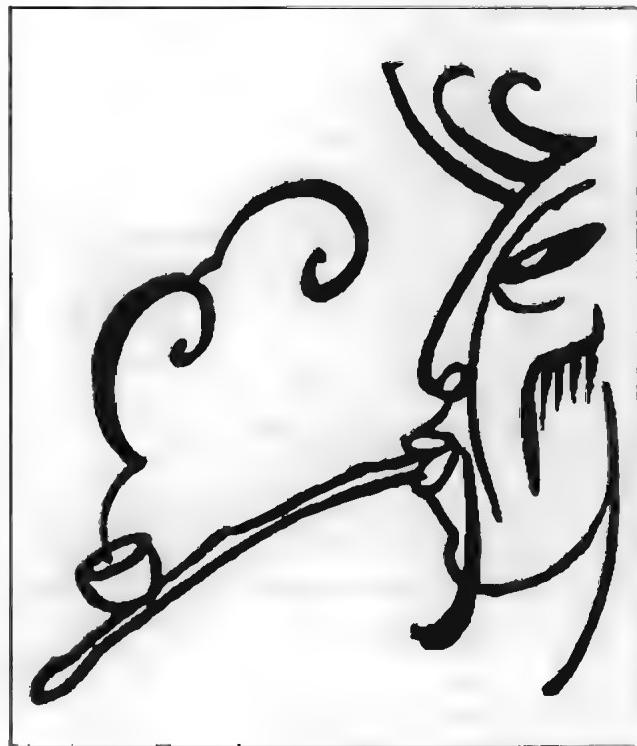
then place it in a pipe and inhale the "smoke."

Since crude opium doesn't vaporize very efficiently, a specially prepared opium is always used. This, called prepared or *smoking* opium, is a boiled-down aqueous solution of crude opium. The technique for making it is simple, and the only equipment needed is a couple of cooking pots and some filtering material. The crude opium, also known as raw or gum opium, is boiled in a small amount of water until it goes into solution. The solution is then filtered into a second pot. The residue, called "dog," is made up of various impurities-parts of stalk, leaves, petals and so on. This is boiled and filtered several more times to extract any opium it may contain. The filtered material from the original operation and the filtered "dog" are then combined and cooked slowly over a low fire to boil off all the remaining water. The thick, sticky paste which results is ready for smoking. In some parts of China, marijuana was added and boiled down with the crude opium.

The pleasure use of opium spread rapidly among the Chinese-and with it addiction. China grew no



Poppy goddess from Crete. c. 1400 B.C.



opium of its own at the time, but foreign dealers more than made up for this lack. In 1729, 13 tons of Indian opium were shipped in by the Portuguese. By 1790 the English East India Company, which had taken over the trade from the Portuguese, were bringing in 300 tons a year. Some 40 years later the yearly tonnage had risen to 1,000, and in the next ten years it almost trebled-to 2,600 tons. And by 1906, while the amount of imported opium was no more than 3,500 tons, the Chinese were producing some 10,000 tons a year themselves.

During all this period the use of prepared opium was illegal in China. Edicts prohibiting the sale and use of prepared opium were issued as early as 1729, and the penalties stated in the initial decree indicate that the government intended to eliminate the opium habit. Keepers of opium shops were to be "punished in the same way as propagators of depraved doctrines"-they were to be strangled. As they usually are, however, the prohibitions were ineffective. The local officials charged with enforcing them were making too much money in the opium business to put an end to it. Attempts at enforcement made by Chinese government later on in the nineteenth century led to the Opium Wars of 1839 and 1858 with England and other foreign powers engaged in the drug trade. The Chinese lost both. Just as the black and brown ghettos of America are colonized by the heroin dealers, so too was China by the English, American, Dutch, French and Portuguese opium merchants. The first opium war was instigated by an action that has since become very popular with law enforcement personnel-the confiscation and destruction of the dealer's stash. The Chinese raided the English settlement at Canton, picked up 1,250 tons of opium and destroyed it. But unlike their current descendants, the British dealers enjoyed the full backing of their government. England viewed the Chinese move as an act of lese majesty and went to war. What, permit the heathen (and militarily weak) Chinese to interrupt profitable trade? Never!

In Europe the use of opium apparently didn't start in earnest until Philipus Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, otherwise known as Paracelsus, introduced it into the practice of medicine sometime around 1525, in the form of a hydroalcoholic tincture containing ten-percent opium, which he called laudanum. It became immensely popular as a "painkiller" and widely used as a tranquilizer and sedative. And it was soon established as the best children's pacifier to be had-the standard treatment for teething or colicky babies was a small dose of laudanum. All in all, there was no more popular drug in the

CHAMPAGNE IN THE VEINS

"Let us profit from insomnia to attempt the impossible: to describe the craving."

"Byron said: 'Love cannot withstand seasickness.' Like love, like seasickness, the craving penetrates everywhere. Resistance is useless. At first a malaise, then things become worse. Imagine a silence equivalent to the crying of thousands of children whose mothers do not return to give them the breast. The lover's anxiety transposed into nervous awareness. An absence which dominates, a negative despotism.

"The phenomena become clearer. Flashes like moire before the eyes, champagne in the veins, frozen siphons, cramps, sweating at the root of the hair, dryness in the mouth, sniffling, tears. Do not persist. Your courage is to no purpose. If you delay too long, you will no longer be able to take your equipment and roll your pipe. Smoke. Your body was waiting only for a sign. One pipe is enough."

Jean Cacteau
Opium. 1930

doctor's medicine bag. Coughs, diarrhea, menstrual cramps, toothaches, minor aches, major pains-all were treated with the new panacea.

Throughout the nineteenth century in America, as in Europe, there were no legal restrictions on the sale and use of opium and its derivatives. Anyone could buy it over the counter at the local grocery, at the neighborhood drugstore or have it delivered by mail from a distant supplier. It could also be had from the family doctor and was available in hundreds of opiate-based patent medicines.

Brands such as Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children, McElvunn's Elixir, Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Dover's Powder were household names. For anyone who could read, it was impossible to remain ignorant of their ready availability. Every newspaper and magazine of the period was filled with advertisements for "pain killers," "cough relievers," "the woman's friend," "consumption cures" and any other sobriquet the copywriters could devise. And by the third quarter of the century there was hardly a vacant wall, fence, pole or mountainside which didn't carry the patent medicine message.

Citizens quickly discovered that these patent medicines did more than relieve medical symptoms, and pretty soon sizeable numbers were taking them simply because they liked the way they felt after a dose. Such regular use eventually led to dependence, but while addiction must have been fairly common, it was not considered a social problem. The opiates were legal and cheap-you could stay high on morphine in the 1880s for less than 5 cents a day-and addicts weren't forced to mug their neighbors to raise the price of a fix.

SUFFERERS FROM MORPHINE OR ANY DRUG HABIT

Can be permanently cured at their homes without pain, publicity or detention from business. No opiates used and **ALL NATURAL POWERS FULLY RESTORED.** Our free trial treatment alone cures hundreds of cases, and will be mailed free to any person suffering from a drug habit. The only scientific home treatment containing the **ACTIVE LIFE PRINCIPLE.** The most difficult cases successfully treated; perfect health restored; results absolutely sure. All communications strictly confidential. Address **HOME TREATMENT CO., 48 West 24th St., New York City, or J. C. McALPINE,** at same address.

If what a few of our patients say: "Sample just gone; it is two weeks since I have touched the drug."

"I have not used one single drop of morphine, and have not suffered one bit; in fact, every day have felt better and better." "I hardly know how to write you, I feel so grateful, so thankful. I have taken the medicine exactly as prescribed, and how it has helped me." "I am more than pleased with the result. I rest at night splendidly and have no pain. Oh, what a God-send to those afflicted as I have been."

Walking Colds

How long have you been walking about with your hard cold and cough? Why not part company with them? It will cost you only 50 cents, the price of a half size bottle of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Your cough ceases, your cold disappears, your throat is strengthened, your lungs healed, and the danger from pneumonia slips by.

If your lungs are sore with a tight feeling in the chest, apply one of
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters
It draws out inflammation and quietts pain.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was a favorite medicine in my father's home and the home of my grandfather. Recently a party of gentlemen were discussing the many cough medicines, and it was agreed by all present that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the only one that would check and absolutely cure an aggravated cough." July 7, 1892.

C. E. GILBERT,
Pres. of Record Publishing Co., Austin, Texas.

"Long exposure to a heavy, cold rain resulted in a severe cold which prostrated me. I was unable to speak aloud and had a bad cough. I used no medicine except Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and in less than a week's time I was completely cured." CALVIN TOBLER,
Yellow Creek, Pa.
May 8, 1890.

MORPHINE!

Easy, Painless, Permanent Home Cure.

We will send any one addicted to MORPHINE, OPIUM, LAUDANUM, or other DRUG HABIT, a trial treatment, FREE OF CHARGE, of the most remarkable remedy for this purpose ever discovered. Containing the GREAT VITAL PRINCIPLE lacking in all other remedies. Confidential correspondence invited from all, especially PHYSICIANS.

ST. JAMES SOCIETY, 1181 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

OPIUM HABIT cured without suffering, at a private home. No pay unless cured. Indorsed by Physicians. Can refer to patients cured. Dr. O. S. SARGENT, No. 22 Clermont Park, Boston, Mass.



Examples of nineteenth-century advertising of "cures" for addicts:

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral contained heroin, and Mrs.

Winslow's Soothing Syrup contained a grain of morphine per ounce.

"Laudanum: from *Iudare*, 'to praise', this drug being one of the most praiseworthy."

Dr. William Cullen
(1710-1790)

Which isn't to say the opium habit was considered nice. On the contrary, it was regarded as a weakness on the order of gambling and other minor vices, as something not quite respectable and better left unmentioned in polite circles. But people weren't thrown into jail because they had a taste for opium, they weren't fired from their jobs and they weren't ostracized by the community.

In the medical literature and the popular press, regular users were called "opium eaters," but they didn't in fact *eat* opium in the usual sense of the word, they drank it in laudanum and other liquid concoctions. Not even Thomas De Quincey, author of the classic *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*, ate opium. He drank it like everyone else did. Opium smoking was practiced almost exclusively by Chinese immigrants. The handful of whites who were attracted by this exotic variation visited the opium parlors of the local Chinatown and were judged by the white community to have disgraced themselves. Not only was smoking the stuff regarded as a filthy habit, but sharing space and pleasure with the yellow race was seen as a clear signal that you had thrown all decency out the window.

The Chinese smoked opium in this country in relative peace for some 25 years. Then in 1875 a great economic depression hit the land, and the Chinese were transformed into cheap surplus labor. In the eyes of the American labor movement-many of whose members had also become cheap surplus labor but not as cheap as the Chinese-their foreign competitors presented a clear and present danger to the American way of life. Stories suddenly appeared in the newspapers detailing the exploits of the "insidious yellow dope fiends." The "Chinese vice," claimed the press, was the force behind the "white-slave" traffic. Diabolical armies of embryo Fu Manchus enticed young white women into opium dens, seduced them with the "deadly drug," then sold them to brothel keepers.

All these stories were created essentially from whole cloth. A few prostitutes told reporters they had gotten into the business after they had taken up opium smoking, a few others told sad stories of being "tricked" into the trade and imagination supplied the rest. However they came about, the white-slave traffic myths led to America's first anti-narcotics laws. San Francisco passed an ordinance against opium smoking in 1875, and by

HOW OPIUM UNDERMINED SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE

"What crime is there scarcely which has not been included in or followed from the one guilt of taking opium? Not to speak of ingratitude to my maker for the wasted Talents; of ingratitude to so many friends who have loved me I know not why; of barbarous neglect of my family.... I have in this one dirty business of Laudanum a hundred times deceived, tricked, nay, actually and consciously LIED. And yet all these vices are so opposite to my nature, that but for this free-agency-annihilating Poison, I verily believe that I should have suffered myself to be cut in pieces rather than have committed anyone of them."

S. T. Coleridge
Letter to John Morgan, 1814

"Opium is very cheap considering you don't feel like eating for the next six days."

Taylor Mead



"In 1915, the year the Harrison Act went into effect, an article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* declared opium to be the indispensable drug in the pharmacopoeia."

Lester Grinspoon and James B. Bakalar
Cocaine, 1976

In 1914 27 states had outlawed the sale of opium prepared for smoking. (The laws did little to curtail the smoking of opium. Five years prior to the first prohibition some 21,000 pounds of prepared opium were imported into the United States; 20 years later in excess of 64,000 pounds came in.) None of these prohibitions affected the use of opium by the general population. They were all directed against opium prepared for smoking and specifically exempted the opium used in patent medicines, laudanum and other "medicinal" preparations.

The opium used by the medical profession and the general public had a higher morphine content than that used for prepared opium. The former ran between nine- and ten-percent morphine, the latter under nine percent. Moreover, opium smoking is far less likely to lead to dependency problems than the oral route. Only about ten percent of the morphine content is released in the vapor, and even supposing all this entered the bloodstream, one would have to smoke about eight grams of opium to get the equivalent of a typical one-third grain of heroin street bag. According to nineteenth-century estimates, heavy opium smokers consumed about six and a half pounds a year, or approximately eight grams a day. Put another way, their actual consumption of the effective elements of opium was very moderate.



Interior of an opium den

At any rate, opiate addiction didn't become a public issue until after morphine, and especially injected morphine, became the medical opiate of choice during the mid-1860s.

MORPHINE From the earliest times it was known that some plants made people feel good, others made them feel bad and still others could be fatal. No one knew what it was in them that caused these various reactions, and for a very long time no one asked. It was enough to know which did which. Then, during the rise of science in seventeenth-century Europe, this simple pragmatic attitude began changing. The new scientists wanted to know just what it was in these plants that affected people. What, they asked, was the active principle of opium, of coffee? The apparent answer—"apparent" because no single constituent of natural drugs is responsible for their total effects, but rather a combination of several—came in 1803 when a young German pharmacist, F. W. Sertürner, isolated morphine from opium. Morphine is the chief alkaloid—the name which later replaced the term "active principle"—of opium; and alkaloids are basic organic substances containing carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and usually oxygen which generally have pronounced effects on animal organisms. Caffeine, nicotine and mescaline are a few other well-known alkaloids.

Sertürner's feat was hailed as a major scientific breakthrough and a blessing to the medical



Possessed By Morphine, by Steinlen

"At the clinic, at five o'clock, the old bull-dog who is dying is given a fatal injection of morphine. One hour later he is playing in the garden, jumping and rolling about. The following day, at five, he scratched at the doctor's door and asked for his injection."

Jean Cocteau
Opium, 1930

community. It certainly was a remarkable achievement, but the blessings were decidedly mixed. On the positive side, a measured dose of a pure drug could now be given for the first time, and accurate research could be done on the differences between specific doses. On the other hand, far more potent substances were now available, and they could be administered in ways that further increased their potency. Both factors led to drug problems far more serious than had previously been experienced. To begin with, if we have learned anything from observing drug use in various societies, it is that people who use drugs in their natural forms have far fewer problems with them than those who use refined drugs. And the more potent the drugs, the greater the problems. With opium it is not unusual for a person to keep his dosage level stabilized for years. With morphine, a substance ten times more potent, such equilibrium is far more difficult to maintain. Tolerance builds much more rapidly, and with it dosage levels. And when the still more potent heroin is in the drug of choice, the problems seem to multiply.

Equally important is the fact that the alkaloids are amenable to unnatural modes of administration. Pure opium, for example, cannot be injected into a vein. Pure morphine can, and the troubles with morphine increased dramatically after the hypodermic syringe came into general use in the mid-1850s. The veins, after all, form a closed system, and rupturing this system is rarely to our benefit. The repeated invasions of it practiced by those who mainline drugs frequently lead to collapsed veins and the introduction of contaminants the system is not designed to handle. Moreover, intravenous injection increases the blood levels of the drug far faster than does any other route. As a consequence, the subjective experience of the drug is markedly more intense in every respect. The rush experienced on injected opiates, for example, is not available when they are smoked, swallowed or snorted. And experience shows that for those who like intense drug effects, the intensity is directly related to their pattern of use: the more intense the experience, the more frequently they seek it. And of course the more frequently a tolerance-building drug is used, the quicker tolerance builds, and

HOPHEAD ETIQUETTE

"I found out later a man that's hooked on hop [opium] will never lay the first pill [opium] on a beginner, because he doesn't want it on his mind in case you become a hophead. This is a strong superstition among the 'legion of the condemned'. Dope fiends are full of nice little rules and regulations like that; Emily Post could write a book just on hophead etiquette."

Mezz Mezzrow and Bernard Wolfe
Reelly the Blues, 1972

with it the escalation of dosage. A major result, therefore, of the isolation of drug alkaloids and the introduction of the hypodermic syringe was a pattern of drug-dependent behavior we are all now familiar with but which had not been seen before.

The promoters of the horseless buggy didn't foresee such consequences as air pollution and traffic jams, nor did the medical profession of the nineteenth century see that the power of morphine would lead to results no one could consider desirable. To physicians it was simply the most potent analgesic yet available, a panacea so great that no one accused Sir William Osler of blasphemy when he called it God's Own Medicine. And they dispensed it quite as if it were a gift from heaven. It was prescribed for all the symptoms formerly treated with opium, and its administration was automatic for chronic pain and insomnia. And if patients were not warned of its addiction potential, neither were the doctors. Medical textbooks seldom mentioned the possibility, nor did professors of medicine. Indeed, morphine was promoted as a cure for opium



Army "drug store" of the Civil War era

addiction until well past the middle of the century. (If getting off opium was the criterion for success, the cure worked. Most opium users given the morphine treatment stopped using opium and switched to morphine.) Physicians didn't wake up to morphine's addiction possibilities until 45,000 soldiers came home from the Civil War dependent on the drug. Even then, the large majority of them appeared not to have thought it a very serious matter. Nor did the average citizen who purchased it in patent medicines or over the counter in pure form. All the evidence indicates that if there was any fear of addiction, it in no way affected morphine's ever-growing popularity. The amount of crude opium, the raw material for the manufacture of morphine, imported to America skyrocketed from 24,000 pounds in 1840 to 417,000 pounds in 1872. And between 1860 and 1911, while the population increased 133 percent, the consumption of opiates increased by 351 percent.

Given these figures, it seems reasonable to assume that the addiction rate was climbing pretty steadily, too. According to the newspapers of the time it was, but despite several head counts of addicts in various states, there is no reliable figure on the overall number. The estimates for 1900 range from 269,000 to 1,000,000 in a population of approximately 80 million. (By contrast, the current number of heroin addicts is estimated at between 600,000 and 750,000.)

CODEINE Codeine, the other major alkaloid of opium used extensively in medicine, was first isolated in 1832. In equal doses it is about one-sixth as potent as morphine. Tolerance is built to it, and withdrawal symptoms are evident when regular use is stopped. But in the small doses needed for effective action against coughs and diarrhea, its addiction potential is very slight. In most states it cannot be purchased without a prescription, and for reasons that are difficult to determine, doctors seem reluctant to prescribe it in pure form. Instead they write prescriptions for products which contain it-Actified-C, Empirin Compound w/i Codeine, Novahistine-DH and so on. These are more expensive than plain codeine and usually less effective.

HEROIN The concern over morphine addiction which had developed by the 1890s led to a search for a nonaddicting narcotic. That this was as misdirected and foolish a quest as the alchemists' attempts to transmute base metals into gold seemed to have occurred to very few physicians. Their experience using morphine to cure opium addiction taught the profession, as a whole, nothing. Doctors wanted a drug which would do the work of God's Own Medicine

without incurring its liabilities and, like chronic gamblers, their desire for the big score drowned out the nagging voice of experience. Otherwise it's hard to explain their enthusiasm when heroin was introduced commercially by the Bayer Co. in 1898. Named from the German *heroisch*, ("large," "powerful"), it was a semisynthetic derivative of morphine two to three times as potent as its source. It had been first reported by an English physician in 1874, but no one paid any attention to it for the next 20 years. Then some German researchers wrote encouraging words about it, and Bayer decided it had commercial possibilities.

They were right. The new drug was immediately hailed as a marvel which could do everything morphine could do but without inducing addiction. And as morphine had once been used to "cure" opium addiction, heroin was now prescribed for morphine addiction-and extensively advertised by the patent medicine makers as a nonaddicting substitute for morphine. The bulk of the medical profession didn't abandon its belief in heroin's nonaddicting status until around 1910, but drug users understood all about it considerably sooner. They quickly made it the opiate of choice, and the newspapers ran stories



San Francisco morphine addicts

THE PYRAMID OF JUNK

"The pyramid of junk, one level eating the level below ... right up to the top or tops, since there are many junk pyramids feeding on peoples of the world and all built on basic principles of monopoly:

1. Never give anything away for nothing.
2. Never give more than you have to give (always catch the buyer hungry and always make him wait).
3. Always take everything back if you possibly can. The Pusher always gets it all back. The addict needs more and more junk to maintain a human form ... buy off the Monkey."

William S. Burroughs
Evergreen Review, Jan/Feb. 1960

about the "heroin crazes" experienced by major cities. After 1910 the medical journals began taking notice of the increasing pleasure use of heroin, and by 1920 it was considered the number one problem drug in the country, an undeserved honor it has yet to relinquish. (Alcohol and the barbiturates affect far more people far more seriously than does heroin.)

Cheap and easy access to heroin lasted only about 16 years. The Harrison Narcotics Act of 1914 prohibited, among other things, the possession of opiates for nonmedical uses. Then in 1924 the manufacture of heroin in America was prohibited, and in 1956 all existing stocks of the drug were ordered destroyed. Even though it was a more effective analgesic than morphine, American physicians could now no longer prescribe it for any reason. Illicit use kept growing throughout this period, the price of black-market heroin kept rising and the "drug problem"—the official euphemism for "addict-related crime"—kept getting bigger. Which, given heroin's addiction potential and the price of illicit smack, is hardly surprising.

Up until 1972 most of the heroin available on the streets here came from opium grown in Turkey. Labs in Istanbul, Beirut and Aleppo converted the crude opium into morphine base, which was then made into heroin in labs located chiefly in France, Spain, Switzerland and Germany. The refined heroin was brought to the United States by a variety of routes, the major ports of entry being New York, Miami, New Orleans and Seattle. After 1972, agreements with the Turkish government substantially reduced the Turkish opium supply, and the major sources of heroin shifted to Southeast Asia and Mexico. The Golden Triangle, where Thailand, Laos and Burma meet, is now said to contain the world's greatest concentration of heroin refineries. Mexican heroin, previously hard to find outside the border towns of the Southwest, has for the past few years been turning

up in quantity all over the country. The feds say that over 70 percent of the American heroin supply comes out of Mexico. The opium poppies are grown in the state of Sinaloa, and most of the refining seems to be done in the city of Culiacan. Phoenix and San Diego have become major points of entry.

Identifying the sources of the heroin flowing into the country is not much more than an historical game. Heroin manufacturing consumes at best only a small percentage of the world's current opium production, which in turn is only a small percentage of what could be grown if the demand became greater. And when political and economic pressure reduces the supply from one area, another quickly takes up the slack. Indeed, the manufacturing and marketing of heroin is a classic example of capitalist economics. Fueled by very high profits, demand never seems to go unsupplied, and new supplies always seem available to meet new demands.

Just how profitable the heroin trade is, is best demonstrated in a breakdown of the price structure at various levels of the business. The figures given are fairly accurate as of 1972. Since then the street price of illicit heroin, like that of all drugs, has just about doubled; and the prime sources of supply have shifted from Turkey to Mexico and Southeast Asia. The way the trade operates, however, has not changed in any



The cutting of poppies in Laos

"The more junk you use the less you have and the more you have the more you use."

William S. Burroughs
Evergreen Review, Jan/Feb. 1960

fundamental way. (There are reasons for giving these outdated figures: For one thing, there isn't enough hard data available to give the current price breakdown with any degree of certainty. There wasn't that much in 1972 either, but there was more than there is now because the nares were spending the bulk of their time on heroin cases. Since then they've been concentrating on cocaine. For another, while the retail price of heroin has certainly just about doubled, it doesn't necessarily follow that the wholesale prices have. They probably have, but I'm not sure enough about this to simply double the prices and pass them off as the current price structure.)

Here, then, is a description of the trade as it operated in 1972 when it originated mainly from Turkey:

- . Growers sold crude opium to opium brokers for \$25 a kilo.
- . The crude opium was sold to labs located near the growing regions for \$29-\$30 a kilo. The labs converted this to morphine base: 10 kilos of crude opium make one kilo of morphine base.
- . Morphine base sold to heroin-refining labs for \$500 a kilo.
- . The labs sold 85-95-percent heroin for \$2,000 per kilo to brokers who arranged bulk sales to U.S. Sometimes lab and brokerage were managed independently but usually were under the same

management. The \$2,000 price was for bulk lots, 100 kilos or more. Ten-kilo buyers paid \$3,000 per kilo, one-kilo buyers \$4,500.

The landed price to big importers in the U.S. ranged from \$6,000-\$8,000 per kilo. They usually fronted half the price and paid the balance on delivery. Smaller importers had a variety of arrangements—from bringing it in themselves, to fronting the total price, to paying the total price on delivery. In this last situation, the price was naturally considerably higher than the figure quoted.

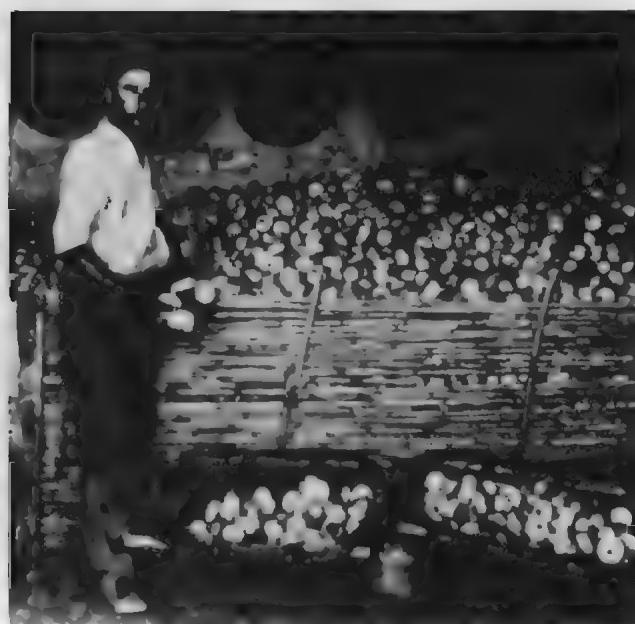
The big importers usually didn't wholesale in lots smaller than 10 kilos at \$10,000-\$13,000 an uncut kilo. The 10-kilo buyer might have sold keys cut to 30-45-percent heroin for \$15,000-\$18,000 a key; he might run a factory operation cutting and packaging for the street, or he might do both. The one-kilo buyer had similar options working with smaller quantities. The one certain thing is that no dealer able to buy only a kilo was likely to see an uncut kilo.

To sum up so far, by the time 10 kilos of crude opium selling for \$250 reached New York wholesalers as one kilo of heroin, it was worth anywhere from \$10,000-\$36,000 depending on who was doing what with it.

The retail markup generated another large load of cash. According to N.Y.P.D.'s Narcotics Lab, the average street bag of smack contains one-third grain of heroin. At this rate, an 85-percent pure key of heroin will yield 40,000 bags. At an average price of \$5 a bag, this brings in \$200,000.

The BNDD, predecessor of the DEA, estimated that 20,000 kilos of heroin entered the country in 1972. If this were so, the annual American heroin trade was worth more than 3.5 billion dollars. But the BNDD estimate was based on a considerable underestimation of the user population, and it is more likely that at least 30,000 kilos were being brought in each year. At this rate the annual trade generated some \$5.25 billion. And at the current prices the annual dollar volume is probably twice this amount. Anyway you slice it, this is a great deal of money. And when this kind of money is available, there is never a shortage of people eager to get a piece of the action—which, of course, wouldn't be there except for the black-market inflation caused by the drug laws. Legal heroin in England sells for approximately 15 cents a grain, illegal heroin in New York now sells for from \$15 to \$30 a grain depending on where and from whom you buy it. Put another way, the drug laws protect the seller's market.

Nothing law enforcement has been able to do has ever managed to seriously disrupt the flow of heroin into the United States. Some 250 million



An impressive stock of poppies

"It is difficult to live without opium after having known it because it is difficult, after knowing opium, to take earth seriously. And unless one is a saint, it is difficult to live without taking the earth seriously."

Jean Cocteau
Opium, 1939

people enter the country each year in motor vehicles, airplanes, trains and ships; there are thousands of miles of coastline and thousands of miles of border shared with Canada and Mexico. There is simply no way to adequately keep such a situation under surveillance. Even if there were, as Spinoza observed in the seventeenth century, "... men of leisure are never deficient in the ingenuity needed to enable them to outwit laws framed to regulate things which cannot be entirely forbidden ..." And what heroin dealers may lack in ingenuity they usually are able to make up in cash. Corruption is so matter-of-fact among narcotics, for example, that the Knapp Commission found that there were standard fees-\$5,000 for changing testimony and \$50,000 for the sale of incriminating conversations back to the dealer. The feds were equally corrupt. Back in the late 1960s, 60 out of 80 agents assigned to the BNDD's New York district were dismissed for having been involved in the selling of heroin.

The public has supported the law enforcement effort to suppress the nonmedical use of opiates because it has been convinced by a 60-year propaganda campaign that opiate use, and especially heroin use, poses a terrible threat to the public welfare. The major myths developed in this campaign have done more than influence the country's attitudes toward heroin, they have literally formed it. They are:

(1) One shot of heroin and you're hooked. Implicit in this belief are two other myths—that heroin is so good that no one who tries it can resist it, and that dependence develops almost immediately. In fact, most studies made in heavy heroin-using areas show that no more than one person in ten likes the experience enough to consider trying it for a second time. And as the Canadian government's LeDain Commission noted in 1971, the popular notion that "the opiate narcotic experience is intrinsically so pleasurable, or that physiological dependence develops so rapidly, that most who are subjected to it are promptly addicted is without support." Indeed, it usually takes a couple of weeks of shooting two bags a day of good smack to acquire any noticeable dependency.

(2) All heroin users are heroin addicts. Prevalence surveys conducted in 1972 and 1974 yielded

THE EXACTING MISTRESS

"It is rare for an addict to forsake opium. Opium forsakes him, ruining everything. It is a substance which escapes analysis—living, capricious, capable of turning suddenly against the smoker. It is the barometer of a diseased sensibility. At times when the weather is humid, the pipe drips. If an addict goes to the seaside, the drug swells and refuses to burn. The approach of snow, a storm or the mistral destroys its efficacy. Some noisy surroundings can take away all its virtues."

"In short, there is no mistress more exacting than this drug, which takes jealousy to the point of emasculating the addict."

Jean Cocteau
Opium, 1939

estimates of 700,000 to 800,000 active heroin users. Of course, as the interviewers admitted, most people were not likely to admit to such an activity. And as a 1976 Drug Abuse Council study revealed, the actual number of heroin users in the country was probably closer to 4 million. A large majority of these people were neither addicted to heroin, nor had they ever sought treatment for addiction. Interviews with 40 of these nonaddicted heroin users brought out some interesting facts. Unlike the typical junkie attitude of "the more dope the better," they carefully avoided building tolerance to heroin by spacing out their use. Typically they did heroin on the weekends or on special occasions; they didn't indulge in daily use. This practice had advantages that went beyond avoiding addiction—it minimized the cost of their pleasure and maximized the drug's effects.

嗎片鴉滅撲起



Chinese anti opium poster

(3) Heroin causes serious physiological damage. As we noted earlier, there is no evidence that heroin causes organic damage. The prevailing medical opinion on the long-term physiological effects of heroin is that, unlike alcohol and the barbiturates, heroin itself is unrelated to any major medical condition. The hepatitis, malnutrition and other medical complaints common with heroin addicts are attributable to the lifestyle they lead in a society which has made their activity illegal..

(4) Heroin addiction makes regular work impossible. The addict cannot contribute to society. The number of successful people in a variety of professions ranging from music to medicine who also happen to be heroin or morphine addicts disproves this. And prior to the criminalization of the heroin user, regular productive work was the rule rather than the exception. Indeed, the most telling argument used by turn-of-the-century physicians who advocated switching alcoholics to opiates was that while alcoholics had trouble holding down jobs, opiate addicts did not. The simple truth of the matter is that heroin users who can support their habits out of their regular earnings have very few problems maintaining a steady employment record. Of course the typical junkie can never earn enough at the low-paying jobs available to him to make steady employment a feasible alternative to crime.

(5) Heroin addiction leads to crime. What promotes addict-related crime are the laws which drive up the price of heroin to levels which only a small percentage of addicts can raise by legitimate means. In other words, the cause of addict-related crime is not heroin but the laws which make it illegal..

(6) Heroin use leads to violent and antisocial behavior. Heroin and the other opiates tranquilize, rather than stimulate. The only violent behavior associated with heroin addiction are the rip-offs and muggings perpetrated by strung-out junkies trying to raise the price of a fix. Again, this is a product of the antidope laws and the resulting artificial inflation of drug prices, not of heroin.

METHADONE The old Germany gave us morphine and heroin; the Thousand-Year Reich gave us methadone, a synthetic opiate with actions similar to those of all the opiates and with similar properties. Developed during World War II as a substitute for morphine and heroin, it is analgesic ally slightly more potent than morphine. Twenty years before methadone maintenance became the vogue, the Public Health Service facility at Lexington, Kentucky, used it under the name of dolophine-to gradually withdraw opiate

addicts. And junkies used it to taper off, to alleviate withdrawal symptoms and as a substitute for morphine and heroin when these were in short supply.

Since 1970 methadone maintenance has cornered the bulk of heroin-treatment dollars. Its successful promotion is perhaps the best example of the power of double-think to emerge in our time. For apart from providing a rush and a high that most heroin users find considerably less attractive than those afforded by heroin, methadone has the same high addiction potential. The former heroin addict simply becomes a methadone addict.. The sole true advantage of methadone maintenance is that it provides legal addiction. The price the addict pays for this is accepting a less attractive addiction.

Heroin and methadone having an equal potential for addiction, why has the government accepted and promoted one and not the other? Well, even prior to the first prohibition against the opiates, any number of treatments had been developed to cure opiate addiction and all of them failed.

Addicts frequently stopped using opiates, but they managed this on their own. They still do. When they get tired of the lifestyle or no longer feel the need for opiates, they give up their addiction with little trouble. But no one has ever had much success curing the addictions of those who have not reached this point.. For example, drug-free programs such as Synanon and Odyssey House cure no more than five to ten percent of those admitted. And the inability to cure opiate addiction led to a cycle that became known as the "revolving door." Users got arrested, convicted, served time, came out and scored as soon as they got on the streets. Then they got busted again, served time, etc. By the early 1960s even the dimmest government officials understood that the drug laws were not fulfilling their stated purpose of lowering the addiction rate. Even less successfully were they reducing addict-related crime. Methadone maintenance was sold as a treatment that could accomplish this, one that would put an end to the revolving-door cycle. As Vincent Dole, the developer of methadone maintenance, explained in Federal Probation, a law enforcement journal:

"More effective methods of dealing with the relapsing criminal addicts obviously were needed. The basic idea in the new approach was to develop a medical treatment to permit otherwise hopeless addicts to function as normal citizens in society. The immediate goal was to stop their criminal behavior."

The public wasn't told that methadone maintenance simply substituted one addiction for another. The publicity dwelt on the fact that

methadone was a *medical* treatment, one that blocked the effects of heroin. With a dose of methadone in him, an addict had no desire for heroin, and even if he took some couldn't get high and thus would stop going after the illegal stuff. Well, true, a large enough dose of methadone does indeed block most of the effects of heroin, just as a sufficiently large dose of Scotch makes it difficult to appreciate the effects of a small dose. But what made methadone maintenance work to the degree it did-and it has never worked very well because most junkies want no part of it-was the simple fact that it was *legal*. You could be a junkie and not have to worry about being busted and not have to steal to get money for drugs.

Of course it would have been much cheaper and immeasurably more successful to give junkies legal, cheap heroin. But after 60 years of antiheroin propaganda, it wasn't likely that the public would buy the idea of giving heroin to people. Moreover, in large enough doses-80 to 100 milligrams-the effects of oral methadone persist some 24 hours, whereas the effects of heroin last only 4 to 6 hours. From the point of view of treatment facility personnel, therefore, methadone was a far more practical drug. Had they been willing to give their patients enough heroin to last them through the day, as the English do, it would have been just as easy as handing out methadone, but this would entail a certain loss of control over the situation. People would be getting high when they wanted to and not when the appropriate authorities said they could. Then, too, if the junkies had more heroin than they needed for a single fix, they might sell some of it on the outside, and that would never do. And there was also a feeling among the medical and social worker types who promoted methadone that giving addicts heroin, giving them what they wanted, would be rewarding them for being so sick and bad. So we got methadone, a drug in which a brisk street business is conducted outside every clinic in the country. We also got a new crop of junkies, methadone junkies. And there is as much heroin around as there ever was.

PHARMACEUTICALS Since the belated discovery that heroin was as addictive as any of the opiates, the search for a nonaddicting narcotic has resulted in the development and marketing of dozens upon dozens of allegedly nonaddictive analgesics. Meperidine (Demerol), a synthetic, and hydromorphone (Dilaudid), a semisynthetic derivative of morphine, are the most popular of the current prescription items which were originally hyped as nonaddictive. Meperidine is about 10 to 20 percent as potent as morphine; hydromorphone is about twice as potent as

"The addict becomes as one with the objects which surround him. His cigarette, a finger, falls from his hand."

Jean Cocteau
Opium, 1930

heroin. Both have long been favorites with users who can persuade physicians to write the prescriptions. And meperidine, though it is far less potent in equal doses, seems to be the drug of choice among medical workers with a taste for opiates. Apparently, it acts faster than morphine or hydromorphone and has a relatively higher potency than either when taken orally.

With a single exception, all the compounds originally promoted as nonaddicting narcotics have a strong addiction potential. All trigger analgesia and euphoria, and tolerance is built to them just as to the other opiates. The exception is propoxyphene napsylate, otherwise known as Darvon. After Valium and Librium it is the most prescribed drug in the country. And while it isn't addicting, neither does it trigger analgesia or euphoria. Indeed, all tests show that at best it is no more effective than aspirin and probably less so.

A FEW COMMENTS ON ADDICTION Drug addiction, or physical dependence on drugs, has been, and still is, explained in various ways. Everyone agrees that physical dependence on drugs has at least two observable components: tolerance, the need to take progressively larger doses to achieve the same effect; and withdrawal, the physical symptoms of distress which manifest themselves when drug use is stopped. There is less agreement, however, on why some people become physically dependent on drugs and others do not. Some say that it is a lack of will power that leads to addiction, others that adverse socio-economic conditions are to blame, still others that it is a combination of these factors, and some even claim that addiction is chiefly the result of a biochemical imbalance which requires certain drugs, especially the opiates, to correct itself.

None of these theories is very satisfactory. The psychological theories can't explain why some successful, strongly motivated individuals become addicts. Nor can the sociological theories explain why people living in the same circumstances as addicts and equally exposed to drugs don't become addicts. And the biochemical theoreticians have never been able to produce any evidence whatever to demonstrate their propositions.

Underlying all these attempts to explain addiction, and all accepted thinking about addiction, is the

OBSESSION

"I wonder why he is so long, and where he has gone. It is very uncomfortable, waiting, with nothing to do. I should like a dose. The tablet has not made me sleepy; it seems to have calmed me. It has taken the edge off that hateful restlessness. I can bear it as far as that goes, if only I had something to do to take my mind off things. My mind keeps prowling around the little packet of paper [heroin] in my bag. I turn a thousand corners; but it is always waiting behind all of them. There is something terrifying about the fatality of the stuff. It seems to want to convince you that it's useless to try to escape. One's thoughts always recur to lots of other subjects, which we don't think of as obsessing. Why should we have this idea in connection with dope and be unable to do anything to throw it off? What's the difference?"

Aleister Crowley
Diary of a Drug Fiend, 1922

assumption that certain drugs cause addiction. This assumption is demonstrably false. If drugs caused addiction, anyone who regularly used a so-called addictive drug would become addicted to it. But not only don't the majority of heroin users—the "addictive" drug par excellence—become addicts, neither do the vast majority of drinkers. Over 100 million people in this country drink alcohol on a fairly regular basis, and a large percentage use it daily, but less than 10 percent of the total number of drinkers are alcoholics. What obviously causes addiction, therefore, is not drugs but the way some people use drugs.

This may seem a distinction of little importance. After all, what difference does it make whether drugs are to blame or whether the fault lies with how people use them? Either way you still have addiction. True, but according to one understanding, there is nothing that can be done about addiction—as our history of attempting to cure it demonstrates. On the other hand, understanding that addiction is not caused by

drugs but by the way we use drugs is not only an accurate description of the situation, it is a useful one. If nothing else, it gives us a way to avoid having problems with drugs, by using them in a way that eliminates problems by using them wisely.

There is nothing mysterious about this. From this writer's experience, from that of knowledgeable physicians such as Andrew Weil, and from studying cultures which use drugs and don't get into trouble with them, four things are evident.

(1) Knowledge of the drugs you use is a necessary condition for using them wisely. If you didn't know, for example, that tolerance is built to the opiates, your ignorance could get you into trouble. The best teachers are those who use drugs regularly and don't abuse them.

(2) The less potent the form of the drug, the fewer the problems with it. Fewer problems are associated with opium than with heroin, with coca than with cocaine, with wine than with distilled spirits, and so on.

(3) Unnatural routes of administration are associated with more problems than natural routes. The chief culprit here is intravenous injection. As noted earlier, the veins form a closed system, and violating them leads to a number of undesirable results.

(4) Compulsive drug use causes many problems, ritual use very few. This is the most important thing to learn if one intends to use drugs wisely. Those who adhere to rituals seldom get into trouble with their drugs. Drinkers, for example, who confine their intake to the cocktail hour, to wine with meals and so on do not become alcoholics. Rituals can be self-made or developed by the whole culture. In either case they should define the purposes for which the drug is taken, and the appropriate time, place and emotional state for taking it.



"Degradation By Opium," from British antiopium propaganda brochure



II. PHARMACEUTICALS

"Give me Librium or give me Meth."

1980's graffiti

Relatively speaking, pharmacology was born a split second after humanity was. Chances are the Serpent tried to sell some snake oil to Adam and Eve after he bocked up Paradise and unleashed the ills of man. The dispensing of prescriptions is in fact mentioned in the Old Testament in Numbers, Leviticus and Ecclesiastes.

No one, of course, can pin down the year in which a primordial human first found relief through the chewing of roots or bark, but by 3000 B.C. the Egyptians had a directory of pharmaceuticals that described the preparation and specific applications of drugs. Most of the earliest psychoactive drugs (excluding the *hallucinogens* used for magic and healing by shamans) were employed for calming and sleep-inducing purposes. Many of today's sedatives, such as the opiates, alcohol, cannabis and reserpine, have been mainstays of medicine for thousands of years.

The pain-killing and euphoric qualities of opium were probably first put to therapeutic use by the physicians of ancient Egypt, although the first undisputed written mention of the poppy was made by the Greek Theophrastus in the third

century B.C. Opium was probably the most popular sedative in the history of formal and folk medicines, but its palliative applications are today largely filled by derivatives and synthetics.

Alcoholic beverages, which remained in the *Pharmacopoeia* of the United States until the early 1900s, were being drunk by our predecessors as long as 8,000 years ago. Ancient Hindu physicians prescribed alcohol for calming and relief of tension, and according to the Babylonian Talmud (c.450 A.D.), "Wine is at the head of all medicines; where wine is lacking, drugs are necessary."

An ancient Chinese pharmacopoeia, probably produced in the Han Dynasty (c. 200 A.D.) mentions the use of hemp seeds. This work is often attributed to Shen-Nung, described as the emperor of China around 3000 B.C., but this enlightened sovereign is now generally regarded as mythical. Hua To the noted surgeon of the Han period, probably used cannabis for anesthesia.

Reserpine, one of the tranquilizers in popular use in modern mental hospitals, has been used for "moon disease" (lunacy) by the Hindus since before the birth of Christ. Their knowledge of psychoactive drugs, while very extensive, was codified rather late, so it was not until the fifth century A.D. that Hindu physicians wrote of the depressant effects of cannabis and *hyoscyamus* (henbane).

"A hundred doses of happiness are not enough, send to the drugstore for another bottle--and when that is finished, for another."

Aldous Huxley

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Emperor Shen Nung

Almost every part of the world has made contributions to the store of psychotropic medicines, and like all precious things, the knowledge of such drugs was hoarded, traded, often stolen and passed on.

Mithridates VI, king of Pontus, was so afraid of being poisoned that he was obsessed with the search for a universal antidote. To this end, the crowned head regularly immersed himself in vats of toxins in order to develop an immunity. When he died in 64 B.C., among the various formulae and prescriptions found on his body was one for a panacea, supposedly an antidote to every poison, humbly called "mithridatum." Dioscorides, physician to Nero, refined the monarch's recipe, which called for a generous amount of opium spiced with some 50 other ingredients, and renamed it "theriaea." Similar opium preparations under the same name were in popular use until late in the eighteenth century, and during Civil War days in the United States, "Thor iak!" was



Claudius Galen

both the brand name of an opium addiction cure and the title of a magazine devoted to drug addiction. There is, indeed, nothing new under the sun.

Dioscorides' *Materia Medica*, written in 80 A.D., is the definitive guide to ancient use of plant drugs. The book describes about 1,000 substances, including hemp and opium, and in each case the drug is identified by its names, sources and appearances; its preparation, actions, applications and toxicity are all discussed. This work remained a standard for over 1,500 years. Consider the directives drawn up for English apothecaries in the days of Henry VIII: "His garden must be at hand, with plenty of herbs, seeds and roots. He must read Dioscorides ... "

Another first-century Roman, Scribonius Largus, was the first to describe preparations of opium, which he recommended for sleep and relief of pain. About 100 years later, the physician Galen added another 200 drugs to Dioscorides' directory and widely prescribed wine, opium, hyoscyamus and turpentine. Perhaps he was the original Dr. Feelgood.

So extensive was the influence of Dioscorides that the eighth-century Arabians, who started what is generally called "albemery," were well versed in the *Materia Medica*. Besides coming up with highly refined alcohol in the quest for the elixir of life (if wine gives vitality, the essence of wine should be the essence of life), these experimenters developed chemical and procedural techniques that greatly influenced pharmacology in Europe during the Middle Ages and Renaissance.

Hemp and the belladonna alkaloids were popular medications in the Middle Ages, as was the anesthetic *Spongia somnifera*.

Although European physicians of the Middle Ages blended and dispensed their own drugs, pharmacy and doctoring have almost always been recognized as separate disciplines. Ancient Egypt had two classes of medical men, those who made house visits and those who made drugs, as did the Greeks and Romans. Greek mythology, in fact, tells us that Asclepius, god of the healing art, never prepared his own remedies but used Hygeia as his pharmacist. This blending of roles was spotty and temporary where it did exist, however, as is shown by the 1683 law passed by the city



Interior of a Middle Ages laboratory

council of Bruges, Belgium, which forbade physicians from compounding medicines for their own patients. This separation occurred even earlier in England; the earliest record of an apothecary shop in London reaches back to 1345.

One of the prevailing theories of Middle Ages and Renaissance medicine was the Doctrine of Signatures. Probably borrowed from the ancient Chinese, this doctrine is based on the belief that nature provides cures for all the diseases and ills of man—if he can only recognize them. Natural objects (plants, minerals, animals) are thus thought to exhibit clues to their medical use, resembling either the disease or the part of the body afflicted. According to this doctrine, convoluted walnuts cause positive effects on the brain, yellow saffron should cure jaundice, kidney beans tone up the kidneys and a well-hung ginseng root is just the thing for a dandy erection.



Eastern pharmacists

While this doctrine really came down to basic trial and error, at least it was somewhat systematic.

Paracelsus (1493-1541) was one of the later adherents to the doctrine, but he is most remembered for compounding laudanum, an alcoholic tincture containing about 10 percent opium. Laudanum was actually the first medicinal form of opium, and extremely popular medicine it was. After producing it sometime in the late 1520s, Paracelsus wrote: "I possess a secret remedy which I call 'laudanum' and which is superior to all other heroic remedies." An instant success with Renaissance men and women, it was sold without prescription right up through the nineteenth century, when it addicted such luminaries as Poe, Coleridge, Swinburne and De Quincey.

By 1618, English law had established two classes of drug dispensers: grocers who sold only in bulk and apothecaries who had retail operations. Physicians were prohibited from selling drugs, but on the other hand they were empowered to search any apothecary shops of London and destroy any shoddy or impure drugs. England's first pharmacopoeia was published this same year, although it was mainly a compilation of the lists of Nicholas of Salerno and Mesue of Arabia. Among the wide variety of traditional drugs in the 1618 pharmacopoeia were unicorn horn, spider webs, virgin's blood and several compounds of excrement... It wasn't until the sixth edition of the



Paracelsus

London *Pharmacopoeia* in 1788 that the ancient opium tonics mithridatum and theriaca were excluded.

The seventeenth century was, as it turns out, the link between ancient drug lore and the modern pharmacology that began to emerge in the eighteenth century. The first real drug factory was established in England in 1626 by the Company of Apothecaries, who manufactured pharmaceuticals only for company members. Foreign exploration and exploitation during this century brought wonderful new drugs to European shores—ipecac root for diarrhea and dysentery, cinchona bark (source of quinine) for the relief of fever and the mysterious coffee, tea, tobacco and cocoa for imparting novel sensations to the mind and body.

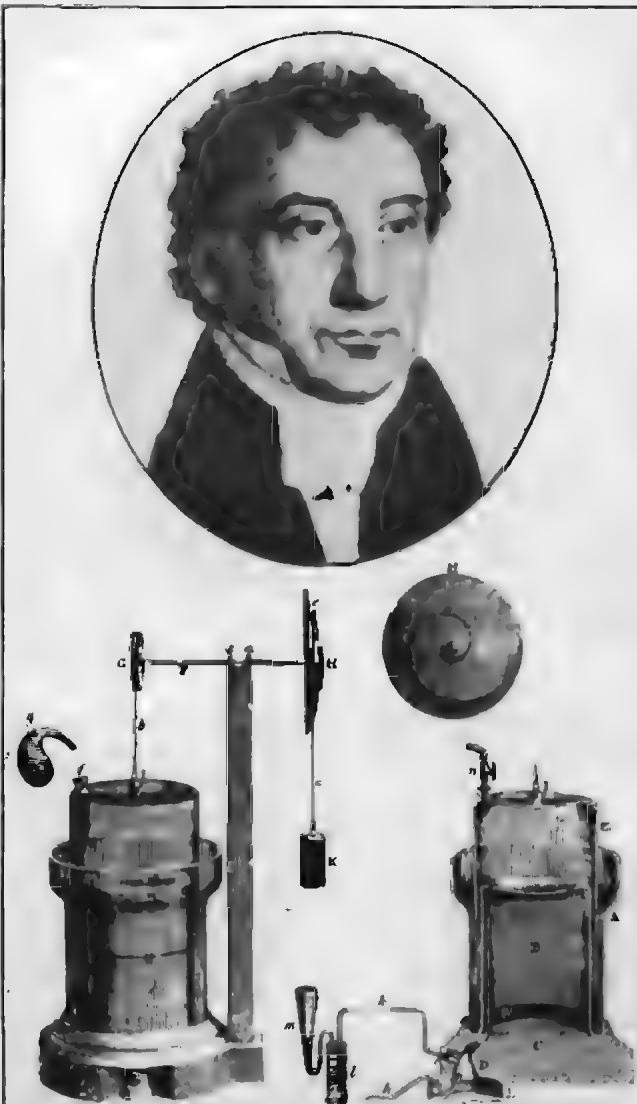
In 1732 Thomas Dover, the adventurous English physician who rescued Alexander Selkirk (Defoe's model for Robinson Crusoe), introduced an opium



Early use of alcoholic fumes for anesthesia

and ipecac preparation, which he recommended for gout and the prevention of colds. This "Dover's powder" remained the most popular opium preparation in America until the end of the last poppy era. Sir Humphry Davy ushered in the progressive nineteenth century by discovering the anesthetic properties of nitrous oxide in 1799.

Modern pharmacology is said to have begun in 1806 when a German chemist, Friedrich W. Sertürner, isolated the morphine alkaloid from opium. Sertürner's wife died of an overdose of his discovery. The importance of this extraction is that Sertürner's basic technique was copied and applied to all sorts of crude pharmaceuticals, leading to the synthesis and isolation of most of the active principals of drug plants. This research was done in an effort to standardize drugs in terms of potency and purity, to the benefit of both patients and future research.



Friedrich Sertürner

Sir Humphry Davy's gas machine

Some of the other substances isolated in the early nineteenth century were strychnine (1818), iodine and quinine (1820), but it was in the middle of the century that psychoactive drugdom experienced one of its finest hours-when cocaine was isolated from the coca leaf in 1855. One of the first studies on cocaine was done by J.A. Hammond, the first surgeon general of the U.S. Army. In 1883, a German physician named Theodore Aschenbrandt obtained a quantity of pure coke from the Merck company in New Jersey and issued it to a group of Bavarian soldiers. Studying troop maneuvers, Aschenbrandt concluded that cocaine was an extremely valuable antifatigue agent. The substance's stimulating properties made it very interesting to young Sigmund Freud, who suffered from depression.

Concurrent with the research into alkaloids during this period was the widespread investigation of anesthetics and the birth of psychopharmacology.

Following Davy's experiences with laughing gas at



James Simpson's dinner-party experiment with chloroform



The first public demonstration of ether

the turn of the century, the desensitizing properties of ether were detected by Michael Faraday in 1818, and in 1847 Sir James Simpson introduced the use of chloroform as a pain-blocker, as Oscar Liebreich did with chloral hydrate in 1869. Something of a lonely pioneer, Jacques J. Moreau de Tours began modern psychopharmacology in the early 1840s when he treated mental patients at Bicêtre Hospital in Paris with hashish and datura. He also conducted experiments in which he used hash to induce temporary psychoses in research subjects.

The net result of these and further historical chumings is the modern psychoactive pharmacopoeia, drugs made for medicine but often used for pleasure. Most psychoactive drugs can be toxic if used improperly, and while advice on their use is often unattainable from physicians, no drugs should be taken blindly. Aside from literature accompanying some prescription drugs or pharmaceutical magazines, a good source of

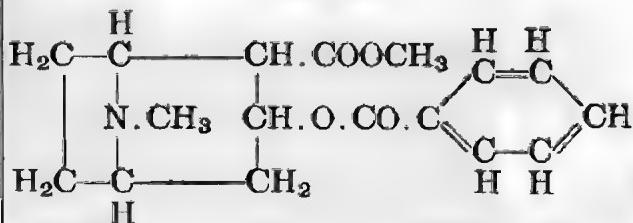


J.-J. Moreau de Tours

COCAINA

Cocaine

Cocain.



Excerpts from United States Pharmacopoeia of 1942

information on the effects, side effects and contraindications of pharmaceuticals is the Physician's Desk Reference, published yearly by Medical Economics, Inc. Often referred to as the "PDR," this book is the best place to quickly check on pills, and it has an extensive, luxuriously illustrated guide.

AMPHETAMINES It is fitting that San Francisco, nexus of the late 1960s "speed culture," was the birthplace of amphetamines in the late nineteenth century. It was in that city that Gordon Alles developed amphetamine, which was originally a substitute for ephedrine, a mild stimulant used as an asthma decongestant for thousands of years in China. Amphetamine [2-phenyl-isopropylamine] was first produced by Edelsano in 1887, but its other therapeutic properties were pretty much ignored until 1927, when the compound was studied as an elevator of blood pressure, a nasal and bronchial expander and a central-nervous-system stimulant.

It is this last characteristic that made the new chemical so popular for nonmedical lifts immediately upon its availability. In 1932, Smith, Kline and French introduced Benzedrine in an over-the-counter nasal inhaler. Experimental types learned to break these "B-bombs" open and soak the amphetamine-saturated wicks in water or coffee for a terrific spate of energy and high spirits. G.L.'s in Korea chewed the wicks during all-night battles. And thus the speed culture slammed into first gear.

Truckdrivers, students, writers, artists, businesspeople and deadline-meeters of all types soon became enamored of the utilitarian aspects of amphetamine use—the tremendous boost in energy and concentration, the lack of need for sleep or food, the great productivity, and the euphoric feelings of confidence and sharpness.

The amphetamine lexicon is probably one of the most extensive. There are the generic terms—"ups," "uppers," "pep pills," "diet pills," "forwards," "leapers," "copilots"; the truncated brand names—"bennies," "dex" or "meth"; descriptions of the drug's physical form—"cartwheels," "Christmas trees," "footballs," "hearts," "pinks," "white crosses," "black beauties"; and the sometimes arcane terminology of the methamphetamine world—"speed," "crystal," "crank," "water."

Fittingly, amphetamines became widely available in this country for the first time during the period we call the Great Depression. The economy was totaled, war loomed across the seas, but all one needed was a few tablets of "splash" and perhaps a Busby Berkeley film, and happy days were here again. Amphetamines were found to produce

excellent results against narcolepsy (sleeping sickness) in 1935, and in 1937 the paradoxical calming effect of amphetamine on hyperactive children was first noted. Today, this last is one of the few medical conditions for which amphetamines are still prescribed, although even this usage has been roundly criticized. Over the years, the drug has been prescribed for obesity, mild depression, epilepsy, Parkinsonism and CNS depression brought on by sedatives, hypnotics or barbiturates.

Amphetamines were first used by soldiers in 1936 during the Spanish Civil War, but use of the drug really surged with the coming of the second World War. The Germans, Japanese, Americans and British all issued the stimulants to troops, and use soared on the homefront as well. Especially in wartime, the American way has always meant progress, speed, efficiency, broken records and, in general, intense activity. The amphetamines provided all this and more: euphoria, alertness, a brighter outlook and increases in self-esteem, confidence and ambition.

At the end of the war, the Japanese dumped their surplus amphetamines on the open market as if they were so many khaki socks in what is considered the first amphetamine "epidemic." During the peak year of 1954, it is estimated that the small country had almost two million amphetamine abusers. Injectable methamphetamine was available legally in Japan from 1940 to 1948 and on the black market from the inception of the ban until the end of the epidemic in the late 1950s.

Another spate of speeding often alluded to occurred in Sweden, where physicians were at one time unusually liberal with the drug. In 1965, amphetamine tablets were made available free under the Swedish national health plan, and in 1966, physicians prescribed over six million doses. Harsh legislation in that country seems only to have produced a lucrative market in purloined pharmaceuticals and sometimes dangerous "bootleg" stimulants.

In the United States, the pervading antidrug attitude of the times and the ugly repercussions from the highly publicized "speed freak" culture led to tight controls on amphetamines in the late 1960s and culminated in the establishment of manufacturing quotas in the early 1970s. Today, pharmaceutical amphetamines must be considered almost a rarity on the general black market and are on the brink of being outlawed as a prescription drug.

Chemically, amphetamine is an active molecule that exists either as dextrorotatory (d-) or

"Your mind might think you're flying high, babe, on those little pills, but you ought to know it's dying, 'cause--SPEED KILLS!"

Canned Heat
"Amphetamine Annie," 1968

levorotatory (L-) amphetamine.

Dextroamphetamine is best known by the brand name Dexedrine, and a combination of (D-) and (L-) amphetamines (often simply called "amphetamine") was long ago marketed under the name Benzedrine. Although the (D-) form is several times stronger than the (L-) in CNS stimulation, the (L-) produces more undesirable cardiovascular effects. The third and strongest type of amphetamine is methamphetamine, the n-methyl derivative first synthesized by the Japanese Ogata in 1919.

It is not known precisely how the drugs work, but the prevailing theory is that they trigger the release and block the uptake of stimulating chemicals in the body such as epinephrine (adrenaline), dopamine and norepinephrine.

The unsavory aspects of amphetamine use range from mild irritability or insomnia to the devastating physical and mental changes brought about by the long-term injection of methamphetamine. The drug's immediate physical effects include stimulation of the heart rate and an increase in blood and pulse pressure; facts which should be taken into consideration by people with heart or circulation conditions.

Writers or truckdrivers who use diet pills several days in a row may find themselves irritable, anxious, aggressive and in a fatigued but sleepless state at the end of a week. As amphetamines squelch the appetite and suppress the senses of smell and taste, food is untempting if not downright unswallowable. While the drug tends to cause diarrhea, a user may in fact become constipated from lack of raw material.

Amphetamines tend to dehydrate the body, so fluids must be regularly brought up to par. Many people experience stomach distress from ups, as well as stiff muscles in the back and neck, an aching jaw (from the repetitive grinding of teeth) and possibly a headache. Speed tends to make many people break out; others squeeze, pick and otherwise bother existing blemishes to such an extent that a pockmarked, infected face is one of the hallmarks of an intense speed freak.

As use continues, or the dose increases or periods of sleep grow less frequent, the adverse effects become more severe. The personality is definitely modified, most often afflicted with paranoia and

"Speed will turn you into your parents...rots your mind, rots your liver, cucaracha."

Frank Zappa
radio public service announcement of the early 1970's

delusions. Even though at first the user may view this development with a certain intellectual detachment, chronic heavy use typically destroys mental balance and the delusions become strikingly real. While a hit of speed will energize a relaxed mind to new incisiveness, repeated doses of amphetamine cause an already overstimulated brain to produce bizarre behavior, usually of a compulsive nature. The overpepped housewife might decide that she must dust the spare lightbulbs stored in the closet; the writer or artist will perhaps feed two dozen pencils into the sharpener, all the while marveling at his terrific productivity.

It should be noted that amphetamines work not by creating energy, but by freeing adrenaline and other hormones that regulate body activity. This means that it's possible to "overdraw" one's energy reserves—the bank analogy is admittedly oversimplified but still valid. Day after day, you can show up with your amphetamine withdrawal slip and get some extra energy to spend on the town—until that time when the funds are depleted and you come up with nothing.

Natural tolerance to amphetamines seems to vary among individuals. Severe adverse reactions have been observed in people receiving the common therapeutic dose of 30 milligrams. While many narcoleptics, hyperkinetic children and chronic chubbies have been maintained on a constant dose of amphetamine for years with no decrease in sensitivity, tolerance to the drug's euphoric and stimulating effects usually develop rapidly.

Most of the really terrible consequences of amphetamine use are seen in those individuals who develop a habit of injecting methamphetamine, one of the most debilitating forms of drug use ever devised. But it should not be forgotten that all the amphetamines, even the small pills with the cute nicknames, can produce most of the dire symptoms observed in mainliners. Of course, the danger of infection from a syringe is absent with oral doses. Also, while one can sometimes eat two turkeys and a pizza while high on diet pills, it is almost impossible to eat when flying on meth, which increases the possibility of malnutrition.

The high from injected amphetamine differs in quantity and quality from the pep-pill high. The shoot-for-the-stars rush, the instant gratification,



the feeling of "where has this ecstatic, powerful me been all my life?" makes the needle a seductive bitch much easier to get hooked on than pills. People can shoot speed once or several times and never touch it again, but once started, the



desire to continue is strong. Usually, a neophyte will begin hitting up as a recreational sort of thing, maybe for a weekend once or twice a month.

Classically, the sprees will grow longer, the dose and frequency will jump and the sleep periods will shrink in frequency and duration. The final scenario involves runs of several days during which the speedster might shoot hundreds of milligrams several times a day, staving off the fatigue and depression that inevitably follow a high-dose amphetamine jag. When he finally does crash, it is into a deep sleep that can last several days. After awakening and eating an enormous amount of food, the archetypal speed head will whip out the works and get hopping.

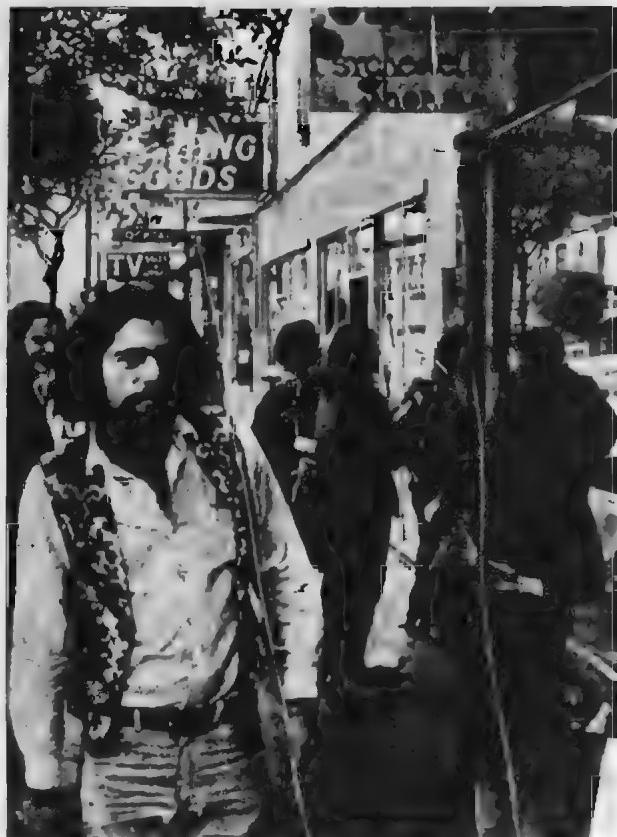
Such chronic intoxication can result in a psychosis that is usually clinically indistinguishable from paranoid schizophrenia. This sorry state is characterized by paranoid delusions (cops in the cupboard, spys across the hall), anxiety, tremors, memory loss and auditory, tactile and visual hallucinations. Especially nasty are the "crank bugs"-little black insects seen crawling and darting around or else felt burrowing beneath the skin. While not conclusive, evidence suggests that an oversecretion of dopamine in the prefrontal cortex is the immediate chemical cause of schizophrenia. Amphetamines, of course, facilitate the releasing of dopamine in the body.

Actually, speed was the first illicit high that was publicly criticized by countercultural personalities. Seeing the violence, suspicion and general degeneracy wrought in the Haight-Ashbury crystal set, hip oracles let it be known: SPEED KILLS.

Whatever positive results it might have achieved, this slogan is as gross an exaggeration as the 1930s "Murder-Insanity-Death" canard about marijuana. There are few, if any, cases of amphetamines causing death directly; in Drugs from A to Z, Richard R. Lingeman mentions a report of an individual who survived the injection of 15,000

milligrams of methamphetamine. But indirectly, the drugs can be implicated as killers. Athletes stoked up on speed have died from heart failure, and people with undetected high blood pressure have probably popped vital tubes after taking amphetamines. Drivers and operators of machinery have gone to their deaths because the symptoms of overstimulation or crashing impeded their judgment, vision or reaction time.

Fortunately, speed is also inefficient as a "killer" of the personality. In almost all cases, the amphetamine psychosis is temporary and disappears weeks or even days once the drug is avoided. A six-month or year abstinence from speed will usually erase all symptoms with the possible exception of a small amount of permanent memory loss. Amphetamines are not usually classified as addicting substances, as there is no physical dependence and no typical withdrawal symptoms. While not producing the specifics of opium withdrawal, the abrupt cessation of amphetamines after chronic high-dose use causes extreme depression and fatigue. While it may not be a "true" addiction, the daily use of amphetamines over a period of years is a habit terribly hard to break. The fact that some users will continue to base their life on speed while their bodies and lives deteriorate strongly dilutes speed's "nonaddicting" status.



San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury district

THE PILL FINDER'S GUIDE

While by no means a complete catalog, the following Guide is intended as a general aid in identifying and categorizing some of the more commonly used pharmaceutical substances, which are divided into five broad categories: Pain Killers, "Ups", "Downs", "Tranks" and "Psychiatrics". Please note that in some cases a particular pharmaceutical will overlap two or more categories, such as an "Up" that also contains a "Down" (often referred to as a "goofball"). In such cases, the pharmaceutical is included in the

category whose action predominates. With regard to the use of any of these substances, the reader is urged to remember that these are very potent drugs; that their effects can differ greatly in different individuals; that the mixing of two or more substances can be extremely dangerous and even fatal; that different combinations of pharmaceutical substances when taken together can have a "potentiating" effect (which means that the action of the combination can be far more powerful than the properties of

the individual components would indicate); and that certain substances are strongly contraindicated (recommended against) for individuals with certain physical or emotional conditions such as low-blood pressure, respiratory ailments, glaucoma, allergies, depression, psychosis, etc., all of which require the specific advice and attention of a physician. This list, then, is not intended as a substitute for such advice; rather, the reader is strongly advised to consult his or her physician in all matters relating to health.

PAIN KILLERS



DEMEROL APAP
(Meperidine HCl and Acetaminophen)
BREON



EMPRACET w/CODEINE TABLETS
(each tablet contains acetaminophen 300 mg plus
codeine phosphate)
BURROUGHS WELLCOME



PERCODAN

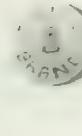
PERCODAN-DEMI

ENDO INC. MANATI P.R.

No. 1 (1/4 gr)



No. 2 (1/4 gr)



No. 3 (1/2 gr)



No. 4 (1 gr)



EMPIRIN COMPOUND w/ CODEINE
BURROUGHS WELLCOME



CAPITAL
(acetaminophen)

CAPITAL
(w/codene)

GARNICK



HYCOMINE COMPOUND TABLETS
(hydrocodone bitartrate 5 mg, chlorpheniramine
Maleate 2 mg, phenylephrine HCl 10 mg
acetaminophen (APAP) 250 mg, caffeine 30 mg)
ENDO



EMPRAZIL C TABLETS
(each tablet contains the ingredients of Emprazil plus
15 mg codeine phosphate)
BURROUGHS WELLCOME



PERCOSET 5 TABLETS
ENDO



DILAUDID
(hydromorphone HCl)

KNOLL



DARVOCET - N 100
(Propoxyphene Napsylate w/acetaminophen)
LILLY



DARVON COMPOUND-65
(propoxyphene hydrochloride, aspirin, phenacetin, and
caffeine)
LILLY



DARVON-N-100 mg.
(propoxyphene napsylate)
LILLY



32 mg.



65 mg.

DARVON
(propoxyphene hydrochloride)
LILLY



A.S.A. AND CODEINE COMPOUND
(Aspirin, phenacetin and caffeine with codeine)
LILLY



DARVON-N w/A.S.A.
(100 mg propoxyphene napsylate and 325 mg aspirin)
LILLY



No. 1 (1/8 gr)



No. 2 (1/4 gr)



No. 3 (3/8 gr)



No. 4 (1 gr)

TYLENOL w/CODEINE TABLETS
MCNEIL



DARVON COMPOUND
(propoxyphene hydrochloride, aspirin, phenacetin, and
caffeine)
LILLY



DARVON w/A.S.A.
(propoxyphene hydrochloride and aspirin)
LILLY



METHADONE DISKET
LILLY



WIGRAINE
(contains Belladonna alkaloids and Phenacetin)
ORGANON



ASCIPTIN w/CODEINE NO. 2
(16.2 mg. (1/4 gr.) codeine)
WILLIAM R. RORER



TALWIN COMPOUND CAPLETS
(each tablet contains pentazocine hydrochloride N F
equivalent to 12.5 mg. base and aspirin 325 mg.)
WINTHROP



PHENERGAN COMPOUND
(each tablet contains 6.25 mg. promethazine
hydrochloride with 600 mg. aspirin)
WYETH



PROVAL #3
(codeine phosphate w/acetaminophen)
REID-PROVIDENT



FIORINAL—Capsules and tablets
SANDOZ



TALWIN TABLETS
50 mg. Scored tablet
(Brand of pentazocine hydrochloride N F)
WINTHROP



PHENERGAN
12.5 mg., 25 mg. and 50 mg.
(promethazine hydrochloride)
WYETH



No. 2



No. 3



No. 4

PHENAPHEN w/CODEINE
A. H. ROBBINS



(1/4 gr.)



(1/4 gr.)



(1/2 gr.)

FIORINAL w/CODEINE
SANDOZ



DEMEROL HYDROCHLORIDE
TABLETS
(50 mg.) (100 mg.)
(Brand of meperidine hydrochloride tablets U.S.P.)
WINTHROP



PHENERGAN-D
(each tablet contains 6.25 mg. promethazine
hydrochloride 60 mg. pseudoephedrine hydrochloride)
WYETH

“TRANKS”



Tablets



Capsules



Extentabs

DONNATAL
A. H. ROBBINS



5 mg.



10 mg.



25 mg.

LIBRIUM
(chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride)
ROCHE



COMPAZINE TABLETS
(prochlorperazine)
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



DONNATAL NO. 2
A. H. ROBBINS



2 mg.



5 mg.
VALIUM
(diazepam)
ROCHE



10 mg.



MELLARIL TABLETS
(thioridazine HCl tablets U.S.P.)
SANDOZ



STELAZINE TABLETS
(trifluoperazine HCl)
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



15 mg.

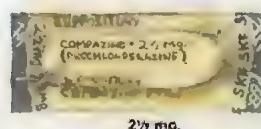


30 mg.

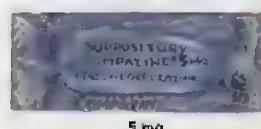
DALMANE
(Flurazepam hydrochloride)
ROCHE



COMPAZINE SPANSULE CAPSULES
(prochlorperazine)
15 mg.
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



2 1/2 mg.



5 mg.



25 mg.

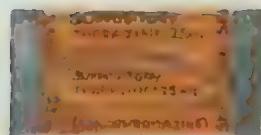
COMPAZINE SUPPOSITORIES
(prochlorperazine)
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



THORAZINE SPANSULE CAPSULES
(Chlorpromazine hydrochloride)
75 mg.
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



THORAZINE TABLETS
(Chlorpromazine hydrochloride)
25 mg.
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



THORAZINE SUPPOSITORIES
(Chlorpromazine hydrochloride)
25 mg.
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



RAUZIDE
(Powdered *Rauwolfia Serpentina* 50 mg. with
Bendroflumethiazide 4 mg.)
E. R. SQUIBB & SONS



RAUDIXIN
(*Rauwolfia Serpentina* tablets R.F.)
E. R. SQUIBB & SONS



EQUANIL
(Meprobamate)
200 mg.
WYETH



MILTON
(Meprobamate)
600 mg.
WALLACE



EQUANIL
(Meprobamate)
400 mg.
WYETH

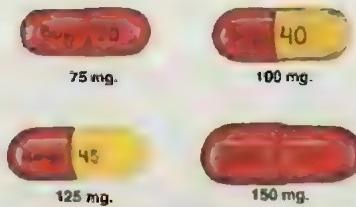


EQUANIL WYSEALS
(Meprobamate)
400 mg.
WYETH

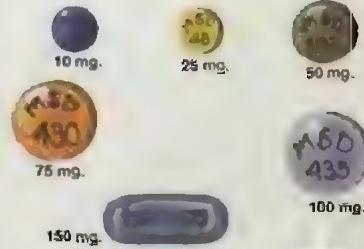
"PSYCHIATRICS"



TOFRANIL
(Imipramine Hydrochloride U.S.P.)
GEIGY



TOFRANIL-PM
(Imipramine pamoate)
GEIGY



ELAVIL
(Amitriptyline HCl, MSD)
MERCK SHARP & DOHME

"UPS"



5 mg.



10 mg.



15 mg.

DESOXYN GRADUMET TABLETS
ABBOTT



Obetrol-10



Obetrol-20

OBETROL



BENZEDRINE SPANSULE
(amphetamine sulfate)
15 mg.
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



DEXAMYL SPANSULE CAPSULES
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



25 mg.



50 mg.



75 mg.

PRELUDIN
(phenmetrazine hydrochloride N.F.)
BOEHRINGER INGLEHEIM LTD.



5 mg.



10 mg.

BENZEDRINE TABLETS
(amphetamine sulfate)
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



DEXADRINE SPANSULE CAPSULES
(dextroamphetamine sulfate)
15 mg.
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



5 mg.



10 mg.



20 mg.

RITALIN-HYDROCHLORIDE
(methylphenidate hydrochloride)
CIBA



7 1/2



12 1/2



20

BIPHETAMINE
(resin complexes of amphetamine and
dextroamphetamine)
PENNWALT



DARBID TABLETS
(brand of isopropamide iodide)
5 mg.
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



DEXAMYL TABLETS
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



COMBIO SPANSULE CAPSULES
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH



ESKATROL SPANSULE CAPSULES
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH

“DOWNS”



30 mg.



30 mg.



100 mg.

NEMBUTOL SODIUM
(pentobarbital sodium capsule U.S.P.)
ABBOTT



100 mg.



200 mg.



500 mg.



750 mg.

PLACIDYL
(ethchlorvynol capsules N.F.)
ABBOTT

BELLERGAL



DORSEY



30 mg.



50 mg.



100 mg.

SECONAL Sodium
(secobarbital sodium)
LILLY

15 mg.

50 mg.

30 mg.

100 mg.

AMYTAL
(amobarbital sodium)
LILLY



150 mg.



300 mg.

SOPOR
(methaqualone)
ANAR-STONE



65 mg.



200 mg.

AMYTAL
(amobarbital sodium)
LILLY



50 mg.



100 mg.



200 mg.

TUINAL
(secobarbital sodium and amobarbital sodium)
LILLY



**CHLORAL HYDRATE CAPSULES
U.S.P.
MCKESSON**



PAREST-400 P-D 574
(methaqualone hydrochloride capsules N.F.)
400 mg.
PARKE-DAVIS



DORIDEN
(glutethimide N.F.)
USV



BUTISOL SODIUM
(sodium bulabarbital)
MCNEIL



QUAALUDES
(methaqualone)
WILLIAM H. RORER



PAREST-200 P-D 572
(methaqualone hydrochloride capsules N.F.)
200 mg.
PARKE-DAVIS



ESKABARB SPANSULE CAPSULES
(phenobarbital)
SMITH KLINE & FRENCH

SOMA COMPOUND w/codeine
(200 mg carisoprodol + 160 mg phenacetin + 32 mg caffeine + 16 mg codeine phosphate)
WALLACE



SOMA COMPOUND
(200 mg carisoprodol + 160 mg phenacetin
+ 32 mg caffeine)
WALLACE

SOMA
(carisoprodol)
350 mg.
WALLACE

Ever since 1971, when manufacturing quotas and tight distribution controls were imposed by the government, pharmaceutical amphetamines have been hard to come by without a prescription. A great many up freaks would probably sacrifice a toe if it would get them a "black beauty"—a Strasenburgh 20-milligram Biphetamine. Often considered the reigning queen of diet pills, beauties (impressive dope trivia: they are not black but a very dark maroon) are stuffed with 10 milligrams each of amphetamine and

dextroamphetamine.

Currently, the most available type of oral stimulants are the "white crosses," also known as crossroads or whites. The chances of there being amphetamine in these underground pills seems to be about 50-50. Analysis has revealed that crosses commonly contain strychnine, brucine, ephedrine, caffeine and other stimulants of different natures. Some other pharmaceutical stimulants are summarized below.

NONAMPHETAMINE PHARMACEUTICAL STIMULANTS

NAME	PRIMARY EFFECTS	ADVERSE EFFECTS	COMMENTS
phenmetrazine hydrochloride e.g., Preludin	Has CNS stimulant, euphoric and appetite suppressing qualities similar to but less efficient than amphetamine. Mainly used as a diet aid.	Side effects can include tremors, increased heartbeat, diarrhea and insomnia. Overdose may produce a temporary psychotic state, coma, convulsions and even death. Tolerance, psychological dependence and depression after withdrawal result from long-term use.	Occasionally used illicitly when amphetamines are scarce.
methylphenidate hydrochloride e.g., Ritalin	Similar to the effects of amphetamine but less potent. Used to calm hyperkinetic children; also in mild depression, narcolepsy, senility and lethargy from depressant drugs.	Side effects—nausea, headache, anxiety. Chronic use can lead to dependence. Overdose symptoms range from nervousness to delirium and hallucinations.	Totally banned in Sweden.
diethylpropion hydrochloride e.g., Tenuate Tepanil	Mainly acts to reduce appetite, produces only slight CNS stimulation or sometimes can act as a slight suppressant.	Occasional side effects such as tremors or gastro-intestinal disturbances.	Seldom used recreationally.
ephedrine e.g., Amasec, Bronkotabs	A mild stimulant used to treat asthma as it is also a bronchodilator. The sedative effects of antihistamines are often counteracted by combining them with ephedrine or other mild stimulants such as phenylephrine or phenylpropanolamine.	Overuse of any CNS stimulant can result in tremors, headache and nausea.	Potentiates brucine and strychnine, with which it is often found in illicitly produced "ups."

SEDATIVE-HYPNOTICS There were a plethora of sleeping aids and nerve tonics in use at the turn of the twentieth century. Doctors prescribed alcohol in extravagant quantities, along with various preparations of opium, bromide salts, paraldehyde, chloral hydrate and other depressants. But each of these had their drawbacks, it was noted in clinical use. Alcohol was not a proper remedy for teetotalers or lusches; chloral and paraldehyde were unpleasant to take; bromides were toxic, opium addicting.

Barbital, a new sedative-hypnotic (sleep inducer), was introduced into medicine in 1902 under the trade name Veronal.. This first of the barbiturates was named after tranquil Verona, Italy, the city where the German chemist Emil Fischer received a telegram from his partner Joseph von Mering confirming their experimental success. Von Mering, Fischer and a good percentage of the scientific and lay communities hailed barbital as a truly effective sedative that was eminently safe. Phenobarbital was introduced as Luminal in 1912. Since then over 2,500 barbituric acid derivatives have been synthesized; about 50 of these are on the market today.

Not all barbiturates are alike, however. Those currently being produced fall into three categories: long-acting, short-acting and very short-acting. Veronal and Luminal are long-acting barbs, mainstays for purposes of daytime sedation and the control of epilepsy. The calming effects of these types of barbs are spread out over time to avoid causing excessive drowsiness or intoxication in patients. Many people use long-acting barbiturates such as phenobarbital for a period of years, yet addiction is not all that common. Because of their restrained effects (sleep usually comes before a buzz), these long-term barbs are seldom used recreationally.

The one very short-acting barb is thiopental, better known by one of its pharmaceutical trade names, Sodium Pentothal, or "truth serum." In small doses, it causes people to speak freely and lose their inhibitions. A larger dose will cause an immediate loss of consciousness. It is often used as a preparation for a general anesthetic.

Short-acting barbiturates are the ones most often found on the street.. Used medically for rapid sedation and as sleeping pills, these shorties are amazingly similar to alcohol. Fischer and von Mering might very well be surprised that their discovery, held to be the safe replacement of strong drink, would be used to develop a class of drugs that act like solid booze in terms of effect, side effects, hangover, addiction and withdrawal. If the average person takes an intoxicating dose of

LIKE SOLID ALCOHOL

"Having thus demonstrated that a barbiturate drunk is precisely like an alcohol drunk, including the subsequent hangover, Dr. Isbell and his associates next went on to reproduce by means of barbiturates all of the phases of chronic alcoholism

They neglected their appearance, became unkempt and dirty, did not shave, bathed infrequently and allowed their living quarters to become filthy. They were content to wear clothes soiled with food which they had spilled. All patients were confused and had difficulty in performing simple tasks or in playing cards or dominoes.'

During the preliminary drug-free period of the experiment, the five men had become good friends and had developed a spirit of camaraderie among themselves. While drunk on barbiturates, in contrast, they became irritable and quarrelsome. They cursed one another, and at times even fought-all traits of the alcohol drunk."

Edward M. Brecher and the Editors of Consumer Reports
Licit and Illicit Drugs, 1972

a short-acting barbiturate and does not go to sleep, his actions will be little different than if he were drunk. He will probably have trouble thinking clearly, but won't care. His speech may slur, but what the hell. It's not unlikely that he will fall over furniture or rebound from walls in his exuberance.

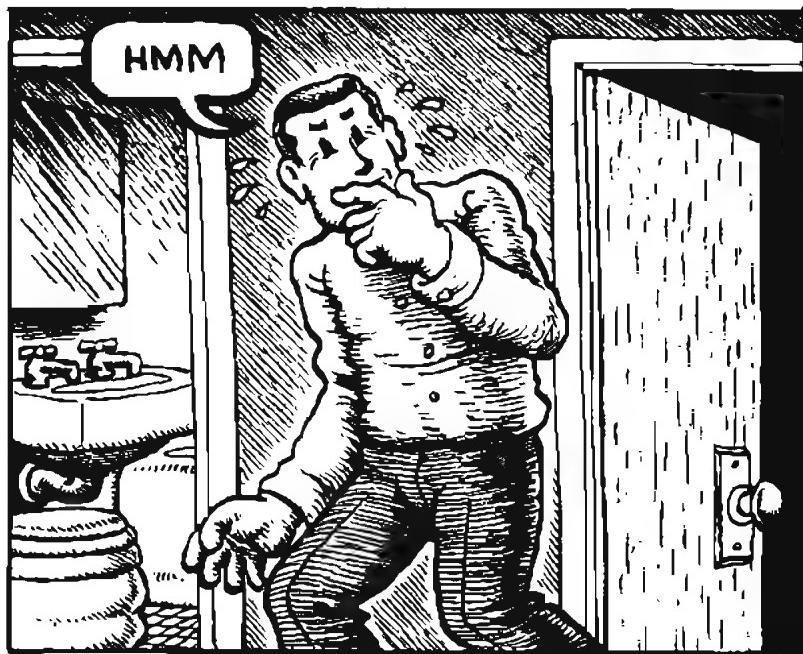
The similarities continue. Short-acting barbs are as addicting as alcohol, and the withdrawal symptoms produced by the cessation of both drugs are identical. Abrupt discontinuance after prolonged use of either drug can prove fatal, and tolerance to each develops identically. In fact, a person habituated to alcohol has a tolerance to barbiturates even if he's never used a barb in his life, and vice versa. Likewise, a barbiturate will alleviate the symptoms of alcohol withdrawal, and the counterpart is also true. Finally, both highs can produce equally depressing hangovers the next day.

Subjective reactions to barbs vary with the individual as much as with alcohol. People may become morose, boisterous, melancholy, belligerent, sloppy, stupid, sentimental, silly, happy, horny-just about anything. Unfortunately, many users often wash their pills down with copious amounts of alcohol. This combination should be avoided unless one considers himself ready for the "ultimate high"-death. Even on their own, barbiturates frequently cause death from respiratory depression. More Americans overdose on these sleeping pills than any other substance.

Traditionally, the shorts most commonly used for illicit highs are: secobarbital (Seconal or "reds"), pentobarbital (Nembutal or "yellow jackets"), amobarbital (Amytal or "blues"), and a combination of amo and secobarbitals (Tuinal or "tooties"). Other common long-acting barbiturates include aprobarbital (Alurate) and diallybarbituric acid (Dial). Other short-acting barbs are butabarbital (Butisol Sodium), cyclobarbital (Phenodorn), heptabarbital (Medomin), hexethal (Ortal), pro barbital (Ipral), ralbutal (Lotusate) and vinbarbital (Delvinal). At the height of drug use for "consciousness expansion," acid and grass aficionados often had small regard for down freaks, criticizing them along with drunks as slovenly and stupid.

However, when the glories of liquor were rediscovered in the early Seventies, the use of downs seemed to increase. People found that a pill that makes you act moronic and fall down could be a healthy release. You could get rowdy, completely forget about that thesis, unabashedly jump on the body of a stranger, ram a car into a wall-just like with alcohol, but without the nasty taste going down or coming up.

This revival was short-lived, however. In 1973, manufacturing quotas were imposed on many barbiturates. Perhaps more importantly, those interested in such things discovered methaqualone, the pill of the Seventies. Still, for their relative inactivity on the black market, almost one million pounds of barbiturates are



GOOF BALL BUMS

"The barbiturate addict presents a shocking spectacle. He cannot coordinate, he staggers, falls off bar stools, goes to sleep in the middle of a sentence, drops food out of his mouth. He is confused, quarrelsome and stupid. And he almost always uses other drugs, anything he can lay hands on: alcohol, benzedrine, opiates, marijuana. Barbiturate users are looked down on in addict society: 'Goof ball bums. They got no class to them.' ... It seems to me that barbiturates cause the worst possible form of addiction, unsightly, deteriorating, difficult to treat."

William Burroughs
Naked Lunch, 1959

produced in the United States each year. That's enough for 35 pills for every American citizen annually.

Methaqualone is one pharmaceutical that is usually known in illicit circles by one brand name. Today a tablet of this hypnotic-sedative is almost universally known to thrill seekers as a "Quaalude," the registered name used by Rorer, even though there are four other brands of methaqualone currently on the market. Of Optimil, Parest, Sominac and Sopor, only the last name is sometimes used to refer to this famous "love drug" of the Seventies.

Originally produced in India as an antimalarial drug in 1951, methaqualone's hypnotic effects led to its being developed as a nighttime ticket to dreamland. The West's first exposure to the wily drug occurred in Great Britain in the middle Sixties, at which time Mandrax was widely prescribed by doctors as a sleeping pill. With over two million prescriptions for Mandrax written in the year 1968, mods and rockers had little trouble in discovering the exuberance potential in methaqualone. In tribute to the unremembered bruises often found on the body after a night of soporific carousing, the English dubbed the pills "wallbangers."

The first whispers of sopor parties in the U.S. came in the very late Sixties from such divergent places as Miami and Columbus, Ohio, but methaqualone's rampant popularity began in this country in 1971, when it became a media cause celebre as the "love drug" of New York City. Newspapers and magazines stirred up people across the land, telling tales of wanton orgies where inflamed coeds would work themselves hoarse by their pleadings for penetration. Television cameras went into juice bars, clubs that sell no alcoholic beverages, and filmed grinning, stumbling kids, kids having a great time drinking juice and popping "Vitamin Q."

While the methaqualone high is similar to that from barbiturates, it has some crucial differences. Most people find that "ludes" give them more energy than barbs, and thus a more euphoric, vital kind of head. While a down freak may get a buzz and soon fall asleep on the couch, people high on methaqualone will generally get too rowdy or horny to nod out. Rowdy should not necessarily be read as "violent," as the drug generally makes people feel as if they love, or at least like, everyone; which on many occasions leads to imprudent amounts of laughing, wrestling and fucking.

Ah, but there are drawbacks. Tolerance to methaqualone's euphoric effects tends to develop rapidly, which causes people to up the dosage. This can be dangerous because the body develops tolerance to the depressant effects less quickly, thereby posing the danger of respiratory failure. Two grams of the chemical can induce a coma in healthy individuals who have no other drugs in their system. The common practice of combining alcohol with "ludes" can be especially perilous, as booze multiplies their depressant effects. The lethal dose of methaqualone, estimated at eight grams, is much smaller when taken with alcohol..



Since it is metabolized in the liver, the drug should not be used by pregnant women or people with any kind of liver impairment. Side effects can include blurred vision, nausea, headache and a numbness in the extremities. While many argue that methaqualone is addictive and produces specific dependence, tolerance and withdrawal symptoms, this simply has not been proven. However, experienced users will vouch that the "lude" habit is easy to fall into, and that this "fun" drug can be ugly when used immoderately.

Chloral hydrate (trichloroacetaldehyde) is another non barbiturate hypnotic, synthesized in 1831 by Justus von Liebig and introduced by Oscar

Liebrich in 1869 as a sleep inducer. Besides being one of the oldest, chloral is one of the cheapest and most effective soporific drugs on the market. The liquid was not often used as a recreational high in the early days, but it had a brief spate of notoriety when a Gay Nineties' Chicago saloon keeper named Mickey Finn surreptitiously added chloral hydrate "knockout drops" to the drinks of customers he wished to mollify and/or waylay. The drug is currently available in capsule and syrup form (Noctec) and in suppositories (Rectules). While once considered benign, chloral has been found to be more intoxicating, toxic and addicting than alcohol.

OTHER NONBARBITURATE SEDATIVES AND HYPNOTICS

NAME	CONTRAINDICATIONS	ADVERSE EFFECTS	COMMENTS
flutazepam hydrochloride e.g., Dalmane	Should not be used with other CNS depressants-alcohol, sedatives, sleeping pills, tranquilizers.	Blurred vision, confusion, impaired motor function. Can leave a bad taste in the mouth.	According to the manufacturer (Roche), has less suicide potential and milder hangover than barbiturates.
glutethimide e.g., Doriden	Not for use with CNS depressants or by pregnant women.	More rapidly addicting than barbiturates, abrupt withdrawal can precipitate grand mal epileptic seizure, memory loss, tremors.	Rapid onset produces euphoria. Particularly hard to clean out of the system in cases of overdose.
ethinamate e.g., Valmid	Not recommended for daytime sedation. Used to put people to sleep who will stay asleep.	Can cause minor gastrointestinal disturbance. Massive doses can kill through the depression of the respiratory center.	Very short acting, particularly euphoric to ex-alcoholics and disturbed individuals. Produces no "hangover."
ethchlorvynol e.g., Placidyl	Not recommended in early pregnancy.	Can range from low blood pressure and anxiety to loss of memory and delirium in cases of overdose. Addicting when chronically over-used.	Mostly prescribed to relieve insomnia. It can produce euphoria. Has been used in suicides.
methylprylon e.g., Noludar	Dulls mental alertness so one should not operate a vehicle or machinery while taking it. Potentiated by alcohol.	Dizziness, vomiting, skin rash, upset stomach.	

TRANQUILIZERS Currently, over 260 million prescriptions for psychotherapeutic drugs are filled every year in this country. Almost half of them are for a tranquilizer of some sort. The drugs are divided into two categories, major and minor. Major tranquilizers are used almost exclusively to treat severely disturbed or psychotic patients, and hardly ever used to get high.

Although some tolerance develops to the majors, physical and psychic dependence are not usually problems with these drugs. In low doses they are used for treating manifestations of anxiety (such as lethargy or agitation). Some types, such as prochlorperazine (Compazine), are prescribed to counteract nausea. High doses are most often employed in the institutional control of symptoms of mental states such as schizophrenia and manic-depression. Chlorpromazine (Thorazine) and trifluoperazine hydrochloride (Stelazine) are the most common fare in such mental hospitals.

In addition to their psychiatric uses, major tranquilizers are recommended for agitation, tension, apprehension, nausea, vomiting, hiccups and alcohol withdrawal. They also are used to dull the severe pain of cancer, surgery, labor and delivery. It is intriguing that chlorpromazine's chemical structure resembles atropine, or "belladonna." Routinely used to bring people down from LSD trips, Thorazine actually was found to intensify the effects of the hallucinogen STP.

Although less dangerous than barbiturates in their potential for suicide and addiction, tranquilizers have similar side effects and contraindications. They should not be used with other CNS depressants or MAO inhibitors. They can produce drowsiness, vertigo, skin rash and a host of other reactions. Some of them, such as thioridazine hydrochloride (Mellaril) can lower the sex drive and prevent ejaculation.

Eighty percent of the prescribed tranquilizers are classified as minor, used to alleviate mild to moderate anxiety and tension. Most of the minor tranquilizers act by calming the central nervous system and relaxing skeletal muscles. An advantage is that they provide soothing action without the sleepiness and motor disturbances that would result from an equal dose of barbiturates. Although safer than goofballs, tranquilizers can cause plenty of trouble. Recent findings indicate that prolonged excessive use of the minors can result in physical dependence and withdrawal symptoms similar to those of barbiturates.

Meprobamate, the first and most popular minor tranquilizer, is sold under the trade names Miltown,

Equinal and some 30 others. Originally synthesized as a muscle relaxer, meprobamate's anxiety-relieving efficiency put a chink in the dope curtain that shrouded the nation's media in the 1950s. A comedian could build jokes around his irresponsible actions following the swallowing of some of the little woman's Miltown and get away with it.

Meprobamate is probably the strongest of the minor tranquilizers. It produces the most euphoria and sedation, is the most habit forming and the easiest to kill yourself with. An overdose can result in depression, confusion, diminished reflexes, coma and eventually death; physical

CAL-ORINE

"THE DOPE SUPREME"

Discovered by Dr. Wagner after 1000 exhausting experiments upon his relatives back East, and made under his personal supervision at his Sunkist Laboratories in Beverly Hills, California.

Cal-orine is made expressly for export, being intended as a tonic only for those who cannot come to California. It stirs the liver, brightens the lights, oils the blood-pump, and starts the Abrams vibrating up and down the spine like a giant jew's harp.

FORMULA

Fruit juices—orange, prune, and grape.....	lots
Opium— <i>Papaver Matilla</i>	some
Cocaine— <i>Cinemopolis favoritus</i>	much
Hollywood-alcohol.....	full content
Marihuana—Coo-Coo Mexicana.....	saturate
H ₂ O.....	trace



IF YOU CAN'T GET TO HEAVEN
You can enjoy its counterfeit by taking
CAL-ORINE

Which is nothing more nor less than the
Concentrated Calories of California Climate
For Sale Everywhere Elsewhere—Except in Florida

THE BIG V.

But for most of us, the drug of the day is a cute little pastel tranquilizer that acts like a pharmacological massage parlor, just a little rub to get you over the rough spots. Valium. The Big V. The ultimate psychic equalizer.

And it helps you to cope with the psychic tension that fills on a typical housewife with a husband so inept that he can't walk and chew gum at the same time. Said Betty Ford, in *Town and Country* magazine: "I was having a hard time getting him out. I find I get nervous when I realize how much there is to do each day and I get tense when I'm running late, so rather than wait till I get to the point where my neck goes into spasm, I take a Valium." Betty swallows along with about 30 million other good Americans who consume about three billion Valiums a year.

It isn't hard to score the extra scripts to maintain a self-imposed dosage level. "You just go to two doctors," a record producer explains, "that's pretty simple. As a matter of fact, it's amazing to me how easy it was to visit another doctor and say, 'I'd like some Valium.' I didn't even have to sweet-talk them. It was shocking, actually. I can remember how hard it was as a kid to get street drugs. Now, as an adult, I can't believe how easy it is to go to a doctor and say, 'I can't sleep—boom, he gives you a Seconal; I have anxiety—boom, he gives you Valium; I wanna go on a diet—boom, you get amphetamine.'

Larry Sloman
High Times, August 1976

dependence and withdrawal symptoms similar to barbiturate addiction are not uncommon. The meprobamate high is very similar to that produced by a barb. In fact, the two drugs exhibit cross-tolerance; that is, a person inured to the effects of meprobamate will not react to a similar dose of a barbiturate, and vice versa.

As sales of meprobamate soared on Madison Avenue and Main Street, other drug manufacturing companies saw the gold mine yawning wide before them. Librium (chlordiazepoxide), Valium (diazepam) and Serax (oxazepam—which breaks down into chlordiazepoxide in the body) were introduced into the marketplace and well-received by anxious housewives and harried businessmen who found it much easier to navigate through the day with a little help from their "friends."

Although these and other minor tranquilizers are sometimes thought of as rather innocent, they can act very much like barbiturates when taken in high doses. Although the others are generally less addictive and powerful than meprobamate in terms of euphoria, side effects and suicide potential, any differences among the minor tranquilizers are usually erased in illicit use by

the relatively high dosage needed to produce a buzz. Other chemicals of this class include chlormezanone, emylcamate, hydroxyphenamate, mephenoxyalone and oxanamide.

ANTIDEPRESSANTS Drugs called "antidepressants" are of two types. Some, such as Preludin and Ritalin, are central nervous system stimulants; others are essentially sedative in their effect. This latter category includes the compounds amitriptyline hydrochloride (Elavil, Etrafon and Triavil) and imipramine hydrochloride (Tofranil). The mechanism of the action of these drugs is not known, but they are not MAO inhibitors. They are prescribed for biochemical rather than circumstantial depressions, and in depression accompanied by anxiety.

These antidepressants are rarely used nonmedically, as they have a cumulative action only and a particularly long and unpleasant list of possible side effects. The selection includes: confusion, insomnia, seizures, hallucinations, urinary retention, swelling of the testicles, skin rash, nausea, anxiety, change of blood sugar levels, heart block or stroke and many others. Best avoided.

ANESTHETICS Some anesthetics, notably nitrous oxide, have been used for leisure and experimental pleasure for well over a hundred years. Many of the drugs discussed as sedatives and hypnotics are also used to produce anesthesia in medical practice.

Discovered in 1776 by the Englishman Joseph Priestley (who never inhaled the gas), the pain-blocking qualities of nitrous oxide were first observed in 1799 by Sir Humphry Davy, who remarked that the vapor would be effective in surgery "where no great effusion of blood took place." Davy, who had no compunctions about self-experimentation, inhaled "laughing gas" (also called "sweet air") with exuberant regularity following his first experience with it: "... I was willing to attribute some of the strong emotion to the enthusiasm, which I supposed must have been necessarily connected with the perception of agreeable feelings, when I was prepared to experience painful sensations Sometimes I manifested my pleasure by stamping or laughing only, at other times by racing around the room and vociferating I have often felt very great pleasure when breathing it alone, in darkness and silence, occupied only by ideal existence."

Davy experimented with nitrous under Dr. Thomas Beddoes, who founded the Pneumatic



Institution in Bristol in 1799 to study the therapeutic uses of gases. Beddoes's other assistant was Peter M. Roget, author of the standard Thesaurus, and his orbit of friends included the poets Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Robert Southey, the china-maker Joshua Wedgwood, the inventor James Watt—and all joined in enthusiastically with the sweet air experiments. The use of nitrous grew, and at one time nitrous oxide exhibitions were a form of public spectacle.

It was at one of these shows that a young dentist named Horace Wells saw that a man who gashed his leg falling down seemed to feel no pain. This led to the extensive use of laughing gas as a dental anesthetic. As comedian Robert Klein says, "With nitrous oxide you feel the pain, but you don't give a shit." While nitrous seems to be making a fade-out in dentistry these days, partying with the vapor has become increasingly popular.

Used as a propellant in whipped cream dispensers, there is enough gas in a supermarket can of gunk for two or three rushes, and nitrous cartridges can be secured from restaurant supply establishments. In the case of the retail cans, first read the label to make sure the gas used is nitrous oxide. Don't shake the can or turn it upside down unless you want a mouthful of whipped cream.



Sir Humphry Davy

Caricature of Sir Humphry Davy's nitrous oxide experiment

(not bad, but NO- will get you higher). Commercial cartridges of nitrous that employ valve lubricants should be avoided.

By far the most economical, convenient, safe, impressive and esthetically pleasing method of dispensing the exhilarating gas is from a nice five-foot-high, bright blue tank. These cylinders are, of course, available only to physicians and dentists, but once a tank is secured, the only other thing medical pioneers need for a nitrous party is an appropriate number of sturdy large-sized balloons. These dirigibles are filled from the muzzle of the tank, which operates as a gas station-party-goers form a line, fill 'er up with high-test and zoom on to happy motor impairment.

While it is by all means euphoric, the nitrous oxide high involves quite a bit more than the convulsive giggles produced by laughing gas in comic sketches such as the Three Stooges classic,



Horace Wells

An early Humphry Davy experiment



Larry Todd

THOSE FABULOUS, FURRY,
LEGENDARY & LOVEABLE
FREAK BROTHERS

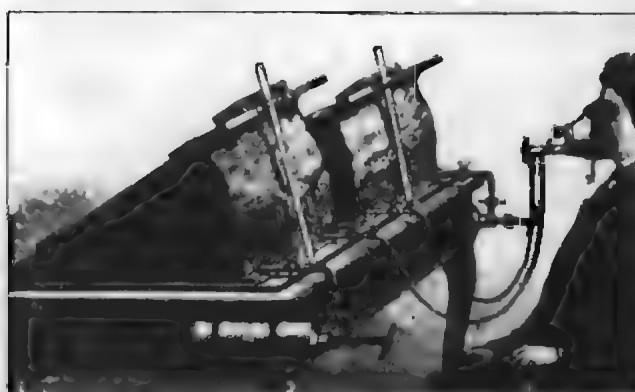


Many people feel that the NO_2 high is like a short psychedelic trip—a few seconds after inhalation of sweet air, the vapor viper will feel a strong head and body rush often followed by a minute or two of euphoria, disorientation, auditory hallucinations and psychic changes. Walls won't melt, but sounds may be perceived as if a wah-wah pedal were installed between ear and brain; large doses tend to stimulate mental illuminations and revelations akin to those of LSD.

In addition to its psychedelic effects, nitrous tends to lower inhibitions and, yes, it often does plant a stupid grin on one's face. As the inhalation of helium makes the voice squeaky, nitrous makes the voice deeper and thicker. Tiny women have been known to remove diminutive lips from a sweet air balloon and creak with a basso profundo. Sometimes, users may experience a hazy kind of lassitudinous hangover after a long night of gaseous thrills, and other side effects can include headache and nausea (especially on a full stomach). Body injuries are not uncommon at nitrous fetes because it's very easy to pass out on the drug, but this danger can be alleviated by the strategic placement of cushions and soft objects.

Although laughing gas can make one unconscious, it is not a toxin or CNS depressant. In fact, the gas is dangerous only if used in an idiotic manner. If some kind of device is used to continuously supply gas to the mouth, or if an enclosed space is entirely filled with the vapor, the body will soon be deprived of oxygen, with disastrous results inevitable. And sucking nitrous directly from a tank or hose is hazardous because the rapidly expanding gas can easily freeze the lungs. The balloon method safely eliminates both dangers.

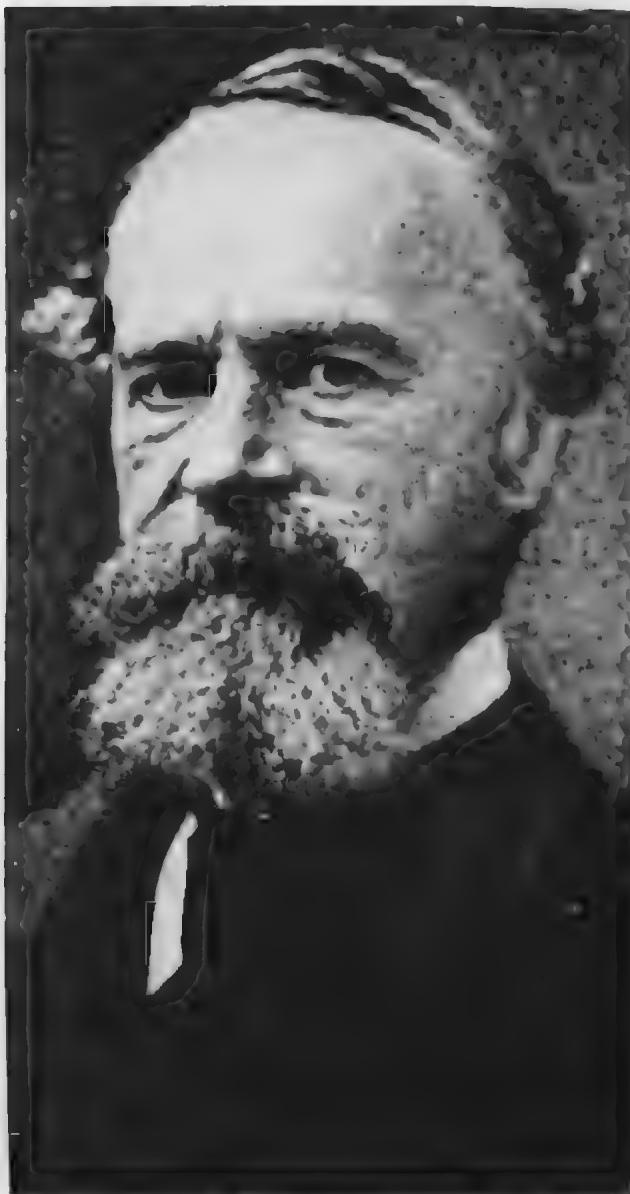
Nitrous oxide, since its discovery over 200 years ago, has been a traditional favorite of literati. William James wrote of it in 1882: "With me, as with every other person of whom I have heard, the keynote of the experience is the tremendously exciting sense of an intense, metaphysical



Nitrous oxide-oxygen apparatus from 1890

illumination." Published in 1961, Allen Ginsberg's *Kaddish and Other Poems* included an opus entitled "Laughing Gas" which begins this way: "High on laughing gas, I've been here before/the odd vibration off the same old universe."

Ether (ethyl oxide) has been in use since at least the fourteenth century. In the early 1500s Valerius Cordus described the distillation of "sweet oil of vitriol" (ether) from "strong biting wine" (alcohol) and "sour oil of vitriol" (sulfuric acid). Introduced into medicine in the early 1700s, ether was widely promoted as a pain reliever and tonic. Its "invigorating" effects were alluded to, but the truth is that ether, when drunk, gets people intoxicated more rapidly and intensely than any alcohol.



Sir William James

**DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES ON THE
GLORIES OF ETHER SNIFFING**

"I once inhaled a pretty full dose of ether, with the determination to put on record, at the earliest moment of regaining consciousness, the thought I should find uppermost in my mind. The mighty music of the triumphal march into nothingness reverberated through my brain, and filled me with a sense of infinite possibilities, which made me an archangel for a moment. The veil of eternity was lifted. The one great truth which underlies all human experience and is the key to all the mysteries that philosophy has sought in vain to solve, flashed upon me in a sudden revelation. Henceforth all was clear; a few words had lifted my intelligence to the level of the knowledge of the cherubim. As my natural condition returned, I remembered my resolution; and, staggering to my desk, I wrote, in H-shaped, straggling characters, the all-embracing truth still glimmering in my consciousness. The words were these (children may smile; the wise will ponder): 'A strong smell of turpentine prevails throughout.'"

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes
after ether experiments while a student at Harvard
Medical School, 1870

Although ether drinking for kicks goes back to the 1700s, the first "epidemic" was observed in Northern Ireland in the middle of the nineteenth century. At that time whiskey was very expensive because of a stiff British tax, so poorer folks in need of a potent drop turned to ether, tax-exempt and dirt cheap. The intoxicating effects of ether

WONJ)J:BFOL J:FFJ:OTS OF J:TBJ:& IN A CASE OF SCOLDING WIFE.



1847 cartoon from *Punch*

were popular knowledge to these people because the liquid had been in use for years by devout Catholics who had taken the no-alcohol pledge during an intense temperance campaign conducted by the church. At one time it was estimated that one-eighth of the population of Ulster was using ether regularly.

Ether drinking became a popular pastime in the United States following the start of Prohibition, and the fad continued to thrive for a few years after repeal of the anti alcohol laws. Undesirable effects of ether drinking include chronic gastritis, the danger of death from overdose or fire (it is very flammable) and one hell of an ugly hangover. If there is any illicit use of ether going on these days, it is likely that people are inhaling rather than drinking the stuff.

ANALGESICS Analgesics are different from anesthetics in that they do not usually produce unconsciousness or heavy sedation. While most pain killers, including aspirin, are abused, it can be difficult to distinguish between analgesics used for pain relief and those used to get high.

Consider Darvon, the Lily brand of propoxyphene hydrochloride often prescribed with aspirin or aspirin, phenacetin and caffeine (APC). Chemically related to methadone, Darvon can produce tolerance and physical and psychic dependence when chronically overused, and it will precipitate withdrawal symptoms in opiate addicts. Besides euphoria, the drug has been known to cause dizziness, headache, sedation, exultation and gastrointestinal distress. Widely prescribed for even fairly moderate pain, too much Darvon can cause convulsions, coma and death from respiratory depression. Yet, in spite of these potent-sounding credentials, some people cannot get relief from even a minor ache with the drug, and coping a buzz from the stuff is out of the question.

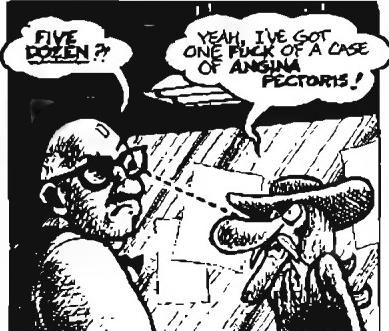
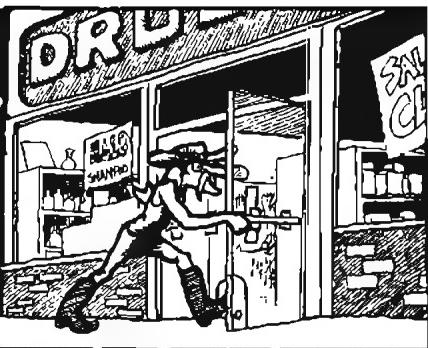
Percodan is another analgesic that sometimes makes an appearance in illicit circles. Prescribed for moderately severe pain, it is known chemically as Oxycodone hydrochloride, Oxycodone terephthalate and APC. It can produce tolerance and dependence and should not be used by people with glaucoma or damaged kidneys or liver, or in combination with any other CNS depressant.

The most powerful of the pain killers are either derivatives of opium or synthetic morphine substitutes, all of which have been used to produce dreamy, carefree states of exalted existence. Opium, morphine, codeine and other naturally derived poppy products are fully covered in the opiates chapter.

COMMON SYNTHETIC OPIATES

NAME	RELATION TO MORPHINE	COMMENT
hydromorphone hydrochloride e.g., Dilaudid	A much stronger pain killer than morphine, 2 mg. = 10 mg. morphine. Produces less nausea, vomiting, sedation. Dependence and withdrawal similar but tolerance develops sooner.	One of Lenny Bruce's favorite highs.
meperidine e.g., Demerol	Shorter acting and less effective in cases of severe pain. Less nausea, constipation, vomiting and sedation.	Used generally only in hospitals (especially in childbirth). Addiction to this more difficult to treat than morphine.
methadone e.g., Dolophine	Less respiratory depression, euphoria and sedation. Slightly more effective as an analgesic. Withdrawal is less severe but of longer duration.	First synthesized in Nazi Germany, named after Hitler. Used as an analgesic and cough suppressant, it is most known for its use in maintenance therapy of heroin addiction or in treatment of withdrawal.
methyldihydro-morphinone e.g., Metapon	A greater analgesic, 3.5 mg. = 10 mg. morphine	Rarely used illicitly. Withdrawal may be worse than from morphine.
pentazocine hydrochloride or p. lactate e.g., Talwin	Less effective as analgesic, 30 eg. = 10 mg. morphine	
piminodine	Lasts half as long. Physical dependence and withdrawal, but latter is less than with morphine.	
phenadoxone (CB-11)	Withdrawal less severe, equivalent in other actions.	
phenazocine	Stronger than morphine, 3 mg. = 10 mg. morphine. Withdrawal worse than methadone but less than morphine.	

THE FABULOUS FURRY FREAK BROTHERS



The sixtyfold o.d. of amyl nitrite (a powerful heart stimulant) does its legendary thing...

Gilbert Shelton

ADRENOCHROME Basically oxidized epinephrine(adrenaline), this chemical is related to many hallucinogens. Besides mental and perceptual changes, it will induce a temporary schizophrenic condition. The semicarbazone of adrenochrome is much milder and safer, commonly causing no untoward side effects but providing physical stimulation and a feeling of well-being. It is insoluble in water and must be dissolved in an alcohol or fatty base before ingestion.

ALPHA-CHLORALOSE Described as similar in effect to PCP (phencyclidine), this chemical is prepared from chloral hydrate or chloral betaine. Although less toxic than PCP or chloral betaine, alpha-chloralose may cause nervousness or convulsions. Alcohol, no matter how small the quantity, should be completely avoided with this drug.

AMYL NITRITE Discovered in 1857, amyl nitrite is a highly volatile yellowish liquid that dilates small blood vessels, lowers the blood pressure and relaxes the involuntary muscles when inhaled. Thomas Lauder Brunton, a Scot, introduced the drug into medicine in 1867 because of its effectiveness in relieving the pain of angina pectoris. Besides its main use in controlling heart spasm, it is currently prescribed for the relief of some types of asthma.

Sold in bottles or small breakable glass ampules (of 0.2 ml.) nicknamed "poppers" or "snappers," amyl nitrite is inhaled to produce a quick, head-spinning, heart-pounding, disoriented kind of high. Sometimes likened to the high produced by nitrous oxide, it can also cause some interesting visual distortions, but one of its most popular applications is as a sex enhancer. When inhaled just before climax, it is said to intensify one's orgasm into something akin to a totally overwhelming experience of being a cosmically pounding ball of flesh hurtling through space. Hmm.

In any case, amyl nitrite should not be used by people with low blood pressure. Side effects such as headache, vomiting, and falling down and cracking your head have also been observed. Tolerance can develop to poppers rather quickly, but severe reactions or deaths from nitrite poisoning are rare. Although still available in some states without a prescription, it is coming under increasing legal controls.

ANTIHISTAMINES Included in many over-the-counter and prescription drugs, antihistamines block the action of histamine, a substance released by the body in some allergic

reactions. These drugs are effective in reducing symptoms such as sneezing, runny nose, itching, congestion and skin conditions. In addition, some of the antihistamines are useful in preventing motion sickness.

The illicit use of these drugs, a very recent development, came about because one of their principal side effects is sedation. The active ingredient of many OTC sleeping pills is, in fact, an antihistamine. It is possible to get a euphoric, mellow head from antihistamines but they can be risky. Overdose can lead to tremors and jumpiness, and the drugs can actually cause death by respiratory failure. Depending on the pharmaceutical purpose, an antihistamine's depressant action may be augmented by other sedatives (as in OTC sleeping pills) or counteracted by mild stimulants such as phenylpropanolamine, phenylephrine or ephedrine. Antihistamines have so many contraindications (they should especially not be used with MAO inhibitors and birth control pills) that they are best avoided-just by themselves they cause various unpleasant side effects in about 20 percent of the population. Despite their widespread employment in cold medications, they have been criticized as having no, or possibly negative, effects.

APOMORPHINE Although the drug is recommended by many for use in heroin or morphine withdrawal, the Physician's Desk Reference of 1976 lists it as a "centrally acting emetic" (inducer of vomiting). Therapeutic doses may cause CNS depression and euphoria, but also restlessness and tremors. Excessive doses can cause violent vomiting, cardiac depression and death. It is very dangerous in combination with other CNS depressants.

ASARONE The effective dose and particular consequences of this drug vary broadly among individuals. Related to mescaline and the amphetamines, asarone comes from the roots of sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*) and the *Asarum* species. It can act as a stimulant, sedative and hallucinogen simultaneously. It should not be taken with any MAO inhibitors.

ATROPOINE This is an alkaloid found in belladonna (deadly nightshade), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), Jimsonweed (*datura*) and mandragora (mandrake). In these same solanaceous plants, in varying quantities, are the alkaloids scopolamine and hyoscyamine, so similar in nature and effect to atropine that the three are often referred to as "the belladonna alkaloids." Used since ancient times for magic and sexual conquest, these potent drugs achieved

tremendous notoriety during the Middle Ages, when they were staple ingredients in the concoctions of poisoners and witches.

Currently, atropine is mainly used as an antispasmodic agent, especially to calm gastrointestinal excitation, because small doses relax the smooth muscles and block certain nerve endings to the stomach. Atropine does not cause nearly as much CNS depression or sedation as scopolamine or hyoscyamine, which are less often used in medicine. All three, however, are sometimes combined in tranquilizing medications. One called "Tension Relievers" by Arrow contains 0.008 mg. of scopolamine hydrochloride, 0.1 mg. hyoscyamine sulfate and 0.02 mg. atropine sulfate.

In larger doses, atropine can cause hallucinations, sensations of flying, disorientation and other fantastic consequences that some find enjoyable. Hardly anyone, however, gets pleasure from the other possible particulars of the trip-delirium; blurred vision; rapid pulse and respiration; excitement; confusion; hot, dry skin and mucous membranes; and finally paralysis and coma. Although deaths are rare, they can occur from very heavy doses, as can brain damage. It should never be used by people with glaucoma-as a matter of fact, while a few rugged individualists like these bizarre alkaloids as highs, they are so potentially destructive that they cannot be

recommended for anyone. Another solanaceous (tomato family) drug is B-Z, developed by the U.S. Army as a weapon to frighten, disorient and physically disable enemy personnel.

BROMIDES Various bromide salts have been used as sleeping aids, calmatives and anticonvulsants since the middle 1800s. They were widely prescribed for general soothing purposes and were found especially useful for tranquilizing extremely disturbed or excited psychiatric patients. By 1928, one out of five prescriptions was for bromides! They have been largely replaced in modern medicine because they were found to be toxic when used chronically. However, they are still available today. One example is Neurosine, a combination of ammonium, potassium, sodium and zinc bromides augmented with a touch of hyoscyamine and atropine that is prescribed as a sedative, hypnotic and anticonvulsant.

DECONGESTANTS The most common ingredient in over-the-counter decongestants is phenylephrine, a mild stimulant. Oral decongestants raise the blood pressure and heart rate and may increase pressure in the eye, besides being relatively ineffective. Nose sprays will produce more results, but tend to precipitate a "rebound effect" of extra stuffiness when the medication wears off.

DEXAMYL This combination amphetamine-barbiturate sometimes appears in the illicit market. Prescribed as an aid in short-term dieting, the amobarbital is included to counteract any overstimulation caused by the dextroamphetamine. Is this elevator going up or down?

Biphetamine T. an intriguing blend of methaqualone with two types of amphetamine, and Bambadex, the Disneyesque-sounding amalgam of dextroamphetamine and meprobamate, also represent medicine's more two-fisted attempts to stifle rampant appetites.

DITRAN Chemically known as piperidyl benzilate, this is a hallucinogen and a psychedelic. It causes changes in perception of time, space, hearing and color, although no real visual hallucinations. Subjects in experiments with Ditran often become incoherent, immobile and totally insensate to the outside environment.

EPHEDRINE It is traditional to attribute the first mention of ephedrine to Shen Nung, the sagacious Chinese emperor who was allegedly prescribing cannabis 5,000 years ago. In any case, Orientals have been using plants of the Ephedra



Atropa belladonna

genus for at least 2,000 years, primarily for the treatment of asthma. Ephedra was also employed to improve the circulation (it increases blood pressure), as a cough sedative and as a fever reducer (it promotes perspiration).

First isolated in 1885 by Dr. G. Yamanashi, ephedrine was admitted as a standard drug by the American Medical Association in 1927. A CNS stimulant, the drug is chemically very similar to epinephrine (adrenalin) and has been used to treat overdoses of alcohol, opiates and barbiturates. Ephedrine, a bronchodilator, is included in the majority of hay-fever and asthma medications and it is often included in a drug formula to counteract the sedative action of antihistamines.

Ephedrine often appears on the black market under the guise of being a "white cross" amphetamine. Although it will give you a fair buzz, ephedrine potentiates the actions of brucine and strychnine, two potentially harmful drugs that are also common ingredients in bootleg ups.

HARMINE This indole alkaloid is found in several psychotropic plants including *Banisteriopsis caapi* (source of yage), *Peganum harmala* (Syrian rue), *Zygophyllum fabago* and others. Harmine (and related substances such as harmaline) is a hallucinogen, serotonin antagonist and CNS stimulant. Small oral doses can produce mental excitation and euphoria. Sometimes a user will enter into a dreamlike state in which everything is perceived to be moving in wavelike patterns. Larger doses, or intravenous injection, will usually lead to intense hallucinations, but without the enthusiasm and joyful transcendence typifying the LSD experience. The common reaction for harmine trippers is to become very passive; they tend to relax, close their eyes and enjoy the show. Harmine is sometimes eaten, snorted or injected along with LSD or mescaline to lend a more telepathic quality to the trip.

Harmine is an MAO inhibitor and large doses can dangerously depress the central nervous system. A slight irritation may result from the nasal ingestion of the drug, but snorting is the most efficient way to use harmine.

HYOSCYAMINE One of the "belladonna alkaloids," it is very similar to atropine and scopolamine. However, since its depressant actions and effects on the peripheral nervous system are greater than those of atropine, hyoscyamine is less often used in medicine.

KETAMINE Discovered by Dr. Cal Stevens of Wayne State University in 1961, ketamine hydrochloride is classified as a dissociative

anesthetic, as are nitrous oxide and phencyclidine (PCP). Ketamine first gained attention during the Vietnam War, as it was the most common battlefield anesthetic. Its first casual use in the United States occurred in California, where its verdant appearance caused it to be dubbed "green." Ketamine, although manufactured as a liquid, appears on the street as a powder, in pills or capsules, or soaked into pot, parsley or tobacco.

In medicine, the presurgery dose is anywhere from 400 to 700 mg., but nonpatients can take care of their needs with about 50 mg. of the powder. The ketamine high is described as an other-wordly, dreamlike state—a little taste of never-never land. Coordination, speech and other body functions may be impaired by an effective dose.



THE ACID BABIES

"In regard to chromosome damage, we designed experiments to find out if there was any. These turned out to be completely negative In regard to the possible damage to children conceived during an LSD trip and to a pregnant mother taking LSD, we had lots of examples of people in the early days who were on psychotherapeutic regimes with LSD and who conceived and produced babies while taking LSD. I know of these children today and they are really delightful people. There is no sign of damage whatsoever."

John Lilly
The Center of the Cyclone, 1973

LSD One of the most potent drugs ever discovered. LSD was first synthesized by Dr. Albert Hofmann at the Sandoz Laboratories in Basel, Switzerland, in 1938. Dr. Hofmann's description of his experiences after he ingested a small quantity of the substance is probably one of the best known accounts of an individual drug episode. In the past, LSD has been used with some success in treating alcoholism and opiate addiction, psychiatric problems (especially autistic children), frigidity and homosexuality. Some very interesting experiments were conducted with terminal cancer patients who

were given acid not only to relieve their pain, but to help them better accept their forthcoming deaths. However, the anti-LSD hysteria that dominated the 1960s ended research into the therapeutic uses of the drug when the sole U.S. manufacturer, Sandoz Pharmaceuticals, was obliged to halt production.

MAO INHIBITORS Many psychoactive drugs are either classified as MAO inhibitors or else interact profoundly with such drugs. Because they depress the action of monoamine oxidase (MAO), an important body enzyme that breaks down certain amines and renders them harmless, they should not be taken with any of the great variety of substances that contain these amines. Tyramine, a common substance in many foods that is usually metabolized with little or no effect, may become dangerous when taken in combination with an MAO inhibitor-causing intense headache, high blood pressure, vomiting and possibly death. Tyramine is present in wine, beer, yeast extract, avocados, bananas, aged cheeses, wild fennel and in most of the drinks with caffeine-like alkaloids.

MAO inhibitors often intensify or modify the effects of drugs such as amphetamines, CNS depressants (barbiturates, tranquilizers, sedatives,



The Witch by Hans Weiditz

hypnotics), blood pressure medications, antidepressants, narcotic analgesics, insulin, antihistamines, reserpine, ephedrine and others by altering their metabolism. Many substances ordinarily absorbed quickly by MAO remain in the system for extended periods of time when this enzyme is suppressed. The mechanism of these interactions is not completely understood because there are so many complex variables. Therefore MAO-inhibiting substances should be used with extreme caution. In addition, some MAO inhibitors remain active in the body for up to several weeks after ingestion.

Hallucinogens such as yohimbe, the harmaline alkaloids and various tryptamines are very potent MAO inhibitors, although short-acting. Antidepressants (the nonstimulant kind) and blood pressure medications are often MAO inhibitors.

OTC REMEDIES Some psychoactive drugs, albeit tame ones, are not only available without prescription, they are constantly puffed, promoted and recommended in virtually every advertising medium in the country. Most of the OTC stimulants are simply high-priced caffeine. A NoDoz tablet contains 100 mg. of caffeine, about as much as a cup of brewed coffee, and it will be more stimulating only if one is susceptible to shiny packaging and high-powered suggestion.

Although variously hawked as "sleeping aids," "tranquilizers" and "calmatives," most OTC sedatives use an antihistamine as their active ingredient.

PARALDEHYDE Discovered in 1829 and introduced into medicine as a soporific in 1884, paraldehyde is a colorless, highly inflammable liquid with a pungent odor and very unpleasant taste. These attributes have caused the liquid to be phased out of medicine. In pill form, however, the drug is still used in cases where barbiturates cannot be tolerated. A brand currently available is Para I.

In terms of potential addiction, tolerance and withdrawal, paraldehyde is generally thought of as being somewhere between alcohol and chloral hydrate. It is considered slightly more intoxicating than barbiturates or alcohol.

PEMOLINE AND PEMOLINE MAGNESIUM Discovered in 1913, pemoline was found to have nervous stimulant properties in the mid-1950s. The magnesium form of the drug is alleged to aid both the retention of new and the recall of old information, especially in combination with a high protein diet with proper vitamin (especially B complex and C) and mineral intake.

For use as a memory drug, a dosage of 50 mg. per day for 20-day periods with a month's rest in between is best. Memory may be enhanced by as much as 60 percent in both young people and the old and senile. Abbott Laboratories is currently studying this drug in regard to learning and memory. It is postulated that pemoline magnesium works either by stimulating formation of RNA in the brain or by carrying magnesium, which serves as a natural catalyst-conductor in memory circuits.

PHENCYCLIDINE (PCP) Although at one time marketed for human use by Parke-Davis under the name Sernylan and chemically similar to the hypnotic Doriden, this analgesic-anesthetic is used only in veterinary medicine these days. Known as "PCP," "angel dust," "hog," "elephant," "peace powder," and many other sobriquets, this stuff often appears at parties in capsules, as a powder or impregnated in marijuana, oregano or parsley. Sometimes foisted as "THC," PCP will give highs that vary from a pleasant distortion of reality to a nauseating semicomma.

PCP actually has a small cult, following whose devotees enjoy the combination psychedelic-anesthetic head. While the drug can produce entertainingly strange effects, many people don't like it because it is very easy to overdo. A little too much of this stuff going around can turn a roaring party into a room full of zombies lying on the carpet unable to move so much as an eyelid. Other effects from an overdose can include muscle spasms, vomiting, disorientation, headache, agitation and a terrible feeling that you've damaged sensitive inner structures.

Extractum Opii (U. S. et al. Ph.)-Extract of Opium.

Take of Opium.	12 ounces,
"alat.	10 pills.

Minceme the opium in 1 pint of water for twenty-four hours, and express the liquid. Treat it in like manner with each of the 4 pints., of water remaining, mix the liquids, filter, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.

Pilule Opii (U. S.)-Pills of Opium.

Take of Opium.	24. pills.
Soap 0 grains.	

Beat together with water, and divide into 24 pills.

Dose: 1 pill.

See also *Pilulae nux Vomposita*.

Suppositoria Opii (U. S.)-Suppositories of Opium.

Take of Extract. of opium	12 grains.
Oil of theobromu	34H grains.
"ate r	sufficient,

Rub the extract into a smooth paste with water, then mix with 1 drachm of the oil, and having melted the remainder and cooled it to 15° ,

Excerpt from Johnson Medical Formulary of 1884

THE OTHER SPACES

"As the LSD began to take effect, I suddenly said in a very loud voice while pounding on top of a file, 'Every psychiatrist, every psychoanalyst should be forced to take LSD in order to know what is over here.' What I meant was that anybody who has anything to do with the human mind and its care should be trained in these spaces."

John Lilly
The Center of the Cyclone, 1973

RESERPINE The source of reserpine is *Rauwolfia serpentina* and other species of the genus named after the German, Leonhard Rauwolf. Used in India for thousands of years to calm anxiety, the plant was called chundri, or "moon," in reference to its ability to control "moon disease" (lunacy). The plant was also used to treat snake and scorpion bites, hence the name *serpentina*.

In modern times, reserpine is widely used to keep mental patients under control, often in combination with chlorpromazine. Although it will calm, the drug usually won't produce sleep. Available under such names as Rau-Sed and Serpasil, reserpine is used to treat anxiety, tension, tension headache and high blood pressure. The drug interacts with MAO inhibitors. Side effects include lowered blood pressure, stomach distress and some twenty other symptoms. Since the effect of the drug is delayed and cumulative, rather than direct, and possibly because of its mental hospital association, reserpine is not very often used for kicks,

SCOPOLAMINE Also known as hyoscine, this alkaloid is similar in effect and comes from the same sources as atropine and hyoscyamine. It is most often prescribed in medicine as a tranquilizer and in gastrointestinal disorders. Scopolamine is more toxic and more profoundly depressing to the body than atropine. Therefore it should be avoided even more scrupulously, especially by those with any cardiovascular problems.

SEROTONIN There is much research yet to be done on this neurohormone, also known as 5-hydroxytryptamine. Chemically, it is similar to LSD-25, psilocybin, mescaline and bufotenine; yet LSD inhibits the action of serotonin in the body, as do morphine and Thorazine. On the other hand, reserpine, although a tranquilizer, liberates serotonin action. Small increases in serotonin levels, tend to produce sedation; high doses produce excitement and mild arousal.

Methysergide maleate, marketed as Sansert, is a potent serotonin inhibitor used to alleviate chronic vascular migraine headaches. Taken in larger than therapeutic quantities, it is said to produce a psychedelic high. Sandoz, manufacturer of Sansert, warns that freezing feet, severe cramps, pulmonary or cardiac fibrosis and other unpleasanties may result from the use of Sansert.

STRYCHNINE Originally synthesized in 1818, strychnine was used in the nineteenth century to increase the circulation and stimulate the heart. Now it is used only occasionally, to revive people overdosed on CNS depressants. But it reaches many people by way of bootleg chemicals. In the past a frequent adulterant in impure LSD, strychnine (and the related chemical brucine) is often present in illicitly produced stimulants that are sold as amphetamines. In therapeutic doses, it greatly increases mental and muscular activity but it is an easy drug on which to overdose. Too much can cause convulsions and muscle spasms that will lead to death if not treated.

VITAMIN B COMPLEX The B vitamins (in their proper proportions) are especially needed in the nervous system with the use of any psychoactive drug, including marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, psychedelics and alcohol. In massive doses, the B vitamins may relieve tension, limit neuroses and even help some kinds of psychoses. States of severe confusion can be alleviated with these busy B's,

Massive doses can also act like "natural speed," banishing lassitude and sparking the mind but actually reducing stress rather than promoting it. Essential to growth, cell reproduction, blood production and protein synthesis, these vitamins are necessary in increased amounts for infections, during pregnancy and for liver and kidney ailments.

YOHIMBINE HYDROCHLORIDE Yohimbine is one of several indole-based alkaloids found in *Corynanthe yohimbe*, *Rauwolfia serpentina* and a number of other plants. A stimulant and mild hallucinogen, yohimbine is also used as an aphrodisiac, since it activates the spinal ganglia that effect the erectile tissues. Either snorted or eaten, yohimbine produces subtle perceptual and mood changes and a nice series of spinal rushes and shivers.

It is an MAO inhibitor. In addition, it should not be used by people with kidney, liver, heart, hyperthyroidism, hypertension, diabetes or low blood sugar conditions. While generally a mild, pleasant high, yohimbine can cause anxiety, nausea, excessive perspiration and insomnia.



12. THE BLACK MARKET ECONOMICS

"There are two kinds of dealers: those who need a forklift, and those who don't."

A drug dealer

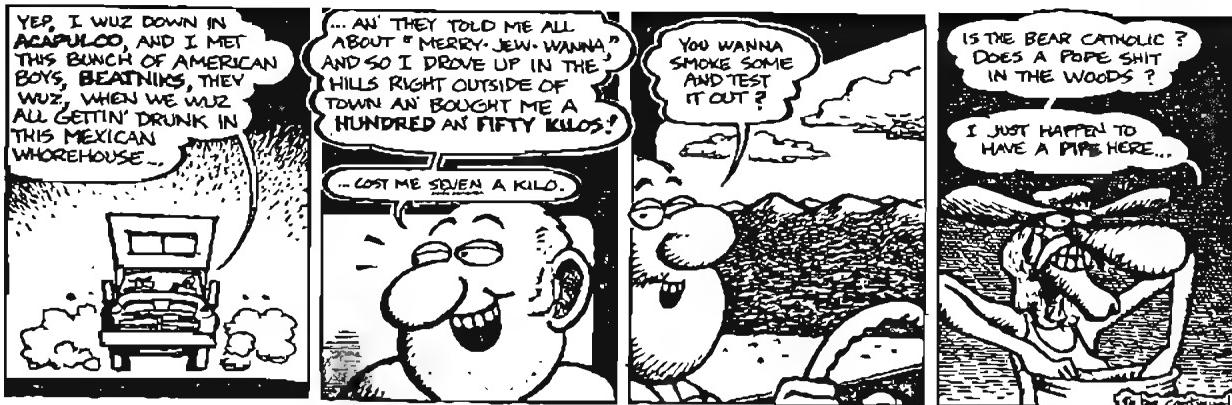
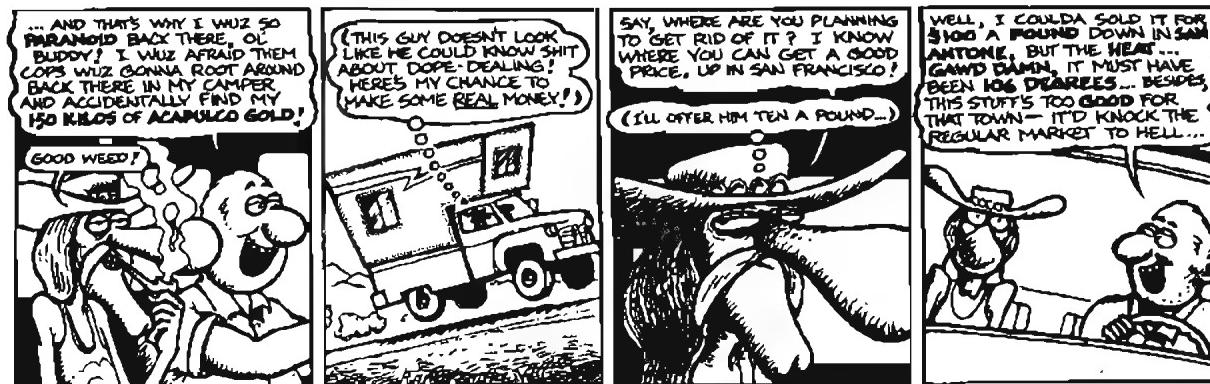
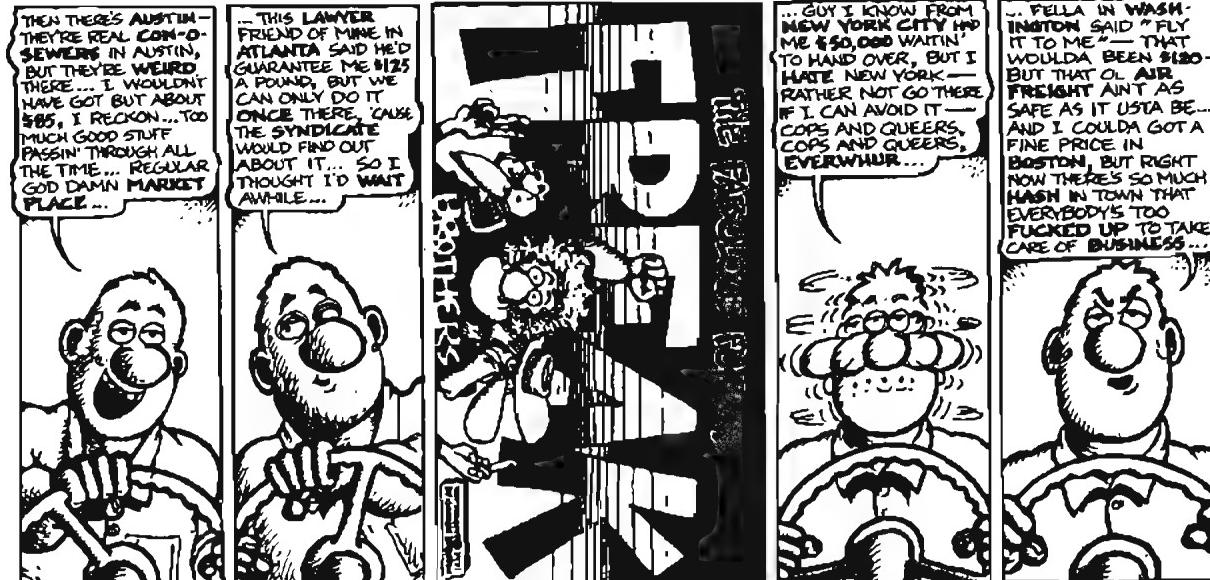
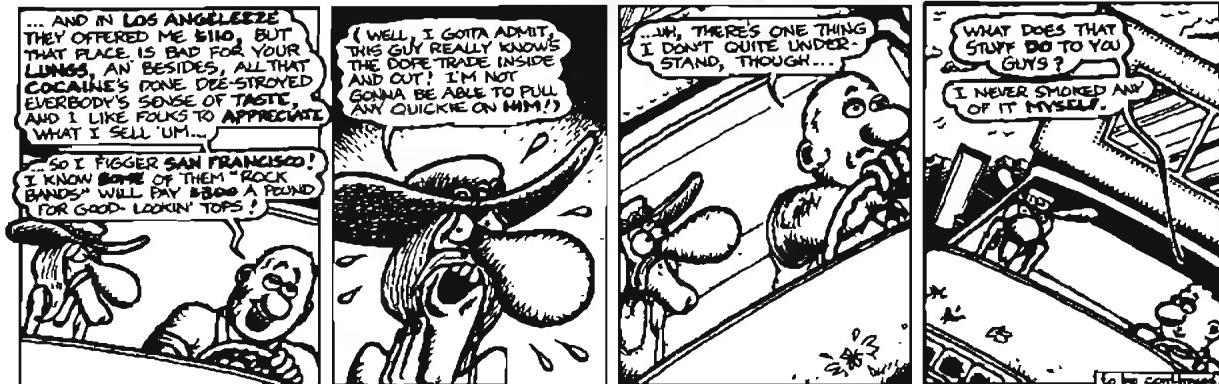
*Little did I realize the complexity of the dope world's financial structure until I watched a man try to explain it to 13 people who had never bought a *tid* in their lives. Twelve of them were jurors, the other a judge, and the expert a defense witness for two men on trial for possession of marijuana. Their attorney had asked him to testify as to the worthlessness of Wisconsin-grown pot. I was there reporting for the paper I worked on.*

The two men were charged with possession with intent to sell, a felony good for 15 years in the big house. Cops had rousted them on a traffic violation and found enough loose weed to warrant a search. Twelve hundred pounds of freshly cut cannabis was found hanging from the rafters in a barn behind their house. That was a colossal bust in 1971, and the local district attorney hoped to make political mileage. The great national pot debate was on in earnest, and no prosecutor worth his shingle could miss a chance to put away a couple of big-time dealers. There was no question the pot had been found in their possession and that the search was legal. The best the pair could hope for was a reduction of the charges from the

felonious "intent to sell" rap to a simple misdemeanor charge of possession. Their only hope for that was to convince the jury that the barnload of pot was not for sale.

Introduced by the defense as an authority on both drugs and street culture, the pot expert was to explain to the jury that Wisconsin pot was totally worthless as a high, no one would buy it, and that therefore the defendants could not possibly have possessed their barnload of illegal vegetables with any intent of selling it. Specious reasoning, granted, transparent to the most obtuse of jurists, but true nonetheless. Also, hope springs eternal when you're staring at 15 years.

The judge listened to the testimony with curiosity, then asked some questions. Why was Wisconsin pot so inferior? Because, he explained, during World War II Wisconsin had been one of nine states that grew hemp used in rope production. A tough, towering, ubiquitous plant that rivaled 20-foot pine trees for sunlight, when smoked it emitted a thick, oily, rope-smelling fog that caused migraine. It did not get a person high, even smoking dozens of joints. The judge was not satisfied. Was Wisconsin really incapable of growing quality smoking pot? That's so, said the pot pro; Wisconsin was as inhospitable to smokable pot as the craggy cliffs of Acapulco or Santa Marta would be to the clumsy cows that roamed the Dairy State pasturelands. No one, he insisted, would buy Wisconsin weed.

*To be continued...**To be continued...**To be continued...**To be continued...*

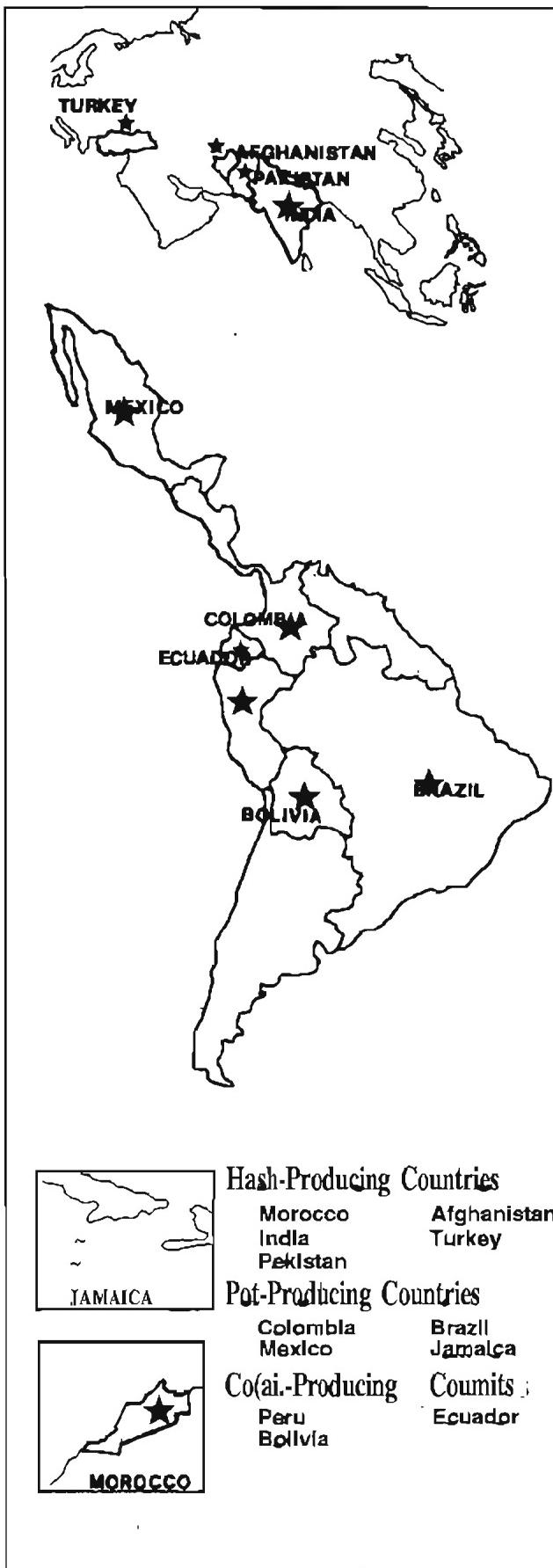
"Federal agents used income tax violations to nail Prohibition hoods such as Al Capone, who withstood all other attempts to tear down his blood-soaked empire. And that's what's in store for cocaine dealers and others narcs call 'purveyors of the white death.'

Since 1971, the Internal Revenue Service has been checking the income tax returns of known narcotics violators. The Drug Enforcement Administration got the tax snappers off to a good start by giving them a list of 1,200 names."

Marc Olden
Cocaine. 1973

The judge pondered this, then asked why anyone would bother to cut 1,200 pounds of worthless weed and hang it in their barn to dry. Probably, the witness surmised, the defendants hoped to make paraphernalia items from the plants-walking sticks from the stalks, plasticencased leaves, photo postcards. The prosecutor, in hopes of gaining an admission the weed had some sort of market value, asked what the whole crop of this worthless weed would be worth and he answered that he would not trade his 50-dollar witness fee for the whole barnload.

The defense called the next witness, a convicted pot dealer, and he too testified that Wisconsin weed was unsalable. The prosecutors fought this line of defense tooth and nail, arguing that "intent to sell" merely means that more than two ounces had been found in the person's possession, thereby signaling an intent to sell; no actual intent needed to be proven; hence, the market worth of the pot was a moot issue. The defense attorney fought just as ferociously, contending that where there was no intent to sell, then there was no intent to sell, and to be convicted a felon over this "moot issue" was a miscarriage of justice, a violation of the spirit of the law, if not the letter. Soon the jury was confused over the "intent to sell" issue. The prosecutor, in choosing to disregard rather than rebut the question of potency and salability, had appeared to confirm the defense claims that the weed was worthless, and his quibbling over the technical differences between "intent to sell" and actual sales sowed further confusion. It only takes one unconvinced juror to cost a prosecutor a case, and there were several. Soon the D.A. called for a recess and negotiated a misdemeanor possession charge in the hall with the defense rather than risk losing the whole case. The D.A. was not happy. As the two defendants left the courtroom, he shouted after them, "You're lucky that marijuana was no good, or you'd both be doing 15 years."



THE MEZZ

"Poppa, you never smacked your chops on anything sweeter in all your days of vaping. It had such a wonderful smell and the kick you got was really out of this world. Guys used to say it tasted like chocolate candy, a brand Hershey never even thought of. I laid it on the cats in the Barbeque, and pretty soon all Harlem was after me to light them up. I wasn't working then and I didn't have much money left to gaycat with, but I couldn't refuse to light my friends up. Before I knew it I had to write to our connection for a large supply, because everybody I knew wanted some. Man, you can be rid in' on rubber in no time with that stuff, and it ain't against the law neither,' the cats told me. 'Just think how many cats you can make happy,' they kept saying. Before I knew it, I was standing on The Corner pushing guage. Only I did no pushing. I just stood under the Tree of Hope, my pokes full up, and the cats came and went, and so did all my golden-leaf.

Overnight I was the most popular man in Harlem. New words came into being to meet the situation: the mezz and the mighty mezz, referring, I blush to say, to me and to the tea both; *mezzroll*, to describe the kind of fat, well-packed and clean cigarette I used to roll (this word later got corrupted to *meserole* and it's still used to mean a certain size and shape of reefer, which is different from the so-called *panatella*); the hard-cuttin' mezz and the righteous bush. Some of those phrases really found a permanent place in Harlemitese, and even crept out to color American slang in general. I was knocked out the other day when I picked up a copy of Cab Calloway's Hipster's Dictionary and found mezz defined there as 'anything supreme, genuine'; and in Dan Burley's Original Handbook of *Haylem Jive* the same word is defined as meaning 'tops, sincere!'

Mezz Mezzrow and Bernard Wolfe
Really the Blues, 1972

Just what is a *handful* of the *leafy*, green vegetable matter known as *E!!l* worth? Time, money, knowledge? Why is an ounce of Thai weed worth an ounce of Swiss gold, an ounce of cocaine worth ten? Who sets the prices, and who takes the money and runs? For a start...

MARIJUANA The earliest smugglers brought pot to the Florida shores beginning in the early 1930s. Dixieland heads could score a sack of Colombian-bred reefer for a few dollars. Eventually the pot reached the streets in tobacco tins that sold for half a dollar. As recently as the early Sixties, musicians and camp followers could cop a Prince Albert can of pot for five dollars from the blues wailers along the New Orleans-Chicago circuit.

The paucity of black and Mexican cultural history in the U.S. during the 1920s and '30s clouds the source of the first recreational puffing, but New

Orleans's music world of the period was indisputably intertwined with pot. A cosmopolitan city with shipping lanes to the Caribbean where pot was smoked recreationally, if not religiously—New Orleans was a hotbed of high and spiritual cultures, from Puritan-based fundamentalists and secret white Krews to African tribal societies.

It was during the Fifties that the black market in pot developed. Kilos sold from \$25 to \$50 and were easy to transport up the California coastline into the cult of expanded consciousness that developed in the last frontier. The pot was hard pressed, filled with sticks, seeds and, more often than not, Pepsi-Cola, to keep it moist, add weight and hold the bricks together. The bricks themselves weighed exactly a kilogram, with the wrapping paper adding an extra 30-odd grams. A popular trick in those days was for dealers to cut off a corner of the brick so the whole package, including the paper, weighed a kilo. From this practice originated the term rip-off, and many smokers can still recall the tight, brown wrapped "Texas bricks" with one corner sawed off.

Medium-grade Mexican was the pot of the Fifties and early Sixties, and though it was a stronger high than the commercial Mexican rushed to market today, moist earthy weed did not begin to compare to the potent South American strains popularized in the Sixties. Top of the line in the late Fifties and early Sixties was Acapulco Gold and, occasionally, Panamanian Red, the former selling for about \$250 a pound and the latter for up to \$400-astronomical prices compared to the \$90 commercial Mexican. There was some hash from the Mideast that made inroads on the cannabis culture during the early Sixties, going for \$50-\$65 an ounce, a price that has remained almost constant for 15 years—superior marijuana strains preventing the Mideast hash sultans from cornering the market in resins, just as their licit business counterparts did with oil.

Basically it was Mexican along with the feeble wild marijuana that grew in most of the continental states that turned on the millions of potheads who bobbed to the surface in the Sixties. Not until the winter of 1969-70 did an alternative present itself: Jamaican ganja. First arriving in the duffel bags of vacationing college students, the market proved so strong for the exhilarating new weed that smugglers shifted their attention from Mexico to the Caribbean. Not only was the smoke more marketable, but the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, progenitor of the Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement (ODALE) and the DEA, had initiated Nixon's 1970 anti dope campaign with Operation Intercept along the Mexican-U.S.

I WAS A SMUGGLER IN THE MERCHANT MARINE

At the beginning we'd go from New York to Florida first, and in Florida you can go ashore and just walk into any hardware store and buy pistols. My man in Beirut, Jacques was his name, he was absolutely crazy for pistols. I would bring him pistols and he would load me up with hash. But it wasn't just Jacques who loved pistols. It seemed every Arab I ran into had a craving for one, so that's the way I'd start out. By loading up with pistols, I used to get these .38 Supers which are on a .45 frame, made by Colt, but they'd be faster and more powerful than the .45s. It took a .38 police-positive-type bullet. I remember that once I brought Jacques a beautiful little snub-nosed .38 of my own. It was on an alloy frame, what they call a Colt Agent. But Jacques, he just didn't dig that. What he wanted was a big, bad-ass American pistol. "I like American gun," he used to smile at me. I could have gotten him a Star in Spain or Italy, but no, he wanted it to be American. And he'd say, "Bring me plenty of spheres," which apparently means bullets. "Many spheres," he'd say. So, okay, I'd pull into the port city of Miami, take a cab into town and give the store a phony name and a phony address. I could get one gun and extra clips and, say, two boxes of ammunition for \$100. And for that he'd give me about \$300 worth of hash. Over there, it went for about \$60 a pound, and when I got it back here, depending on the market, it would go for between \$600 to \$1,000 a pound. Now that's when I first met Jacques, before we really got into it. When I really got into it, I was into the kilo level, not one or two but how do you like 45? That's when he had it delivered to my cabin aboard ship.

How did I bring 90 pounds of hash into the States? I could say easy. But it wasn't. A lot of work was involved. I had a loft down in Chinatown and a lot of friends who were sculptors. And I had learned how to reproduce things. So I would buy these statues or big wood carvings in Spain and bring them back to New York and make a plastic steel mold of them and then a mother mold of that. And I would bring that aboard ship with me and store it in my storeroom. Often I used to sail as a deck storekeeper. I could store my hash, but I couldn't just walk through the goddamn passageways of the ship with this 90-pound bag of hashish. Everybody in the ship would be able to smell it. So me and my cronies, we'd go to the empty stateroom and we would divide it up so we could carry it through the passageways. Each guy would carry maybe ten bars and we'd bring it up to my storeroom and then I'd go to work with plaster. We'd have to sneak big buckets of water in there, but that was no problem; and I'd lay the bars of hash into my mold and pour the plaster in and make these huge bas-reliefs or plaques or statues.

Or I'd fake bars of soap. I'd make a mold of a bar of Maja soap. All the seamen used to bring back Maja

soap, their old ladies would go wild about it, so I'd buy a little under a gross in Spain. Only about 25 cents a bar. If I'd bought a gross or more, I'd have to get an importer's license, which wouldn't have been cool. Now I'd make an absolutely perfect mold of this bar of soap. The hash I get from Jacques usually came in these 12-ounce bars, so I'd cut them down to four-ounce blocks and go down into the laundry room late at night and make like I'm doing my laundry. We had a little steampipe down there that you could open up to boil water with. I'd put the water into a bucket, take a four-ounce bar of hash and put it into a baggie, and submerge it into the water until it was soft as putty. Then I'd put it into my plastic steel mold, clamp it together and it would come out a perfect impression of the bar of soap. The next thing I'd do is paint each bar of soap with an acrylic paint I'd mix up before I left New York. I'd lather each bar with a thin coating of the soap itself, lather it on a shaving brush so that it had the exact smell and feel of the soap. Then I'd put it back in the wrapper, which I'd opened earlier, very carefully. No way you could tell it wasn't Maja.

Another way we'd bring it in would be these great big basket-covered bottles of wine. Olive oil would come that way, too, in Italy, and that was better because you can only bring in one gallon of wine but five gallon jugs of oil was okay. So I'd go ashore, say in Genoa, and I'd pick up a hooker and ask her if I could use her apartment. Without even hollering her, I'd pay her. I'd take this jug of oil and open it. It would have a red sealing-wax top. So I'd have brought red sealing wax that exactly matched the top of the bottle. I'd empty out the oil and submerge the hash into the bottle in these long turdlike coils wrapped in Saran Wrap. They'd be sitting down there in the bottom of the bottle. Then I'd heat up some paraffin and pour that in to seal off the hash. Then I'd pour the oil back in and cook up the sealing wax and close up the bottle again. And to make it look exactly right, I'd press an Italian coin into the top of the seal and put that little wire band through there again and it would look like a regular seal. What the fuck, those Customs guys couldn't read Italian or whatever, so they didn't know. They didn't even question that.

Walter T. Krauth

as told to Anthony Tuttle, *High Times*, June 1976



border. Though Op In was more bark than bite, the odds for making it ashore with a contraband load along Florida's 1,500-mile coastline seemed better.

Jamaican weed boosted the pot culture considerably, turning on those for whom Mexican weed was too weak and introducing seasoned smokers to the delights of variety. At prices from \$200 to \$250 a pound, \$20-\$25 an ounce, it marked the entrance of top-shelf pot on the market and the sales unit conversion from metric to avoirdupois to suit American tastes. Most of the Jamaican arrived in boats-sloops preferred, because of their cheap cost and silent operation. The day of the multi-ton cargo plane lumbering beneath the narc's radar was yet to come.

In 1971 the federal narcs, reorganized for the third time as the DEA, launched a major offensive against the Caribbean smugglers with a blockade of Jamaica. Operation Buccaneer worked on the theory that most ships would have to pass through the Windward Passage, between Cuba and Haiti. With the cooperation of local coastal authorities, U.S. D-men began searching every ship that passed. The flow of Jamaican ceased in 1973 as quickly as it had appeared, but almost simultaneously the Colombian connection was fused.

The end of the Vietnam War and the return of danger-inured veterans provided yet another variable. Not only were a lot of people turned on to pot in the army; but resentment of many at having to go in the first place, along with their lack of welcome on return, made for easy conversion from war veteran to outlaw. Many of the pot planes that filled the sky beginning in 1973 were piloted by armed services veterans. The DEA points this out dramatically in the high incidence of ex-servicemen involved in smuggler-plane crashes, and Chief Peter Bensinger blames the inexperience and youth of the pilots as the reason.

There is ample evidence, however, that the biggest smuggling syndicates are in fact organized not by disillusioned vets but by highly skilled CIA and secret agent types. Supersmuggler Ken Burnstine had numerous government agency links and, when finally brought to bay, spilled enough names for 60 indictments, many of them political figures and undercover people mixed up in the CIA/Cuban culture that flourishes in southern Florida. Burnstine died mysteriously before he could testify, but some of the loose ends that prosecutors pursued-particularly the indictment for conspiracy to import weed of Mitchell WerBell, jungle fighter, CIA agent and soldier of fortune who in turn named DEA big Lucien Conein, Charles Colson and Richard Nixon before

IMPORTING WITH RADIO WAVES

Smart smugglers are relying more and more on the miracles of technology to outwit the ubiquitous D-man. A hot new item, tried and tested in the Pacific, is the timed radio tone. The type tested in the "National Weed" experiment was an Institut Dr. Forster Detector 4.016, manufactured in Grathwohlstrasse, Germany. Here's how it's used:

A plastic barrel is filled with contraband and attached to the side of a boat for open shipping in international waters (1).

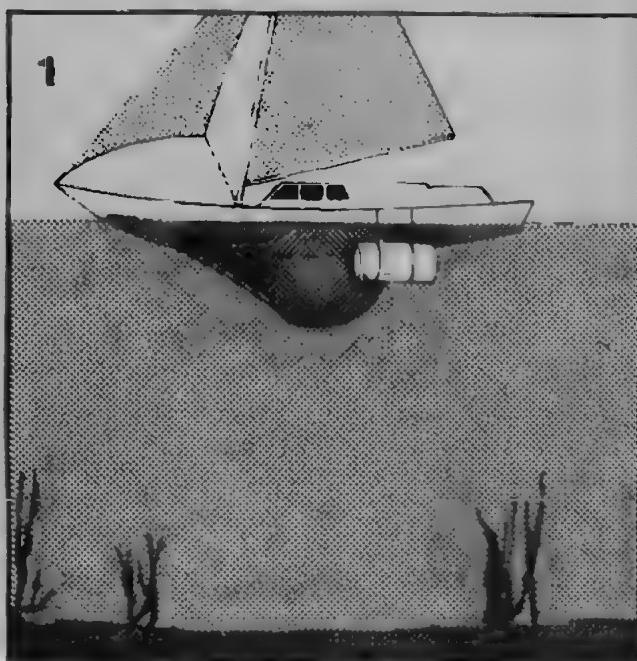
If a Coast Guard cutter should approach the boat after it has passed within the 12-mile limit, a special underwater buoy, which contains the sending device, is attached, by cable, to the barrel. The barrel is lowered underwater and out of sight (2). The Detector will register the jettison navigation points and measure the depth to which the barrel has sunk. All the while, the boat keeps moving. If they search the ship, they won't find a thing (3).

The Detector waits quietly underwater, preset to emit a single-frequency tone at intervals ranging from a few seconds to a few weeks. A strobe light, preset to flash simultaneously with the radio tone, is a recommended accessory.

The boat returns in a few days to the general area to wait for the signal. For the feds to pick up on the signal, they would have to listen to several hundred frequencies day and night and discern the single tone from the others—an almost impossible task. But the boat knows when and where to wait. When the tone is heard and located, a diver goes down to bring up the bounty (4).

And another load makes it to the marketplace.

Peter Pryor
High Times, March 1977



being acquitted-indicates big-time smuggling may have hidden sanctions in the highest levels of government.

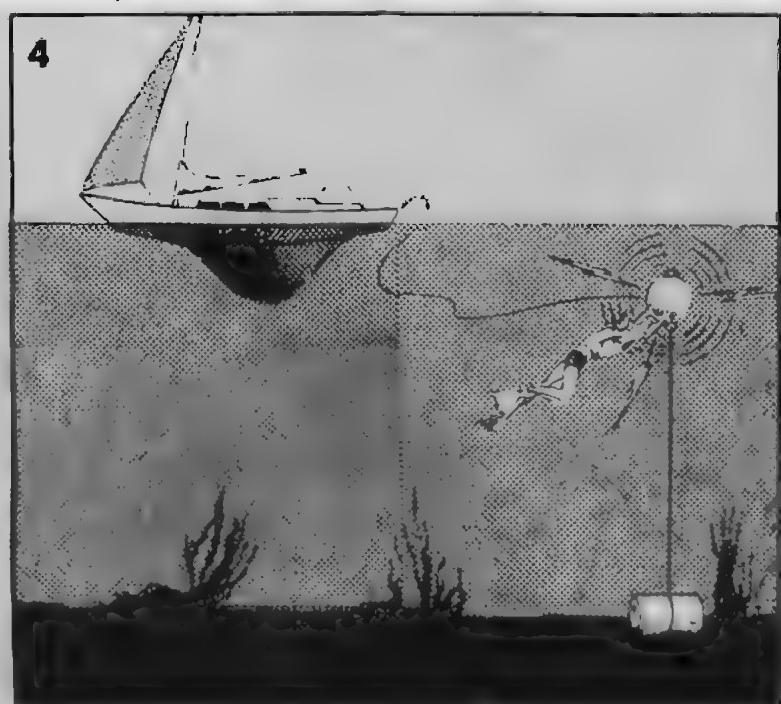
Discounting these channels and the increasing rumor that the Mafia now has the handle on the Colombian connection, the bulk of South America's finest has come in through independent smugglers. Some of the independents have reached such proportions that they have formed associations-the Midwest Dealers' Association, the Southern Dealers' Association and the Northeast Dealers' Association are real organizations whose groups not only move pot from field to street corner but also contribute money to worthy social and political movements. The SDA pumped thousands into the Chicago Eight defense. The Gainesville Dealers' Association gave \$8,000 to a Florida muscular dystrophy telethon, and the Confederation, "an association of independent marijuana, hashish and hashish oil smugglers, ton dealers, growers and transporters" according to the accompanying statement, gave \$10,000 to the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML).

Many people have made personal fortunes dealing weed; others have lost their shirts. A common estimate passed around the smuggling trade and laws circles puts the number of people directly involved in smuggling along the Arizona border alone at over 10,000. Every year, hundreds of thousands of tons of smoke get stopped between field and street, while about ten times that amount makes it through.

MONEY AND MARIJUANA Millions of people make up the machinery that moves marijuana, most of them invisible and all of them criminal-more than 30 million, if you accept the federal legal definition of a felon distributor as anyone who in any way passes any amount of dope to another person. Unfettered by rules or regulations, open to anyone with a dollar, a world of shadowy profit penumbras, credit lenses of violence and the ever-present rip-off, the pot market is the purest form of competitive capitalism, developed in the vacuum outside the law where, as the poet sings, to live you must be honest. It is no place for amateurs.

The successful dealer is a master of diverse skills: as salesperson "you gotta know the territory," from climate conditions in Santa Marta, Colombia, to the latest rage in rolling papers at the local headshop, to what the competition is up to; a shrewd judge of character, able to gauge the bizarre human variable in the netherworld, the macho loners, schizoid informers, rips, cops, pretenders and the rest; and above all, a mathematician. It is an oft-repeated observation that no one figures faster than a dealer. A competent dealer can compute the costs of a major transaction, from diesel fuel for the fork lifts to the burnt roaches in front of him, between hits of a joint.

The term *dealer* generally means a person who sells pot, from "weight dealers," who scorn any deal less than ten pounds, to the ever-increasing "loose joint" hawkers in major cities. Local dealers are supplied by "front men/women," or



AMERICA'S MOST PROFITABLE HOBBY

Not only is pot a fully established part of modern living, it is also an essential segment of our national economy. With six million unemployed, profits floundering and stockbrokers leaping out of sky scrapers, practically the only hope sustaining the economy is the brisk business of getting high, and the only thing holding up the Dow Jones Industrial average is the sound of purposeful sniffing on Wall Street every morning. The worse it gets, the more people want to get high, and the only gold bricks that are a sure bet are those reefer bricks: the price always goes up, and if not you can always roll up and smoke it.

A few simple calculations based on the government's own figures suggest the vast scope of this modern, successful industry. If there are 20,000,000 regular marijuana smokers, and each smokes just one modest ounce of booz per month, that means a weekly consumption of over 160,000 pounds of pod! Analyzing a typical distribution pattern, this means that over 200,000 people are employed full-time just in dealing marijuana, not to mention an approximate 800,000 others earning a partial income ("America's most profitable part-time hobby," as one sage puts it). Further clampdowns on pot traffic could throw the U.S. into an economic tailspin that only declaring war on Saudi Arabia or legalizing cocaine could pull us out of. Unless, of course, some nut decides to get us out of the Second Depression by declaring "war" on dope, thus war on ourselves.

"Flashes"
High Times, Winter 1975



Muskogee, Miss. haul nets 300 lbs. of pot and assorted hardware.

"first accounts," who receive the smoke from the smugglers. Smugglers, in turn, are often bankrolled by other people, some of whom term themselves, quite seriously, "importers to the trade." There are field hands, plantation owners, officials, marinas, lawyers and loads of others peripheral to the actual importation and distribution of a shipment of pot, but for the sake of discussion, the term *dealer* in this text will incorporate only those involved in the purchase and sale of marijuana from the field on. Almost anyone up to and including this level has been a dealer at one point—even the bankroller—and realize a bad break could reduce them to peddling lids to their friends once again. The dealer is central to the marijuana market..

As of this writing, most pot that reaches the U. S. comes from three main areas: Mexico, the Caribbean and Southeast Asia. Exotic weeds, such as African Black, Lebanese, Panamanian or Indian, appear less frequently, and usually in minor amounts. Recent advances in the once-maligned domestic strains, particularly sinsemilla, will certainly alter the pot market, perhaps to the point where imported cannabis will become a thing of the past.. More will be said on this later.

THE MEXICAN CONNECTION Available year round, inexpensive, suitably potent to satisfy most consumers, Mexican is the most common commercially marketed weed. This is mainly because Mexico's 1,000-mile border, between Brownsville, Texas, and Tijuana, is crossed by scores of dusty roads and vast stretches of isolated plains and desert.. Until 1966, according to veteran dope journalist Jerry Kamstra, kilos could be carried across "in the back seat of a car," but mushrooming potheads and the consequent crackdown soon necessitated other inventions. Those who couldn't figure how to redesign the wheelbase of a car or the panels of a camper could always take to the desert by horseback and ford the Rio Grande. About the time Customs got wise to the wheelwells and panels, the airplane came into style, with hundreds droning into Arizona, New Mexico and southern California deserts following Nixon's 1969 war on drugs and its much publicized but ineffective, except psychologically, Operation Intercept..

Buying pot in Mexico is tricky business. Established importers contract with owners of farms and plantations on "futures," as it were, assuring the buyer knows what he's getting; but the vagaries of climate, greedy local officials, busts, higher bidders, even spider mites, can throw the intricacies of a long-range plan into chaos. Time is the smuggler's enemy. The faster a

HIGHWAY 15 REVISITED

In the beginning, marijuana smuggling was easy. There were few competitors, no rip-offs, no dogs, no electronic surveillance gimmicks, no banditos, no super-organized hustlers, no federales patrolling the mountains, no helicopters, no shootouts and lots of camaraderie among the few gringos in the biz. There was also no real marijuana culture yet established, so there was little knowledge, haphazard quality, lots of stumbling around and lots of profit for small investments. The first few trips my partner and I made in the early Sixties were handled in such an incredibly naive fashion that now I shudder to think of it. I shudder even more when I think of how others were doing it; they were actually driving their kilos home in the back seats of Chevys or mailing them Special Delivery in shoe boxes purchased in Guadalajara. I wonder how many of those tempting-looking packages ended up unopened in U.S. Postal Service auctions? I bid 25 cents, sir!

Jerry Kamstra
High Times, Dec. 1976

load can be negotiated, imported, distributed and paid for, the better. To that end, most well-oiled smuggling ventures have a person stationed in prime pot-growing areas-Oaxaca, Guerrero, Acapulco-who acts as purchasing agent. Sampling the local products, the agent will arrange for purchase, from 100 kilos to "buying the crop," and for an airplane. The Mexican seller in most transactions is responsible for picking, packaging and moving the pot to the airfield.

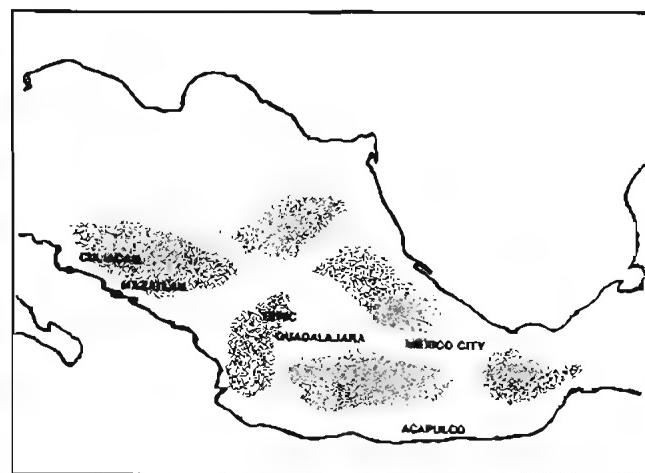
First-time purchasers usually have to pay for their load up front, but favored clients and good references can pay half up front, the rest when the load has safely arrived and moved into vans. Moving money across borders is a fine art in itself, and even the smallest smuggling cabal has one person who does little else than run bags of money between buyers and sellers. Bigger

operations hire attorneys or accounting firms as bagmen, with payments in kind of real estate, stock certificates and even gold and silver not uncommon. Guns are sometimes parlayed into pot, but not as often as the DEA claims, and seldom into revolutionary armories-another favorite DEA hype. "The Mexicans will happily trade grass for guns," one smuggler said during preparation for this chapter. "They're all gun nuts; they love guns. All the stop signs are filled with holes, beer bottles shot up, animals, abandoned cars Guns are a hot commodity; they'll sell anywhere in Mexico." Mexican dealers also trade in clocks, radios, office equipment and other items with huge tariffs. A clock in Mexico City costs about four times what it does in Phoenix, and enterprising importers are quick to point this out to equally enterprising growers, who, through clever caveats, can double or triple their gains. Commodity trading became particularly attractive to the Mexican dealers around 1972 when many discovered their gringo partners were paying in counterfeit money.

The price of Mexican weed has held stable over the years-unlike its Caribbean counterparts, whose prices have risen almost 300 percent since 1973. A kilo of palatable smoke cost \$25-\$50 at most border towns in the late Sixties. The price edged up about \$10 a year and today you can buy single keys for \$100-\$150 at border towns. For bigger buys the price drops considerably. A popular package in 1970 was 100 keys for \$4,000. This package still sells today, though some importers claim the quality has suffered. Prices per key on bigger deals plummet astronomically. A good agent should be able to nail down 1,000 keys for less than \$20,000. In deals of this stature there is always the possibility local officials will get wind and show up for their handout, the infamous mordido—"the bite"—and the agent sometimes has to cough up a few grand for this



Inside Operation Intercept Headquarters, Washington D.C., 1970



Marijuana growing regions of Mexico

You're probably saying, 'Swell.. What are we supposed to do, meet in Guam?' Well, don't be so snappish. The best thing is to have the seller follow you to the place of a friend, so that the seller doesn't know where it is ahead of time. After buying it, you duck out the back way and hide it or take it home, while your friend delays the seller from leaving by showing him dirty pictures.

If you're really paranoid, meet the seller at a large nudist camp. Then, while you're both naked (this avoids hidden microphones and tape recorders), take him to a secluded place. He sets the grass down by an oak tree, you give him the money and walk back with him. A friend of yours comes from the other side, puts the grass in a different package and leaves. This process, you'll find, is foolproof. Only eight people have been busted using this method."

A Child's Garden of Grass
Jack S. Margolis. & Richard Clorfene
1969



"Last year during top-secret 'Operation Startrek,' a 54-day experiment with portable radar units, Customs radar showed 250 suspect radar blips, or 'bogies,' between San Diego and El Paso. That's what the radar picked up, and most MAF pilots are experts at dodging radar. Twenty-three of the suspicious bogies were tracked down and each captured airplane contained marijuana. A Customs officer in El Paso this year watched 13 illegal aircraft cross the border on his radio scanner in one hour between El Paso and Denning, New Mexico."

Casualties are heavy in the MAF: from January 1975 to January 1977, more than 165 MAF planes had crashed with at least 31 known dead. Another 150 dope-laden planes were confiscated by lawmen, and more than half of those planes were redeployed by DEA and Customs to the front to chase smugglers. Peter Bensinger, head of the DEA, said at a press conference in mid-1976 that "inexperience and amateurism" accounted for the plane crashes and seizures, but, in actuality, these figures represent but a fraction of the staggering volume of aerosmuggling. The El Paso Intelligence Office estimates "10 percent" is the maximum action the law manages to stop.

Loads of up to a ton are routinely flown in on Lockheed Lodestars or Cessna 310s, with the Howard 500, a converted high-speed cruiser, growing in popularity. Unlike Caribbean aerosmugglers who prefer multi-ton Douglas cargo crafts, the Southwest pilots need a plane with the versatility of a cowpony: quick, agile, able to make sharp banks and short landings on rough terrain. Frequently pilots file flight plans and smuggle while on ostensibly legitimate business. During a round trip from Tucson to Hermosilla, Sonora, the plane can make a pick-up after departing the Mexican airport and deliver it in the U.S. desert, returning to Tucson empty. Most loads run from 200 to 2,000 pounds. Either loosely baled or compressed into bricks by garbage compacters, the pot is tightly packaged and waterproofed, should it need to be jettisoned. The daredevil pilots who make the runs earn up to \$25,000 a trip. Maintenance crews, landing engineers, loaders, drivers and others generally receive about \$1,000 for their short-term work. Up to three dozen people may be involved in a single operation.

Safely on U.S. turf, the Mexican shipments quickly begin their dissipation. Vans pick the pot up from the airstrip, preferably the people making the purchase directly from the importer. If there is no immediate pickup, the pot is stored in warehouses. As many as 19 vehicles have been busted while unloading planes, and parades of vehicles streaming across the open desert invite

investigation. Warehousing is yet another step, since pot is a quickly perishable vegetable, not given to storage. Nonetheless, warehousing is a growing phenomena, particularly as a hedge against drought..

A ton shipment, not that big by smuggling standards, would be divvied between two or three U.S. buyers, certainly not more than a half dozen, each paying the importer about \$50 a pound. An importer who has spent \$25,000 buying a ton and another \$25,000 getting it to market stands to make at least that much profit.. First line purchasers can be counted on to at least double their price even when selling only weight, driving prices up to around \$100 a pound. Purchasers at this level, say, Leslie from San Francisco buying 60 pounds at \$5,000 from his Phoenix supplier, then turn the pot at street prices-\$175-\$225 a pound. If the pot is very good the price will increase geometrically, costing more to begin with and passing through more hands. A classic example of this was the 1973-74 crop from Acapulco and environs, sold first as Acapulco Gold for up to \$325 a pound. Immensely popular, Gold soon reappeared as "wacky weed," with a \$400-plus price tag and a vague lineage that included strains of dubious heritage. The cost of Mexican weed increases farther from the Southwest. A pound in Los Angeles at \$175 may cost \$200 in Boulder and \$225 in Madison or Detroit..

Very little Mexican superpot makes it to the East Coast. For one thing, there is such a demand on the West Coast that it can be sold at most asking prices without traveling the 3,000 miles. Secondly, the East Coast market is dominated by the Caribbean connection.

THE CARIBBEAN CONNECTION Though Mexico supplies most of the imported pot in the U.S., it is not because consumers want it that way, but because Mexico is nearby. What consumers want is Colombian marijuana and they'll pay a high price to get it. Colombian import deals are at the peak of high finance, the long-shot, big-buck schemes that span continents and involve millions of dollars. Again, no one knows how much gets through, but the losses are staggering. In the eight months preceding this writing more than 150 tons of Colombian weed alone has fallen prey to the long arm of the law, more than 80 tons of it in the hold of one ship, the Panamanian freighter *Don Emilio*. And a lot of it was not seized, but almost given to the feds: ten tons found bobbing in Biscayne Bay; four tons that rained from the sky after being jettisoned from a disabled aircraft; numerous tons found on abandoned ships. Eight tons were nabbed on a DC-6 in Pocono,

Pennsylvania, in December 1976. "It fucked up Christmas for an awful lot of people," lamented one dealer who had invested heavily in the ill-fated adventure. The Caribbean Connection is the big league of pot dealing, with players spread from Capetown to Boston. The heart of this network is the Colombia-Miami axis, and while Ecuadorian, Peruvian, and even Brazilian pot is trickling in, the prototypical Eastern Smuggling Establishment network is based along this line and will continue to be so.

An importer on the CC needs a plane or a boat capable of crossing 1,000 miles of hurricane infested ocean, and enough pot to fill it. Deals of less than a ton hardly make the nut.. Independent smugglers do make small runs-college students, yacht-setters, nomads-with a few hundred pounds, but again the risks are great for dabbling in such small potatoes. If the deal is not big enough so the Colombian seller's cut is bigger than the government reward for turning in smugglers-and a recent allocation by the DEA kicks back a minimum of \$1,000-the seller may well opt for the government's bucks. Also, Customs and Coast Guard inspection of incoming Caribbean travelers is heavy.

Up until about a year ago most importers would arrange for their own transportation, purchasing their pot through a Colombian-based agent, loading their ship or boat with their own people and handling it themselves as is the case with the Mexican connection. But a lot of the gringos who wanted to invest were unable or unwilling to come up with boats, and the coastal Colombians, most of whom can sail boats with the ease Americans drive cars, soon were negotiating for delivery off the shores of Miami for an added price. Today this practice has reached the point where floating pot stores in international waters play host to consumers in sloops and speedboats.

Whether the importers arrange their own transportation or score from offshore merchants, they invariably bring their product to the Miami marketplace. Despite relentless pressure from authorities and the boundless in-house intrigues between various smuggling organizations, Miami remains the capital of Colombian trading. Though loads may come ashore miles from Miami and remain warehoused in obscure swamps to avoid the heat, the deal-makers and negotiators return to Miami where the buyers wait in anticipation, sitting in line with their elbows on the bar like birds on a wire.

During the peak of the Colombia marijuana harvest, when new crops are posted on the Miami exchange several times a day, the scene at even a

INTERVIEW WITH A SMUGGLING ACE

HIGH TIMES: When did you get into smuggling full-time?

SMUGGLER: I don't think that most smugglers are into it full-time. I think that almost no one could really take the pressure of being into it full-time. And I think one of the purposes of smuggling is to make enough money to lay back for a while. Also, it's just in the nature of smuggling—it's an organic kind of thing where you build up to it, you do it and, you know, you lay back for a while. One thing you have to understand is that smugglers are always thinking about making the big run to clean up, so one doesn't really develop a career as a smuggler—one just looks back and realizes that one has had a career as a smuggler.

Someone running a dope operation is a sort of minor guru, maybe even a major guru. He can be quite a charismatic figure. He has more glamour, more money, more women, better dope and lives higher and faster than any rock star. He also travels more. He'll own three or four boats, may have a plantation down in Colombia, five or six houses, a plane or two, a couple of docks; may have interests in several legitimate fronts—you know, a number of trucks, rented cars—he may be running quite a big scene. He may have quite a few women.

I think that the nature of smuggling generally is closer to that of a Far East religion than it is to an American corporation. The guru provided the spiritual strength of the flock, the followers who are going on faith.

More than anything else, smuggling is psychological, which is something that most people don't understand, including a lot of smugglers, especially when they're first doing it. This is the government's main deterrent to smuggling. I mean, your actual chances of getting caught are very, very small until you figure in the psychological factor.

Today the government says that they catch 10 percent. I think that for once the government is understating their own prowess, and it's probably more like 20 percent, but they say 10 percent to get more funding.

But everything you've ever been taught, all your conditioning, everything you read in the papers, every rumor, story, anecdote that comes along to you is a psychological deterrent to smuggling. So you have to consciously psych yourself up to think that you can make it when paranoia is all around you. Paranoia in a smuggling ring is extremely thick; it's constantly like sand in the machinery of smuggling. So smuggling is a matter of faith versus paranoia.

HIGH TIMES: Do smugglers require special skills in shipping and trafficking that might be useful in commercial employment after legalization?

SMUGGLER: Not really, because their primary criterion is not efficiency, but stealth. Stealth has some

usefulness in modern business, as was seen in some recent indictments, but overall, you have to understand mass-scale efficiencies. An education at Wharton School of Business would be more useful than ten years of smuggling in the Caribbean.

On the other hand, I've come into contact with people in Florida who are third- and fourth-generation smugglers—marijuana is the gig now, but their fathers smuggled rum and Scotch, and their grandfathers smuggled gunpowder and slaves. Smuggling is something that's been going on for several thousand years, and it attracts a certain type of mentality. In the same way that there have always been musicians and there have always been prostitutes and there have always been politicians, there's a certain segment of the population that will probably always be attracted to smuggling.

Leslie Morrison
High Times, Nov. 1978

moderately-sized importer's headquarters looks like the New York Stock Exchange. Up to a dozen people may be in the room, and though many dealers prefer making their deals in comparative privacy, the side transactions and numerous grades of pot to choose from make open dealing preferable. Like OPEC oil ministers, the pot barons cannot afford to make individual deals too favorable to one person without enraging others, both buyers and sellers alike. So stern is the unwritten code against selling *below* the fair market price that, as one Miami agent said, "you get paid a visit by your competitors and asked to get your price in line. If you don't you stand a good chance of getting ripped for your next load, no one will do business with you, and you can get hurt if you're really stepping on somebody's toes."

The Colombian market fluctuates with the growing cycle, reaching its peak in February and March and closing in July and August. The yearly drought during these months generally comes to an end in September when "immature" Colombian begins to trickle in. The pot cycle is highly predictable in Colombia, seasoned buyers knowing within a few days where they should look for the best crops. Colombian pot matures at later dates and at higher altitudes. The pot also gets stronger at higher altitudes. The green and immature grass that matures in September and October is grown at sea level. Brownish pot with more seeds, grown at 2,000 feet, matures about a month later. The longer growing period is necessary because of the colder weather at the higher elevations. Around December the first red strains begin maturing at about 4,000 feet. Top shelf pot, Santa Marta Gold and "rainbows"—bright reds, greens and golds—mature at 5,000 feet



DRUG STORE

GRASS \$20/oz.

AC 10 \$4/tab.

HASHISH ... \$10/gram.

BENNIES.... 5 for \$1

THE Pill ... \$3/month

? 17 for \$1

COCAINE.... \$30/spoon

REQUESTS FOR SMACK
AND METH MUST BE AC-
COMPANIED BY A NOTE
FROM YOUR PARENTS
OR LEGAL GUARDIAN.

(WE DO NOT HONOR CREDIT CARDS.)

THE DAUNTLESS

Today's space-age Coast Guard has vessels designed by skillful naval architects expressly for its unique purposes. One such purpose is Surface Security Patrol, or catching smugglers. Yet until a couple of years ago, you just didn't hear much about Coast Guard cutters cutting off dope ships on the high seas.

Then something changed. Richard Nixon was cracking the whip in the White House. Operation Buccaneer was planned and executed involving every cutter on station in the Seventh Coast Guard District in Miami. The Valiant, Steadfast, Dauntless, Hamilton, Chase, Courageous, Dependable—all got a taste of dope duty.

The Dauntless, around which this story revolves, bagged two yachts loaded to the gunnels with gage. In the Yucatan Channel, she busted the Wind's Will, carrying 2,000 pounds of Jamaica Red. In the Windward Passage, she caught the motor yacht Royong freighted with 6,000 pounds of ganja. It was a far cry from towing rich assholes with yacht caps on their beads and no oil in their tanks. Or checking out buoys or operating a lighthouse! The War Against Drugs made men of the Coast Guard.

The smugglers had picked a classic bit of southern coastal scenery. Sutherland's Bluff is a stretch of 20-foot-high bank along the Sapelo River, which winds down to the ocean through a landscape of gnarled oaks streaming with Spanish moss. On this hot, humid night, a smuggler's moon rose like a giant orange ball from the swamp. When it got higher, it turned into a silver disc beaming down like a floodlight on the narrow, sandy riverbank.

Around ten o'clock the patrol scouts were scoping out the position. They reported that there were many police in the area; both the local sheriff and his deputies and some officers from the Georgia Highway Patrol.

Then the scouts got up to the riverbank and began reporting the scene there. About 20 smugglers were swarming all over the bluff. They had nine campers and vans. They had moored a houseboat at right angles to the beach to act as a floating dock.

Suddenly a big shrimp trawler was seen coming up the river, being led by a little pilot boat. Her name was Hazel B., her port of registration, Savannah. She was coming to anchor adjacent to the houseboat. The smugglers were swarming out to meet her. The cargo was coming off. The word came—“Eyeball!”

Perkins ground out his last cigarette and gave the order to attack. His convoy dashed across the highway and down the local road until it hit the narrow, sandy track that leads to Sutherland's Bluff. Suddenly, Perkins stared through the windshield in disbelief. There, blocking the road squarely, was a Georgia Highway Patrol car. Its occupants were standing on the side of the road looking straight at the oncoming Customs men. Shrieking to a halt, the

lead car of the Customs caravan disgorged a very angry Customs man.

“Robert Perkins, director, Charleston Patrol, U.S. Customs,” snapped Perkins, flipping open his leather I.D. wallet with its gold and blue badges. The sergeant who had been driving the car looked perplexed. He explained that there was no way he could get his vehicle off the road. “Well,” growled Perkins (who was becoming suspicious of this inopportune roadblock), “if she's not gonna go that way [jerking his thumb backwards], she's damn well gonna go that way [jerking it forward] or you're under arrest for obstructing a federal officer in the performance of his duty!” The astonished highway patrolman stared for a moment, then, without saying a word, he jumped behind the wheel and drove the car furiously down the rough country lane, tearing off bumpers, fenders, scraping and smashing the undercarriage. By the time the car reached the creek bank, it had been totaled.

Meanwhile many of the CPOs had jumped out of their vehicles and had run on foot towards the creek. Firing broke out at once. One smuggler rolled out of a van with his pistol blazing. A CPO got off three fast rounds from the hip with a shotgun. The local sheriff, who claimed to be leading a raid on the smugglers, was caught out in the river in a small boat. When he stumbled ashore, he found Perkins and accosted him. “Your goddamned bastards been shootin' at me!” he snarled. Perkins laughed. “Sheriff,” he replied, “if my ‘bastards’ been shootin’ at you, you wouldn't be standin' here talkin' to me.” The sheriff promptly disappeared.

When the final tally was made, Perkins had bagged 21 men, a 65-foot shrimp boat (whose real name was Gemini II), nine motor vehicles, a houseboat, a 22-foot launch, \$11,000 in cash and 18 tons of marijuana, worth about ten million dollars. It was the biggest dope bust, up to that time, in the history of the Southeast. It had all been done on the spur of the moment by a raw crew—and a very seasoned commander.

Albert Coleman
High Times, Dec. 1976

or higher, beginning early in January. The finest gold buds are harvested in February and early March, and flood the U.S. market during those months. Soon afterwards, the main growing season comes to an end for four months.

An astute buyer not only must be aware of these differentials, but must also consider drought—the same drought that drove coffee prices up in 1976-77 affected the pot market—and hurricanes, of which there are many, interfering with shipping and even location of the growing area. A popular story making the rounds in 1976 told of an importer who contracted in late summer to buy a crop of high-altitude gold grown in a valley of the

Sierra Madre. The soil was perfect, the seeds the finest available, rain and sunlight abundant until the late fall, when the sun moved behind the mountains. Maturing in the shade, the plants developed small buds, huge leaves and towering stalks, all of which cost the buyer plenty when he tried to sell it against the fat golden buds grown in the sun.

Thousands of the Sierra Madres are planted with pot each year-in 1973 a 50-mile-long valley filled with pot was burned by Colombian *Policia Nationale* and the quality varies enough to make it worthwhile for importers to browse through the various plantations, much as coffee purchasers do, tasting different crops before finally settling on a purchase. As in Mexico, a buyer who takes the whole crop gets a huge price break, also allowing tighter discrimination about what gets shipped to the U.S. A seller who gets paid by weight and also delivers is apt to include more shake, stems, and immature plants than a seller who is paid for the package and concerned with getting only the best through. The better manicured the pot, the lighter it is. Pounds in Colombia run between \$25-\$50 on the open market, as little as \$10 on crop buys. Prices have only increased about 25 percent in Colombia since 1973 when the flow began, but it has skyrocketed between there and the street..

The importers who do not have time, money, or connections to make on-the-field selection have to take what's on the open market, purchased either in port cities such as Cartagena or Santa Marta and independently shipped, or from the floating marijuana stores. If they purchase from a boat they can expect to pay \$100 a pound for the trip over, a figure that reoccurs several times. (A Miami dealer disgruntled at recent price increases once commented, "They each tack on a hundred because no one has smaller bills."). Back on shore, the importer unloads his pounds by weight, with another \$100 on each, bringing the price to \$225 to \$250. It is at this point that several "dealers organizations" and major continental dealing circles begin to operate.

Agents and buyers from New York, Detroit, Gainesville and Atlanta, to name only a few, make the Miami rounds of the first-buy dealers and importers and choose what to buy. Most of the weed is in 50-60 pound bales. About 10 percent of the weight of a bale is "shake," leaves and seeds shaken loose from the flowers. Some dealers attempt to redistribute the shake equally, but that necessitates breaking the bales into pound units, a stone drag when working with tons. Instead, many dealers sell tops and shake separately, sending the buds to major metropolitan markets that can ante up the \$550-per-lb pricetag, and route the shake to

interior and lower income areas where it sells for a couple of hundred dollars a pound less.

Packages are common: i.e., 50 pounds of tops may be purchased only if the buyer takes another 30 pounds of shake at a lower price. So are mixes: 50 pounds of Santa Marta Gold shakes and bud with 30 pounds of "spinach" grown at a lower altitude and priced lower. Either way, out-of-town buyers can expect to leave Miami with pounds costing from \$300 to \$350. Back in their respective cities, the pot retails on the streets from \$450 to \$550 depending on the size of the buy. Sold by ounces priced from \$40 to \$70, the pound purchased in Colombia for \$20 may eventually generate up to \$1,000 in New York, and everyone in-between has gotten a little richer.

THE ASIAN CONNECTION The Asians have been growing pot for human consumption longer than anyone else and the quality shows in the product. The powerful, seedless, incense-scented Vietnamese, Thai and Nepalese weed that has reached U.S. shores in the past has indisputably been the best smoke around, and has cost the most.. Though the only Asian marijuana on the market the last few years has been Thai stick-in such limited amounts and at such an exorbitant price, that more people have heard of it than smoked it-there was a brief time during the Vietnam War when the Asian connection flourished, turning on thousands of GI's and their friends back home. Returning ex-servicemen turned on to pot during the war began landing at U.S. airports with duffel bags filled with hand-rolled Vietnamese marijuana cigarettes. So pervasive were these cigarettes in the late Sixties that one brand, Park Avenue, could be purchased for \$20 a pack in many cities. The Philadelphia Inquirer quoted a Park Avenue dealer in 1970 as saying, "We distributed sample packs to campus radio disc-jockeys, student leaders, people like that, to familiarize them with our product. Sales soared." Park Avenue and other major brands disappeared with the Army crackdown on drugs and the phase-down of the war.

Thai sticks entered the picture in 1974. In the two years since they have been on the market the price has fluctuated between \$2,300 and \$2,500 a pound on the streets, and from \$100 to \$1,200 at ports of entry: Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles and discrete points in-between. The tiny buds, clustered around a bamboo splinter and tied with silk thread, lose potency when they dry out, and price reflects the age. A pound may contain up to 300 sticks, as few as 100, sold at \$15-\$25 each. Thai sticks are hard to move at that price, and the profit margin so thin that few dealers keep them around except for repeat customers or

THE NIGHT THEY RAIDED CROSBY'S

"You could not just walk into Crosby's. No, you needed an introduction, an entree, the endorsement of a proven sponsor whose face and reputation, equal measures of discretion and hipness, preceded him. I was first auditioned on a brisk New York autumn night in 1971, when the city was no longer new but still mysterious to me. Most mysterious was the clandestine opulence of the floating parlors located in brownstones, in old warehouses, in lofts, in terraced condominiums of the Upper East Side, in storefronts in Harlem and in ivied fortresses on the Hudson. Amidst ethnic enclaves notorious for the oils in their cuisines, in every district of the city, in sweatshops where hope didn't speak English, peppering the melting pot, people gathering to relax and commune, but mainly to smoke; sample, compare and sell the richest, the noblest, the finest marijuana that soil could grow."

Crosby's, then located in a swank loft on West 20th Street, was one of the oldest smokeasies, perhaps the first, but to me it was always the 'new place.' He had moved to Manhattan when his smaller domain in Brooklyn became overpopulated, a sort of suburban exodus in reverse.

I was first taken there by two friends, a couple with money who spent it freely on life's mellower kicks. We were scrutinized closely through a glass fisheye set in the sheet-metal door (it had a formidable-looking lock, no knob), and a voicebox in the doorframe asked my companions in ragged English if I was with them. The door then opened and all was smiles. My friends' word was recommendation enough for Domi, the courteous Filipino who operated Crosby's drawbridge, an old freight elevator painted chintzy gold and hung with small romantic pictures, caricatures of Crosby's regulars and photographs of pretty girls torn from European

droughts. Also, several consignments of bogus Thai sticks dampened enthusiasm. In certain cases, Colombia and Mexico started "sticking" grass. Hawaiian weed makes a pretty good counterfeit, and even U.S. sinsemilla has beat some dealers. Ironically, it is probably the sinsemilla counterfeit that will eventually replace the expensive, temperamental, but indisputably excellent Thai stick on the domestic market..

Pot from Burma, along with Indian, Afghani, Pakistani and Nepalese hash occasionally make their way to the market, usually via daring globe-trotters who operate sporadically. Much of the weed in these countries is turned into hash which, until a couple of years ago, could easily be purchased by dealers at licensed hash stores. The hash stores are still there, but a smuggler would no sooner buy a shipment from one of these legal stores than would a Mafia hitman buy a gun from

magazines. At the seventh floor, the double doors opened into a single room, opulent with ballroom ceilings and one huge arched window overlooking the rooftops of the district. A thick wool cut-pile carpet whitened every corner. Rock music, conversation and the World Series filled the room. I wondered why I had heard nothing in the elevator. The answer was thick cork, everywhere.

The action centered at an old walnut bar, a full twenty feet in length, where Crosby's customers were congregated in festive knots around narghiles, thuribles and gasogenes, outdoing one another in effacing their zeal with languor as they pored over stacks of marijuana. Behind the bar, a thin, wispy fellow, blonde and elfin, winked briefly at my companion and grinned. For the first time, I breathed out.

They introduced me as a writer, new to the city. Crosby made me welcome at once, quickly extracting all the salient details of my life. Satisfied, he gestured to an epicene bar-person, who handed me a menu.

'Here's the latest lineup,' he crooned, and I caught an edge of Scotch on his breath as he leaned forward. 'The best cannabis from around the world,' he crowed like the madam of a dilapidated brothel, but as it turned out, his optimism was justified.

On a mustard-yellow card printed like the wine list at the old American Bar in Paris were the names of a dozen breeds of marijuana, each priced by the lid, ounce and pound. A line of fine calligraphy at the bottom invited inquiries about the wholesale rates. This night's offering included Michoacan mint, Colombian lowland, Colombian mota, Bomber Weed, and Kandahari hashish."

Leslie Morrissey
High Times, Winter 1975

Abercrombie and Fitch. Also, westerners are conspicuous and politically suspect in some of these countries, making the necessary low-profile a problem. Smuggling rings that do exist have a high percentage of nationals from the various countries, and the bulk of hash goes across the continent to Europe. The U.S. hash market, though steady in supply, is erratic in quality, quantity and source, with its main channels coming from Canada. Vancouver easily places as the hash capital of Canada, with Montreal and Toronto neck-and-neck for second. Owing in part to this market ambiguity, and the strong flow of more favored Colombian hash has never gotten the powerhold on the market that pot has, remaining surprisingly consistent in its prices over the years. Commercial hash such as Moroccan sells at from \$900 to \$1,300, primo Nepalese from \$1,500 to \$2,000, a little over the prices in the early Seventies.

THE FATHER OF MODERN SMUGGLING

Frank's [Costello] corruption of the Coast Guard was the most massive wholesaling of federal services to a private citizen in all of recorded history. At its worst in 1923, Frank Costello commanded more naval power than the Royal Admiralty at the height of the British Empire. Nor did the Coast Guard stop at ignoring his activities (with an occasional bust for appearances' sake). They provided safe passage for Costello convoys, performed rescue duty on sinking Costello rumrunners and frequently helped with the offloading. Seaman Harold Waters states that a good many Coast Guardsmen were not above taking a drink of bootlegger's whiskey, either; on ice patrol around St. Pierre, his mates were frequently stoned drunk by the affable rumbies. However, the luckiest drinkers of the period were the bathers and beach fanciers who frequently found hundreds of bottles of Scotch mingling at their waists with other aquatic life forms.

Gilbert Cheare
High Times, Nov. 1978

SINSEMILLA Sinsemilla is Spanish for "without seeds." It is a simple method of growing powerful grass at home, and is absolutely certain to restructure the domestic pot market when the public catches on to the trick. It involves weeding out the male plants during growing because the female plants, instinctively striving to survive longer and get pregnant, generate more protective and procreative resins. Asians have been doing this for thousands of years. In fact, the seedless Thai sticks are grown like this. Westerners, however, are just finding out. The first large crops grown in Marin County, California, in 1975, stayed in personal stashes and didn't make it to the market. In 1976, connoisseurs were waiting, and paid from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a pound for the first buds to appear late in the summer. By fall, sinsemilla strains from Hawaiian seeds were being harvested in Massachusetts, Vermont, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky and elsewhere, and prices had dropped to around \$1,000. Several of the country's leading drug journalists and dealers had occasion to sample these new domestic strains, and the weed was unanimously declared on a par with such expensive exotics as Hawaiian and Thai. 1977 will prove to be a boom year for sinsemilla growers, and in the years ahead it will certainly replace many exports, particularly as decriminalization becomes more widespread and home gardening becomes the norm.

COCAINE Although marijuana is the contraband king of illicit drugs, the recent social acceptability of cocaine as a recreational high has thrown open this market to all-time highs. Seizures for the show flakes have jumped every year since 1969 with no let-up in sight. Since the coke laws

probably won't be changed in the near future, and pot laws will, there is a good probability that transporters weaned on the South American lines will fill the vacuum with coke. Also, like pot, homegrown strains may someday blow the bottom out of the market.

At a price of up to \$100 for a gram that lasts two people one night, it is not consumed with the casual abandon of pot, but is reserved for suitable occasions.

The coke dealer does not have an easy life. Cocaine is classified under federal and all state laws as a narcotic, giving the legal establishment reason to equate it with heroin and deal with it accordingly. New York coke dealers, for instance, can get life. Most coke dealers operate the same way, best explained by example.

In what is now called "the good old days," actually less than ten years ago, a coke dealer from a large city on the Great Lakes accounted for a high percentage of the local coke trade. Courtney, as he called himself, was a man in his mid-twenties with prematurely greying hair, a sullen pensiveness, and executive poise that conspired to produce the innocuous detachment of a businessman. Posing as a realtor, Courtney traveled to Colombia frequently, surveying with delighted local potentates the Caribbean hotels, villas, hideaways and casinos proliferating in the resort cities between Cartagena and Santa Marta.



Mexican helicopter pilot involved in "Operation Condor".

"The only limit is the imagination of the smuggler."

Marc Olden
Cocaine 1973

At some juncture in his travels he would stop in Medellin and buy coke. It cost \$8-\$10 a gram, no matter how many grams purchased, with a big deal bringing amenities such as safe passage out of Colombia. This was no small favor, as many Colombians not realizing the revenues to be made from dealing dope to the gringos, turned in customers for a small government reward. But Courtney had good connections, people he dealt with time and again who didn't want to lose his business to any of the many other coke-producing labs springing up in the mountains. It takes several steps to produce cocaine, most of them performed in South America, though processing plants in the U.S. are to be found. When coca leaves are harvested they are soaked in an alkaloid solution which isolates the active ingredients. A white, sticky paste-coca paste-is the result. Farmers sell the coca paste to labs, which treat it with hydrochloric acid to further concentrate the active ingredients into the familiar crystalline form. A popular reduction vat produces, when filled, a cake of crystallized coke that weighs around three kilos. Courtney usually bought one good vat.

At the time it was still easy to beat Customs, but six pounds-plus is a considerable bulk, so Courtney utilized everything. A suitcase with a false bottom held almost two kilos, and a similar briefcase half a key. The rest he carried bound to his body with Ace Bandages and stuffed into every available container from suntan lotion to nasal decongestant. One time everything in his toilet kit was stuffed with coke, and they all functioned: toothpaste, deodorant spray, even the foam shave can. Pressurized container smuggling was given up after one trip in which a deodorant spray can in the pressurized storage compartment of a plane burst apart at 35,000 feet.

Courtney had a raft of tactics in his grand strategy to beat the border, but eventually he ended up in that long, slow Customs line. So as not to arouse suspicion when his passport had accumulated too many Colombian stamps, he gave it to a teething baby who mangled it so he could turn it in for an immediate new one. It can take months to replace lost or stolen passports. He alternated ports of entry: Miami, New Orleans via Mexico, Los Angeles via Panama, even passing through lackadaisical European and Canadian Customs on his way to the more vigilant U.S. Customs. He familiarized himself with Customs Agents' work

schedules at major airports so he never crossed the same agent twice. Courtney once advised a rookie smuggler that just before he landed at the Mexico City airport with his load he should "drink a lot of water on the plane. When you approach Customs your mouth will go dry from fear. The checkers know this and search anyone who takes a drink." Later the rookie reported that even though he drank water his mouth went dry, indeed he could hardly speak but made it anyway. Observations such as this kept the long arm of the law from descending on his trip. He crossed the border time and again with pure, high quality cocaine. Safely back in the Midwest, Courtney cut the coke and put it on the market.

Several years ago, cocaine chemists found a method to cut chopped coke and refreeze it to give the appearance of unmolested coke. Such a rock is almost indistinguishable from a virgin rock. The trained eye can tell by the crystal structure, the freeze-dried coke having a more saltlike crystalline structure than the mica-like stratification of uncut blow. Seasoned coke handlers know there is a threshold above which most consumers get their biggest rush and will cut their coke so that threshold is passed in at least



Labrador retriever sniffs out dope for Canadian border police

THE PROTOCOL OF COKE BUYING

"For cocaine dealers, like all drug dealers, are suspicious and paranoid. They fear arrest and prison. They fear rip-offs, betrayals. And they fear getting killed."

So they deal only with who they know. The spoon level, the street level of cocaine dealing is often done in bars, but the purchase isn't made by college students, rock stars or the middle class now into coke.

A connection makes the buy, then sells it to *nouveau* users. Meanwhile, they take his word that the price is right, that the cut is good, that he's not being followed and leading the law to them."

Marc Olden
Cocaine, 1973

four rails. In any event almost all coke is cut by the importers, and again by the first-line dealers.

Imagination knows no bounds when it comes to finding a cut. Everything from baking powder to powdered vitamins have turned up in lab analyses of coke, with standard milk sugar lactose the most common adulterant. Speed and procaine find their way into coke in an attempt to add kick and the distinctive numbing effect. Some organic dealers have used powdered acidophilus, the yogurt culture, as a safe and painless cut. By far the most popular cut is Mannite, an obscure Italian baby laxative that not only has the flaky appearance and antiseptic taste of cocaine, but dissolves within a few degrees of coke's melting point (112° Fahrenheit) and dissolves instantly on being dropped in a container of water. As these tests are the two most common on street coke, the Mannite cut is undetectable. So difficult was it at one time to find that some people dealt Mannite and no drugs.

Courtley cut his cocaine with Mannite. He put about a 25-percent cut on it which left the coke more or less intact and warranted the \$2,000-an-ounce price, extremely high for its day, and increased his stock from six kilos to eight. He seldom cleared less than \$75,000 on these ventures and netted more than \$200,000 on one. He engineered 21 smuggling trips before retiring. Courtley made his fortune and spent it leaving no trace, except, as he proudly noted, a handsome nose job thrown in on a package deal with a septum repair. Today he's a commercial copywriter.

Not all smugglers are so fortunate. Particularly luckless are mules, people paid between \$2,000-\$5,000 to carry from one to three kilos on their bodies back from South America through U.S. Customs. This is a miserable business, for

busted mules more often than not end up on a long rap, with their mentors going free. Trying to beat Customs with coke is tough, with agents around the world alerted to scrutinize South American arrivals as soon as the lawmen in South America make their first big bust of coca paste and know the season has begun.

As the danger of body smuggling intensified and attitudes toward coke eased, weed smugglers began making space between the bales for a few pounds of blow. Miami, a big coke scene to begin with owing to its Caribbean accessibility and Latino influence, is bigger than ever, since the pot barons moved in. Like pot, coke can be purchased from offshore boats or first-line dealers by weight at from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a kilo, reflecting quality, cut and competitive coke sellers. On the streets a pound runs from \$15,000 to \$20,000; ounces retail from \$1,600 to \$2,200.

LSD AND THE PSYCHEDELICS Acid, more than any other drug, was responsible for America's love affair with psychedelia. Though hallucinogenic plants have been around for centuries-North American Indians dallied in peyote ages before the arrival of the white man-it was only in 1943 that a practical method of isolating the powerful ergot alkaloids was formulated by Dr. Albert Hofmann, paving the way for the widespread and inexpensive distribution that took place in the Sixties. In the first few years after its discovery, the synthetic psychedelic was peddled by its scientific adherents as a possible wonder drug, curing everything from extreme psychosis to cancer. When heads in the Sixties began to reroute pharmaceuticals acid from labs to parties, the rush was on. By 1965 an estimated 20,000 people had tried acid, and that figure had swelled ten times after another two years, when the drug was made illegal.



"Acid, Watermelon and Mescaline"

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ETERNAL LOVE

The Brotherhood of Eternal Love was founded on the basis of Timothy Leary's exhortations to "Tune in, turn on, and drop out" with LSD. Leary's preaching consisted of a combination of mysticism, the use of drugs and the disapproval of our society expressed in the phrases of rebellion which particularly appeal to youth. The novelty of his doctrine, and the growing drug rebellion in general, drew considerable attention from the press, which merely extended the numbers of young people exposed to the message. Many thousands of teenagers reacted to it with an idealistic and religious fervor.

From Millbrook, Dr. Leary traveled to Berkeley, California, and from Berkeley to a small city in Southern California called Laguna Beach. This village-type community was soon to become the psychedelic drug capital of the world.

In October 1966, the Brotherhood of Eternal Love became a legal corporation in the State of California. The brotherhood was also granted tax-exempt status on the basis that it claimed to be a religious organization. From its inception, in addition, intelligence indicates that the group was ceremoniously practicing group sexual freedom in connection with the use of drugs.

From 1966 to 1968, the brotherhood flourished by dealing in marijuana smuggled in 100-pound lots from Mexico and by trafficking in LSD obtained from illicit sources and from Sandoz Chemical Works in Basel, Switzerland. The LSD obtained from the Basel firm was legally obtained. The first person to synthesize it worked for Sandoz, and Sandoz actually manufactured it commercially.

By the time that our investigation reached its peak in the spring of 1973, no less than 750 of its members had been positively identified as participants in criminal activities that spanned the globe. At its peak it had 3,000 members.

The brotherhood, according to the IRS, must have made something over \$200 million in its illicit operations. At this point in time, the Brotherhood of Eternal Love was the largest supplier of hashish and LSD in the United States.

Hashish Smuggling Brotherhood smugglers developed elaborate and successful means of getting hashish into the United States. One of their earlier techniques was to hide quantities of 15 to 20 pounds of the drug within the interiors of fiberglass surfboards which they manufactured. This was soon considered too small a quantity, however, and they graduated to specially designed traps in Volkswagen campers or other vehicles which could hold up to 1,300 pounds in a single shipment.

Their mode of operation placed heavy reliance on the use of false passports; and with their financial resources and false documents, they achieved com-

plete international mobility. During the period of their successes, we have estimated on the basis of hard intelligence that approximately 24 tons of hashish was smuggled into this country.

During that time we seized approximately 6,000 pounds out of 24 tons, which is about a 12 percent seizure rate. Although most of this drug came from their dealings with Afghanistan, we also know that shipments were brought in from both Lebanon and India. There may have been other sources of which we have no knowledge.

LSD Manufacture In the summer of 1968, brotherhood members traveled to San Francisco in an attempt to secure a permanent source of supply for LSD—which they found. The LSD was to be called "orange sunshine" and the laboratory was to be set up in December 1968.

In March 1969, the first batch of "orange sunshine" LSD was made by brotherhood members in a laboratory located outside of San Francisco. Slightly under one million tablets were produced in this first endeavor. Numerous millions were to be made in the next four years.

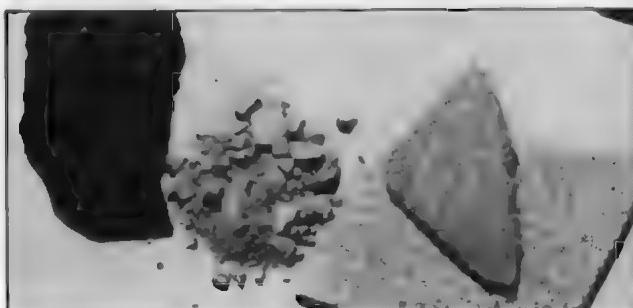
Until the recent enforcement success, this product, which has now disappeared entirely, was found in quantity all over the world.

Hashish Oil Manufacture Moreover, the brotherhood was not content merely to smuggle and market hashish. Under the guidance of one of its chief chemists, the brotherhood developed the manufacture of an even more potent product called marijuana or hashish oil, with THC content of up to 90 percent. Fifteen thousand doses could be derived in this way from one quart.

Hashish oil was first encountered in February 1972. Since then the number of exhibits received has increased and so has the potency as measured by the percentage of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) present.

"Don't go to his place, because even though you're buying it, it could be a set-up where both of you are arrested and later the seller (who was working with the police) is let off. And don't let him come to your place, because it could still be a set-up, or your place could be watched later and busted when there are a lot of people over."

"The Brotherhood of Eternal Love: The Senate Report"
High Times, Fall 1974



Hashish

The black market in acid got off to a roaring start, since many of the sophisticated techniques necessary to produce lysergic acid in home labs were ironed out when it was still legal. The most famed acid chemist, Stanley Owsley III, allegedly produced hundreds of thousands of his namesake acid before lawmen put an end to the production, throwing him in jail after declaring the drug a menace. Owsley acid came in single hits, reputed to contain 250 micrograms of pure LSD, for five dollars, or the much imitated "four-way" crossed white tab, with 1,000 mikes at ten. Quantities were limited, much of the acid working its way back from California through hippie and collegiate travelers of the era.

Though acid was technically not illegal, it was illegal to produce it without a federal license. Nevertheless, home laboratories proliferated, many of them on the West Coast, using methods pioneered by Owsley. It is a credit to the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the counterculture; for LSD is difficult to make, requiring first-rate lab facilities and a first-rate chemist to perform the deft thermodynamics. The isolation of LSD-25, the most commonly manufactured, requires numerous steps, unlike the isolation of cocaine or heroin. Many of the starting compounds are heavily controlled and difficult to purchase, though some may be grown: morning-glory, Hawaiian wood-rose, rye ergot. Lysergic acid is also a controlled substance, doled out by Uncle Sam with a vigilant eye. Once the ingredients are assembled and the process begun, there is a waiting period during which the mixture can either fail to react or overreact with a violent explosion.

As the pot culture developed dealers' organizations, so did acid dealers develop into cults. By far the most conspicuous of these was (many people say is) the Brotherhood of Eternal Love, a hippie/mystic/politico hodgepodge that insiders say not only manufactured tons of trips but funneled profits into political and social movements, just as the pot dealers have. A frequent rumor, unsubstantiated but from knowledgeable sources, holds that the BEL financed, among other ventures, the early Weather Underground and in fact arranged Tim Leary's escape from a California prison. The fuzz cracked down on the BEL in the early Seventies, throwing a few small potatoes in jail and scattering the masterminds to the four winds. No one knows much about the BEL other than that it was a powerful and far-flung organization in its day—also a popular self-nubric for the Manson-type crazoids the West Coast seems to generate—and that they had good acid. The BEL's legendary "sunshine" dominated the market from

1972 to 1974 and is probably the single most widely produced and distributed acid in the short history of LSD. Small, barrel-shaped, and bright Day-glo orange, the 250-mike tabs represented one of the purest batches of homemade psychedelics to come out of an underground lab, selling from Miami Beach at \$2 and \$3 a hit, quantities as low as \$80 a hundred.

The BEL was but one of many such producers. Other organizations and independent businesspersons were also hard at work.. In the late Sixties, when the cottage industry was peaking out, a gram of pure acid could be purchased for around \$750. Pure acid came in crystals or liquid form and was mixed with water. A standard formula was one gram of acid dissolved in eight ounces of water. Two drops of the mixtures would be placed on a sugar cube or Vitamin C tablet.. A dealer could get 4,000 hits of 250 micrograms each, or 1,000 four-way crosses for two to five dollars apiece. The enormous profit mark-up between concentrated acid and individual doses didn't escape manufacturers for long, and by the early Seventies it was almost impossible to buy raw acid on the street market.. Pill makers came into vogue, creating a rainbow of acid highs: Purple Haze, Orange Sunshine, White Lightening, purple, blue and pink dots, and the short-lived green acid that appeared in December of 1971, appropriately dubbed Christmas Rush. In 1970 and 1971 an acid glut dropped the bottom out of the market, and prices plummeted to as low as 50 cents a hit.

Acid's easy availability, and most consumers' ignorance of psychedelics, made it a favorite counterfeit for mescaline, psilocybin, Hawaiian wood-rose, and a host of esoteric highs that seldom, if ever, reached the streets. Sold at prices as dubious as their proclaimed origins, the pretenders saturated the market in the early Seventies before repeated underground news coverage straightened out the public head. The obsession with organic drugs reflected in the "back to the earth" movement cultivated appetites for the real McCoys. Peyote cactus, Amanita muscaria mushrooms, wood-rose seeds, and the unpredictable jimson weed soon flourished in dealing circles:

Today, many people find organic highs preferable to synthetic highs. Hardy heads forage through the wild for these trips, while others are raising their own. In some areas, magic mushrooms and their relatives have become an endangered species. A peyote preservation group has formed in California to protect the slowly regenerating cactus: peyote itself takes a minimum of two years to produce good buttons, and some species as

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE AFTER LEGALIZATION

Organized crime found Prohibition a bonanza and reaped millions by bootlegging, rumrunning and operating illegal breweries. But few underworld figures made the transition into the legitimate liquor business after Repeal. Instead, the mob turned to other rackets-gambling, hard narcotics, prostitution and "protection." Some of the speakeasy owners like Toots Shor, and Charles Kriener of "21," went legitimate after Repeal and established worldwide reputations as respectable restaurateurs.

Repeal did not bring the instant rebirth of the American liquor industry. America's taste in spirits runs to whiskey; gin, vodka and rum did not make significant inroads on sales until recent years. But good whiskey has to be aged anywhere from four to eight years, or even more. Thus the distilleries that started up again after 1933 did not have a product to market for several years. In fact, the rye whiskey industry, centered in Maryland and Pennsylvania, never really revived, which meant that the demand for whiskey had to be filled from the stock on hand.

That's how the really big fortunes in liquor were made—not during Prohibition, but after Repeal. And they were made legitimately—or close to it—by a few with foresight. During Prohibition there had been a demand for illegal spirits, and the mob had filled it. Come Repeal there was an even greater demand for legal spirits, and those who filled it became multimillionaires.

Paul Hoffman
High Times, July 1976



Plethora of pills concealed in heel

long as a hundred years. Included in the group's literature are instructions for growing your own.

The infant natural psychedelic market emerged about four years ago when dried peyote buttons appeared on the market with a two-dollar-apiece price tag. Prices have dropped somewhat since then, but peyote buttons today are frequently sold fresh, requiring purchasers to tie up their capital while the buttons dry out. *Amanita muscaria* mushrooms show themselves on the market after rainy seasons, selling for up to five dollars apiece. Psilocybin is holding its own at a trickle, the tiny buttons bringing two to five dollars each. None of these, with the exception of peyote, is doing quantity business at this time, although that will surely change as interest in homemade highs spreads. Acid, of course, is still on the scene, coming from a score of underground labs and selling at the same price it has for the last decade: from two to five dollars a hit.

UPS, DOWNS AND CROSSES Licit drugs—those easily available by prescription—make up a sizable slice of the black market pie. Mood elevators, such as amphetamines, and mood depressants, such as barbiturates, methaqualone, and "quiems" (Librium, Valium and some to-be-released), are in wide and accepted use, though closely regulated. The official sanction somewhat obfuscates the essentially illegal trade that exists. People routinely give mild antidepressants, such as Valium, to ailing friends or family, though such "distribution or intent to distribute" falls under the same drug schedule penalties as pot or acid. Until the mid-Sixties the smuggling or black marketeering of prescription drugs was almost unheard of. Occasionally a load of pharmaceuticals was seized at the Mexican border—they could be purchased by the case in Mexico without a prescription—but changes in border-town pharmacy regulations and the difficulty of making a large profitable purchase without attracting attention prevented the practice from mushrooming. The first massive, illegally obtained infusions of prescription dope into the black market came from truck and warehouse heists, a problem that reached such proportions in the early Seventies that government inspectors were placed in drug factories and shipping convoys attended by police escorts.

The first licit drug to be illicitly manufactured was the ubiquitous White Cross and, in lesser amounts, crystal methedrine. White Crosses virtually flooded the college market in the late Sixties, used mostly as a study aid, so the story went.

The government moved quickly to put a handle on

TRANSFER TO THE STRATOSPHERE

"The junkies had nicknamed the restaurant the Cloudland. For it was precisely at this transfer point that those for whom there was nothing to do and nowhere to go on the ground got their transfers to the stratosphere. 'It's better up there than down here,' they agreed, yawning a bit, having themselves a bit of a scratch together. But you had to know somebody who'd sell you a transfer before you could go visiting up there. The peddlers didn't chance it, selling to some panic man and then having him pull his badge and say, 'That did it, Fixer, now come along nice or come along dead!'" ..

Nelson Algren
The Man with the Golden Arm, 1949

these drugs when the head of the explosion shook the Sixties, and underground chemists retaliated by opening their own factories. Speed factories were common; downer factories, to a lesser extent, owing to the difficulty of chemically producing the popular barbiturates—though PCP, an animal tranquilizer, enjoyed brief popularity under the THC misnomer it was peddled as. But the ease of fooling or buying off the medical establishment, when opposed to the extreme penalties for illegal production, has kept home labs for prescription drugs at a minimum. The single exception has involved methaqualone. The popular Sopors and Quaaludes had such a massive market when they were being prescribed legally, and heavily, that the government declared methaqualones a "controlled substance," began taking count and discouraged doctors to quit prescribing it. Naturally, labs sprung up to sate the consumers' appetite. Two large-scale methaqualone labs were busted in the last two years: one in Montreal and the other in Florida, and the former capable of producing "500 pounds" of Sopor dust in a single operation. Other labs continue to operate unmolested. Methaqualone sold for \$.60-\$1 a hit until the federal crackdown, after which the price jumped to \$2.50 a hit, which is when the black market methaqualone appeared. Today, though the bogus products are usually inferior to their legally produced counterparts, both types sell for \$2.75 to \$4.00 per tab.

HEROIN Heroin has a long and troubled history as a recreational drug and may not be able to climb out of the hole for a long time. Although less physiologically addictive by some accounts than cigarettes or alcohol, smack (from the Yiddish snek, "nose") is particularly popular among people characterized by down personalities and take-anything instincts. A person high on cocaine can work, play and think and, in fact, is propelled to do so. A person high on heroin

is more inclined to bliss out, sitting peacefully. Heroin appeals, one could generalize, more to people who would rather take life easy than work at it, a genre rife with crooks, rip-offs, hit-men and such ilk that are so popularly associated with smack. The drug does not make people the aggressive stereotype junkies are cast as: any cop will quickly admit the ease of arresting a junkie on the nod. Heroin is more symbolic than real in this sense, hedged by prejudice, taboo, misinformation and cultural ethics.

American involvement in Vietnam turned on hundreds of thousands of disenfranchised soldiers to Asian smack, the world's finest, and proved to be a natural weapon as decisive in that conflict as the Russian frontier was to the Germans or the Spanish diseases to the Incans.

It is from Asia, particularly the "Golden Triangle" formed by Burma, Thailand and Laos that the bulk of postwar heroin has flowed. The opium gum base used to make heroin is grown there, along with large amounts from Turkey, and routed on the black market to France and Italy.

Laboratories there reduce the gum. For years, Sicily was peppered with labs, accounting for the Mafia ties that exist today. Marseilles, France, is another major manufacturing area, the home of the famous "French connection." During the Vietnam War everybody, from Vietnamese generals and CIA agents to military morticians, was smuggling Asian junk into the U.S. (A widely publicized case was a smuggling operation cracked in Hawaii in 1974 that sent the contraband in dead bodies being sent home from the battlegrounds.)

With such massive operations as the CIA's full-scale airlift, on their own airline, Air America (for a fascinating account, read Alfred W. McCoy's *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia*), it was no surprise that smack in the late Sixties and early Seventies was glutting the market in greater quantities, better qualities and cheaper prices than ever before. A gram of 70-percent pure China White was as little as \$40; ounces, as little as \$500. The "dime bags" sold on street corners cost \$10, as opposed to the \$20 they now run, and lasted a moderate junkie at least a day. The media terror stories began soon after "Half Million Addicts in NYC" and "Junkie Stabs Mother of 8" among the headlines of the day—and a crackdown on military smuggling followed.

A second front on the war against heroin opened when the Nixon administration in 1972 purchased Turkey's entire opium crop, ascertained to be the source of the heroin scourge. It wasn't—the Turkish blockade backfired. As the supply of

AN ALL-ROUND GUY

"He used C [cocaine],' said Tony, 'and he told us how to make bennies out of snifters.'

Tony meant that their benefactor from Michigan had instructed them how to distill the Benzedrine out of medicated inhalers which could be bought without prescription in any drugstore.

'He was plenty hep,' said Gino.

'Sounds like an all-round guy,' I said. 'And how did he aim for you to get the stuff legit?'

'It's easy,' said Tony. 'You just shoot some plain gasoline under your skin. Get it?'

'Not yet,' I said. 'Sounds like it would knock you on your can.'

'Listen!' said Gino. 'You're not shooting the gas for a bang; the gas is just the starter.'

'Yeah,' said Tony. 'This guy told us that this gas is gonna give you cancer. A *small* cancer-get it? And with the cancer, the croakers gotta give you stuff [heroin], legit. Get it?'

Alexander King
More Energy Grows Older, 1958

Asian White dried up and desperate junkies and accommodating dealers tried to fill the vacuum, the realization bloomed that Mexican poppies produced just as good an opium base as Asian poppies did. Within a year a steady stream of Mexican Brown began flowing through Tucson, Phoenix, Albuquerque, Brownsville Station and other cities. Customs seizures in these areas doubled, then tripled, while traditional ports, such as New York and Miami, dried up. New York City's junkies lost the spotlight to thieving Southwesterners, and the Mafia dealers moved from the Big Apple to Scottsdale, Arizona. Soon Mexican junk had resupplied the market. Prices were similar to the Asian \$50 gram, \$500-\$700 ounce and \$5,000-\$7,000 pound.

When in 1974 the Turkish ban was lifted, the poppies were replanted, the gum squeezed and the heroin isolated, and by the summer of 1976 Asian White had begun to reappear in eastern cities after a four-year absence. As of this writing, several drug experts and street observers say heroin is burgeoning as never before, anticipating a time when both Mexico and Asia will be functioning at top outputs-creating, perhaps, a new heroin wave. Prices on the Asian are still high: \$75-\$125 a gram; \$700-\$1,200 an ounce and \$7,500-\$10,000 and up a pound, but they will probably drop soon.

The main supplier of heroin at this time is reputed to be the Mafia. It is no secret that the mob has been in this business for years and that the main

ports of entry-Scottsdale, San Diego, Los Angeles for Mexican, and New York and Miami for White-are also Mafia centers. Independent smugglers have a high casualty rate, and the punishment for importation of junk is the harshest meted out for drug contraband.

CONCLUSION There is no question that recreational drugs are here to stay. Interest in them right now is at an all-time high, the need for the altered states of consciousness perhaps rooted in alienation from more simple pleasures, a rise in hedonism, a moral breakdown, an aesthetic revival. There are people who want and people who supply. How many there are, and how rich the distributors have become, is open to speculation. It should be remembered, though, that such distinguished and venerable families as the Kennedys and Bronfmans (Seagram whiskey) made their money running rum to thirsty prohibition victims. When pot is legalized, the Bronfmans and Kennedys of marijuana will step forth, and the world will get to see a few of the fortunes of dealing. And that will probably be just the shake.



Official U.S. Coast Guard photo of the *Helena Star*, busted carrying 37 tons of marijuana.



13. PARAPHERNALIA

"The idea behind the 'party roll' is something of a practical joke: you hand a friend a paper and, half an hour later, too stoned to figure out what's going on, he's still rolling! Ought to become very popular when the Elks start getting into dope."

-Eric Kibble

Language changes. "Paraphernalia," adopted directly from the ancient Greek word for dowry (*paraphernos*, [thing] carried beside) and used for three centuries to refer in general to optional accoutrements of wardrobe or military gear, today means primarily the vessels and tools of recreational drug use. These include a bewildering variety of pipes, hookahs, chillums, bongs, carburetors, rolling papers, roach clips, herb cleaners, screens, razors, mirrors, syringes, paper and cellophane bags, and increasingly bizarre constructions of sheet metal, plumbing fixtures, rare Oriental woods and laboratory tubes and filters that look like discarded moonshine stills or alchemical astrolabes. As we shall see, paraphernalia has become technological subculture, rooted in the old American tradition of the basement tinkerer and the backyard adventurer, watered by the capital of a rapidly growing dope-paraphernalia industry, and harvested by a generation of bionic dopers who demand both scientifically sophisticated and environmentally balanced accessories to get high with.

The first historical traces of *Homo paraphernalius* (dope-smoking man) have been discovered in Cyprus, dating back to the Bronze Age and placing the origin of the opium trade between 1220 and 1190 B.C. Excavations at the site of a prehistoric temple on Cyprus, or Kition as it was known to the ancient Aegeans, turned up an ivory opium pipe that, according to its discoverers, is "for the first time evidence that smoking was an ancient habit." Until this artifact was dusted off in A.D. 1975, the habit was generally believed to have originated in the Roman period.

A paraphernalia mystery is posed by the antique "fairy pipes" of ancient Ireland. These very small wooden pipes come in a wide variety of designs, and they predate the introduction of tobacco to the Old World. We can imagine that the Celts smoked hemp in these pipes, but the subject has been avoided by all pipe historians.

If the dope pipe can trace its lineage to pre-Homeric times, rolling papers seem to be of more recent vintage. The ancient Mayas and Pueblo Indians, whose cultural artifacts can be reliably dated from about the eleventh century A.D., smoked tobacco, often in hollow reeds that were really self-burning pipes. But they also made crude cigarettes with natural maize wrappers, so it can be said that the rolling-paper industry started in the New World. It was the Mayas, too, who first chewed the coca leaf, from which cocaine is extracted and which made them feel as big as

CHILLOUMS OF THE GODS

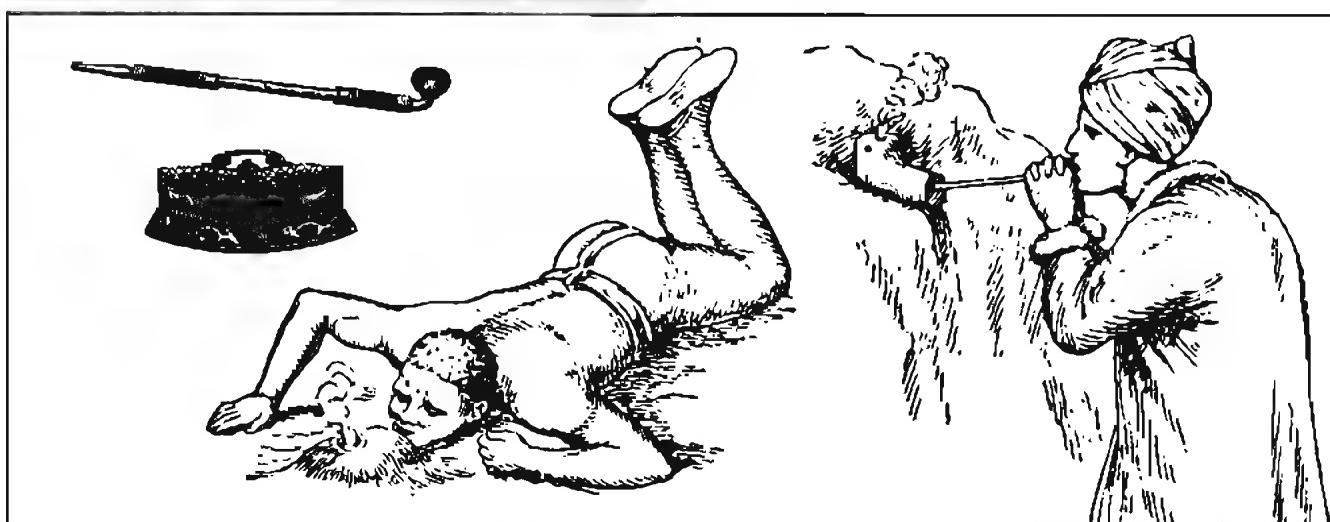
"History does not tell us how marijuana was 'smoked' before fire was invented, yet man's connection with cannabis sativa and papaver somniferum (opium) apparently antedate the dawn of time. Immanuel Velikovsky, Erik von Daniken and others have speculated about the possible extraterrestrial origins of the monuments of antiquity; is it not possible that, for example, the obelisks of Egypt, the infamous 'Cleopatra's Needle' memorialized some forgotten high of an ancient, wiser civilization? An ancient Chinese legend, whose origins are shrouded in the mists of time, tells of a farmer who harvested a form of hemp that, after drying it in his shed, he sold to the Emperor's government to make ropes for the ships of the imperial Navy. One year the farmer's apprentice, a fat and idle lad, fell asleep while tending the fire in the drying shed. A leaping spark soon set the shed ablaze, and it was only by luck that the child awoke and ran to fetch the farmer. When they returned, the shed was bursting merrily and, as luck would have it, a shift of wind soon blew the smoke from the inferno in their direction. Coughing, choking and inhaling the fumes, the farmer and the boy made their way to an open field nearby, where they were overcome by sleep and dreams of paradise, lewd women and continual drunkenness. So vivid were the dreams that the farmer, upon awakening, decided to forego thrashing the boy and get straight to work erecting a new shed and harvesting another crop of hemp. When the new shed was full of fresh hemp, the master lit a faggot, tossed it within, and moistened his finger to test the direction of the wind. Once again they inhaled copiously and succumbed to dreams of palpable lasciviousness. Once again they awoke to erect, fill and incinerate another shed. Further sheds were consumed by flames as the farmer and his apprentice smoked more and more of the dream-inducing hemp. Thus, according to this ancient legend of uncertain origin, were the first hash pipes, big as houses, invented. Believe it or eat it."

-Eric Kibble

eagles. For carrying their coca the Mayas invented a cloth sack similar to the early-twentieth-century U.S Negro "mojo bag."

It was in the nineteenth century, as tobacco chewing gave way among Western settlers to cigarette smoking, that the rolling-paper industry got, as it were, rolling. Around 1910 R. J. Reynolds introduced the famous Top papers, the first American brand-name papers that had wide distribution. A prophetic beginning indeed, for "top" spelled backwards is "pot."

Reefer rolling was around for a long time before the bebop generation of the Forties popularized the practice, but it wasn't a subculture breeder until the jazz and blues artists of the Twenties and Thirties got into reefer that brand papers began to take on much significance. The bebop crowd used Top, aCB, and occasionally Bambu, Zig Zag, or Rizla to roll their joints. Choosing the right paper was as important as getting the right length on the cuffs of your zoot suit. Then, in the Forties and early Fifties, Spanish seamen began swarming into New York with metal Bambu cases in hand, ransacking the city in quest of their national rolling paper. And it wasn't always tobacco they expected to smoke. Interestingly, the Bambu case that is used to keep the papers neat and fresh became a fad item in the late Sixties. The thrifty Spaniards, poor and cautious, had been using the metal containers to protect their papers for decades. Bambu, paradoxically, is today one of the most famous dope-rolling papers used in the United States, but its sales have always been primarily to the ghetto and bohemian communities of New York City. The beatniks of the Fifties favored Bambu for poetry readings and tea parties to such an extent that by the early Sixties Bambu had virtually become the generic



Tibetan metal pipe and pouch

Varieties of earth pipes

YELLOW PAGES BANS "HEAD ITEMS"

ORDIN: As publishers we have the right to restrict what we publish ... and we don't allow what you would call "head items."

DEALER: How do you define head items? Do you mean papers and pipes?

ORDIN: Yes. It's a matter of judgment. I call papers and pipes, anything related to dope smoking, a head item. And by the way, we have used the word marijuana in the Detroit White Pages.

DEALER: Why then was the word acceptable for the White Pages and not for the Yellow?

ORDIN: The White Pages are for listings. It was the listing of a group that gave out information on the latest marijuana legalization information.

DEALER: It really isn't a legal question, is it, but rather a matter of company policy?

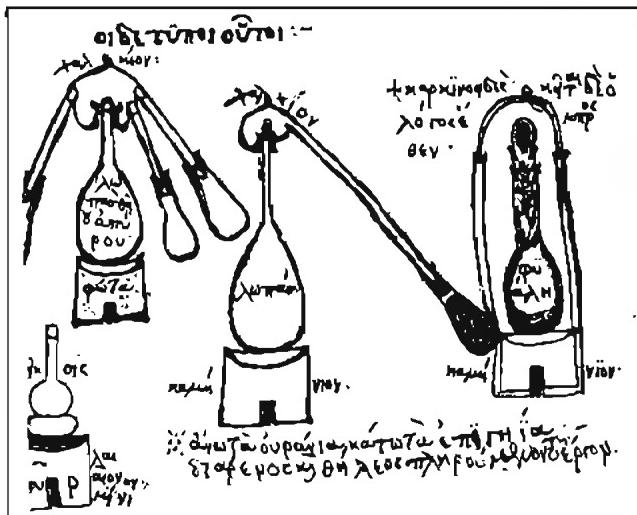
ORDIN: Yes, company policy and good taste.

-DEALER-July '76 # 2
Discrimination in the Yellow Pages

rather than the brand name for rolling papers in the greater New York area.

By the mid-Sixties, new papers with exotic Spanish names like Marfil and Blanco y Negro started popping up around the country. Tobacconists discovered a new interest in rolling machines, incense, and waterpipes. Rizla, at first an unpopular brand because it was originally a fast-burning, ungummed cigarette paper, branched out to become one of the nation's largest manufacturers of rolling machines.

As domestic rolling papers started to enter the market, American dopers began to discriminate between types of use, speed of burning, and eventually the size, shape, and fabric density (denier) of the paper. As manufacturers introduced novelty items like flavored papers and papers with designs, such as the American flag or



Greek CI/ehemicCI/ nppurnus for distillation

THE GENERAL STORE APPROACH

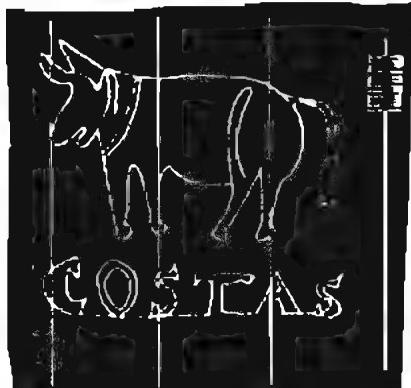
RIPPS: First of all, let me say that the head shop is dead. There are no longer such things as head shops. Paraphernalia retailers move through many different retail approaches. We must sell whatever is hot. We're a novelty business. There's a way of carrying an item in your store to cater to any trend-anything that's in, anything that's popular. And it's very, very important. The most important thing that I'm trying to say is how to keep a small store.

Around 1910 they used to call them General Stores, in the 1920's and 1930's they called them Mamas and Papas. And they still exist today-any independent store or small chain operated, known, run, managed by one person or just a couple of people is a Mama and Papa type store. That's what we're dealing with. That's where 99 percent of all the population is in this paraphernalia . industry, where your goods flow through.

Okay. First of all, you're talking about the person to whom everything is a BTW, which is a by-the-way. By the way, we have a head shop department; by the way, we now carry cigarette paper; by the way, we now sell posters and so forth. This is very important. A record shop sells head supplies. A clothing store sells clothing; that's his business. But he also sells from the head supplies. He also sells candles. He also sells jewelry. Jewelry is a bigger industry than milk. Jewelry is a bigger industry than hospitalization. Costume jewelry is a tremendous industry. You don't know how important it is to survive-I mean, you can't go through life without costume jewelry, although you can live without milk.

-DEALER-June '76 #1

psychedelic art of the San Francisco rock poster school, smokers chose their own favorites and stood by them. Smokers observed tensility, malleability, burn rate, and other technical factors as intensely as Pentagon missile scientists



Spanish watermark for rolling papers, ca. 1770



double-checking a new ICBM. Others did not give a damn what kind of paper they smoked and resorted, when necessary, to rolling their weed in Tampax wrappers or whatever else was handy. Still, the market for new and improved rolling papers has not yet bottomed out as of this writing, and does not seem likely to do so soon. Every year at least a dozen innovative types of rolling paper make their debut, and most of them make enough money for their inventors to remain on the market for quite a while.

This gluttony for dope novelties is a development of recent years. According to Mel Romanoff, a paraphernalia pioneer who managed one of the first head shops in the United States-called the Head Shop, aptly enough-in 1965 and 1966, even hip Greenwich Village retailers didn't understand what was happening. When Romanoff started his own distribution and manufacturing firm, Morgan Love, he would go around to outlets with a mail sackful of goods on his back and inquire, "Need any papers, man?" Nobody knew what he was talking about.

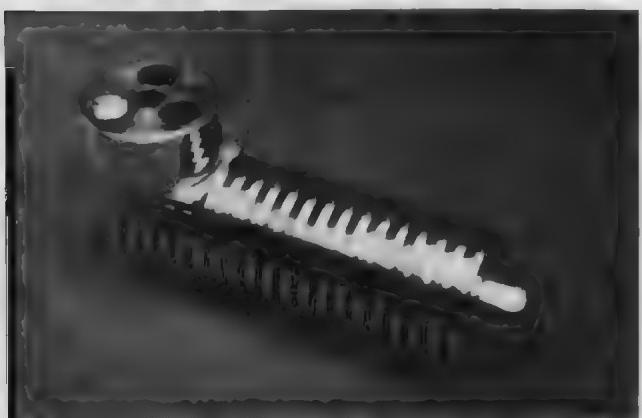
"There was no industry then," Romanoff recollects. "It was a question of rounding up things heads would enjoy, like kaleidoscopes, little toys, prisms, prism glasses, Japanese incense, which was really popular at the time because there was no American incense and not that much Indian incense around yet. And pipes. There wasn't enough paraphernalia to go around. Things had to be created. There were people coming in

off the street with, say, three pipes they had made, and if you asked them for a dozen more, it was, you know, 'In a month, man! It wasn't business people.'

The first major innovations in rolling papers came one upon another between 1968 and 1970. Simon Venezuela brought the first flavored papers into America in 1968. These were English Stella papers, which came in strawberry, banana, cherry, and licorice, and arrived, ironically, in time for the great dope drought of that year. Still, the Stella papers were enthusiastically received and inspired many imitators. Then, on July 4, 1970, Paul Ropp distributed the first successful printed papers at an Independence Day Smoke-In in Washington, D.C. Ropp's classic American Flag and \$100 Bill papers, shortly followed by Draft Card papers, were immediate successes. Then in 1971, Burt Rubin conceived the world's first double-width paper. Previously, few smokers had the manual dexterity to roll a satisfactory joint with a single rolling paper, and those who could found that the Mexican dope that dominated the American pot market at that time was not psychedelic to a sufficient degree when rolled in the small quantity that standard-width papers allowed. Therefore it was customary to glue a second paper to the first to obtain the basic rolling matrix. Joint rolling was, for many, a lesser evil of dope smoking that involved endless hours of frustration and joints that came out lumpy no matter how finely the dope was strained. Rubin's



Wide World Photos



Bamboo factory
Metal pipe

Amyl Nitrate pendant

WOOLCO RAIDED FOR SELLING POT PENDANTS

"County police in Louisville, Kentucky, have confiscated 353 marijuana pendants on sale at three local Woolco stores. Police are warning residents that they will be arrested if they are caught wearing the controversial 'Pot Luck' jewelry, reports Earth News Service.

"The plastic pendants contain marijuana leaves, seeds or roaches that have been sealed in plastic and chemically treated to destroy their pleasurable effects. However, technicians from the Kentucky state police crime lab report that they have succeeded in germinating a number of seeds found in the jewelry.

"Henry Vogt II, who sold the jewelry to the Woolco stores, says the Pot Luck pendants are 'completely legal.' Vogt says he has letters from the Drug Enforcement Administration and the U.S. Postal Service stating the marijuana encased in the plastic is effectively destroyed and is not considered illegal by the federal government.

"Woolco Raided for Selling Pot Pendants"
Dealer, July 1976

double-width papers were clearly a simple idea whose time had come to take the world by storm. After ten months of development and negotiating with skeptical paper manufacturers around the world, Rubin connected with a small Spanish factory that was willing to produce the papers for him. The rest is rolling-paper history. Rubin's E-Z Wider went on to become the largest-selling and first nationally advertised rolling papers of all time (although the many different brands of single-width papers still dominate the market).

Recent innovations in rolling paper include rolling-paper vending machines, rolling paper designed to look like a filter cigarette, personalized papers, souvenir rolling papers, and "party rolls" of rolling paper that can roll joints of any length.

Which came first, the rolling papers or the hash pipe? Herodotus, the ancient Greek historian and nonesuch, described Scythians (a Black Sea tribe) smoking cannabis in small tents over hot stones, a sort of marijuana sauna not unlike the Chinese hemp hut, around 500 B.C. Today, in addition to pipes based on traditional designs and constructed in every type of substance from wood to space-age chrome steel, the most interesting pipe around is the bong, originally a Siamese device made from bamboo stems into which is inserted a smaller stem attached to a clay bowl rising from the center of the large central shaft, at an angle of about 40 degrees. The essential characteristic of the bong is a large hollow main chamber or tube that fills with smoke in such a way that a large,

continuous toke can be sustained by drawing slowly on the top of the tube. Recently the bong has come into great favor among American smokers because it has a 99 percent efficiency and wastes virtually no smoke. Some smokers stay away from bongs when they discover that they can cause heavy coughing and shortness of breath to sensitive windpipes. Alas, the traditional Siamese bamboo bong has gone the way of the horse pistol, and most bongs today come in plastic of every color, including tie-died rainbow patterns. There are, of course, bongs for every taste-including a custom-made gold version that sells for \$1,000 from Sarah's Family in Los Angeles.

Many smokers fill their bongs with water, though these pipes are not really designed to take advantage of the cooling medium. In the true water pipe, the smoke is drawn through the water and thereby cooled and purified. Historically, tube bowls, through which the smoked passed, were inserted into water-filled gourds that cooled the smoke as it passed through. The narghile (Arabic for "coconut") became popular throughout India, Africa, and the Arab lands, while variations on water pipes spread through Ceylon and the Far East. These "bubble bubbles" were the forerunners of the ornate decorative hookahs of the Mogul Empire. In the late 1960s, it became difficult to meet the demand in the United States for traditional water pipes-which, when mass-produced, both leaked and overheated-but American technology came up with glass and pyrex devices that were easy to dismantle and clean. One of the most popular glass items is the shotgun or carburetor. This is a simple or ornate glass tube with a hole along the side. A joint is placed in one side and smoked through the other end. The carburetor hole on the side is used to explode the toke into the lungs by drawing with the hole closed, slowly filling the chamber with smoke, then suddenly uncovering the hole. Pipes, bongs, and water pipes may also be carbureted by the addition of a hole in the stem.

The chillum is a variation on the pipe and something like a shotgun without a hole. It is a cone-shaped cylinder, usually of clay, that is popular in India and Europe. Indian saddhus mix their hash with tobacco and pack the mixture in the top of the cone. Usually a rag or cloth hanky is wrapped around the bottom of the chillum in order to protect the hands from the heat and perhaps to cool the smoke. The bottom of the cylinder is cupped in the hands, and smoke is drawn through the opening in the hands without the lips ever touching the end of the chillum. In Jamaica chillums are often stuck into the side of a coconut shell, or a long tube is added to the end in

"Hell, I thought. Detroit is really a poppy town-people must order their opium along with their groceries. That bed might have been a cold marble slab, the way I eased down on it until the opium layout was right square in my chops. The guy opposite us was cooking the stuff

"In this comedian's right hand was the yen hok, a wire about as long and thin as a hat pin, with finer wire wound around the handle. He would dip the point of the yen hok into a jar of dark-brown gooey stuff that looked like tar, then hold a drop over the flame until it began to swell up like a tiny balloon, adding more to it now and then. Over and over he kept heating this small hunk of hop, rolling it on the thumb of his left hand until it was compact and looked like a tight little wad of brown cotton. Then he held the pipe bowl close to the top of his special lamp and stuck the pill on the edge of the bowl, drawing the yen hok round and round to stretch the opium, which was now golden-brown in color

"Several times the master of ceremonies stuck the pill close to my nose and told me to smell it. Pappa, you never laid your sniffer on anything so fine in all your life. It made me feel like I wanted to waller all in it, chew on it, plaster it all over my fine body and then licked it off inch by inch."

-Mezz Mezzrow and Bernard Wolfe. *Really the Blues*.
1972

order to eliminate the gymnastics of cupping the hands in the original Indian fashion. Chillums have never proved popular in America, probably because there are so many other smoking methods available that are easier to operate.

Between the classic chillum, from the fertile mud of the Ganges, dried and baked, and the streamlined Rhodesian chrome of the modern American hash pipe, many natural materials may be found in pipes today. There are gold, glass, and pyrex pipes; there are metal pipes, shell pipes, briar pipes; rosewood, walnut, cherrywood, and ebony pipes; iron pipes, ivory pipes, and many others. Paraphernalia artisans have created distinguished pipes in antler and fossilized materials, soapstone, onyx, pinstone, meerschaum, and other minerals.

A recent innovation in design, bastardized from the ancient opium pipe, is the glass device used to smoke hash oil. Usually the pipe is merely a pyrex tube with a small bowl fused into one end. The oil is poured into the small hole and gently heated over a flame. The key is never to let the flame touch the oil. The oil evaporates and smoke is slowly drawn through the tube.

Opium pipes are not frequently seen in America, though they were common in the heyday of New

RORER PRESSURES QUAALUDE JEWELERS

Cleveland, Ohio—William H. Rorer, Inc., multimillion-dollar pharmaceutical concern and manufacturer of one of the hottest cult drugs of the Seventies, the Quaalude, is rushing around the paraphernalia industry trying to halt the proliferation of Quaalude-related jewelry and stash boxes.

Mary Ruth of First Design, manufacturer of a quarter-ounce 18K gold Quaalude replica, reports to *Dealer* that Rorer has contacted her about her advertising and promotion of the jewelry, accusing her company of trademark infringement.

Ms. Ruth reports that she has been manufacturing exact duplicates of Rorer 714 tablets (Quaaludes) for over a year now in solid gold and in solid sterling. The jewelry is worn as a pendant or as earrings. Asking \$120 for the gold and \$65 for the sterling, Ms. Ruth's company has marketed a few hundred of the handmade items. They initiated a national ad campaign with a mail-order piece in *High Times* and report that the original ad drew very well and is still drawing. Oui magazine editors, readers of *High Times* evidently, saw Ms. Ruth's ad and wanted to feature her product in their photo section called "Openers." Someone at Oui contacted Rorer to ask about Quaaludes, and this move tipped the whole number to the legal folks at the pharmaceutical company.

William J. Patrigo, assistant counsel for Rorer, Inc., sent a letter to Ms. Ruth noting that "the name Quaalude and associated marks are registered and their unauthorized use by others is prohibited under the trademark act of 1946."

Dealer, June 1976





York and San Francisco Chinatowns (and still are). Traditional opium pipes are hardly ever imported by noncollectors, but a glass bowl some-what like a larger oil pipe with a much larger bulb bowl has recently been introduced. A "glob" of opium is placed in the bowl and heated from underneath until it begins to simmer, bubble, and smoke. Opium hardens and crusts quickly if heat is not constantly applied. Opium pipes also clog easily and must be occasionally cleaned with a needle or stick in order to allow the air to move through the stem and clear the draw. A disposable opium pipe can be made with aluminum foil for the bowl, held in place by coat-hanger wire. Opium is inserted into the foil and a candle held underneath; the smoke is inhaled from above. However, as smokable opium becomes more available on the American market, a manufactured hop pipe will doubtless make its profitable appearance.

Today, paraphernalia is both big business and cottage industry. Mass-manufactured hash pipes compete with ornamented *objets d'art* that may have taken a dedicated stoned craftsman years to fashion by hand. And it is impossible to say where "paraphernalia" ends and dry goods begin. The dope culture tends to assimilate the entire real world to its own uses. To chronicle the roach clip, the coke spoon, the fancy stash boxes and

mirrors that change hands for millions of dollars on the paraphernalia circuit, would be to second-guess the history of man's making do with household products to aid and abet his highs. Whole new industries have cropped up to supply legal highs by mail order, to manufacture and distribute false-bottom suitcases, electronic debugging equipment, hand calculators, and all the other accoutrements of the dope dealer's trade. And millions of older coke fiends eschew the use of thousand-dollar bejeweled knives in favor of the 79-cent box of Gem single-edge razors for refining their flake.

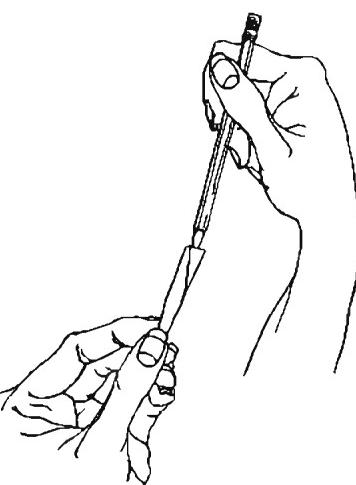
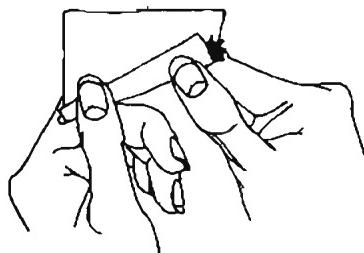
Like the camera-bedraped, Hawaiian-shirted, Bermuda-trousered Americano of tourist fame and shame, the doper tourist may deplane at La Paz hung from head to toe with rolling machines, fancy mirrors, triple-beam scales, airtight stashes, and umbrella hash pipes. His or her very attire falls within the realm of paraphernalia: t-shirts, blue jeans, belt, buckles and leather boots, silver jewelry and turquoise brooches are all fashionable because of the heads of the people who wear them. Paraphernalia consumers are what they eat, too: natural foods and herbal tonics. Alpha-wave meters and biofeedback tools merely suggest the scope of what we may come to mean by paraphernalia.

JOINT ROLLING AROUND THE WORLD

1. The European Joint

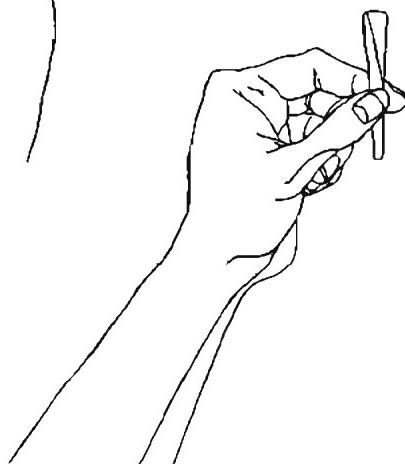
This is a favorite among smokers in London and Amsterdam, where joints are often thickened with tobacco and rolling becomes a craft.

The rolling paper is folded at an angle, filled and rolled. The filter is inserted at the end.



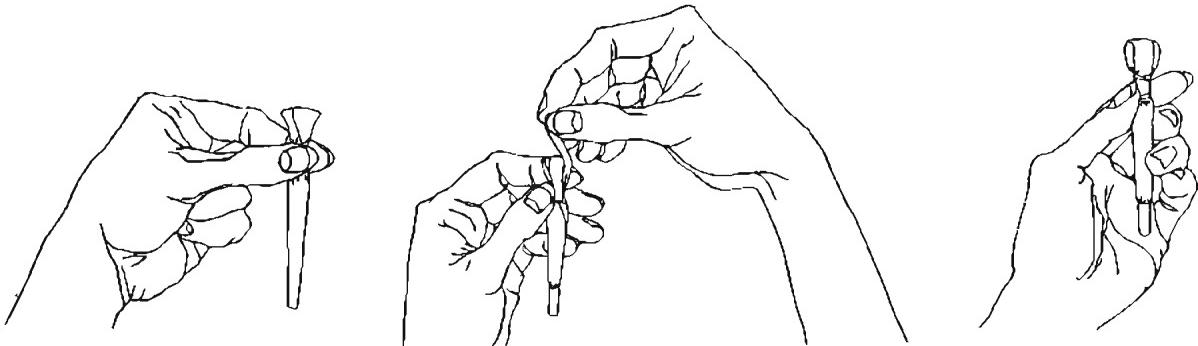
2. When rolled, the joint is held vertically to prevent spills from the looser front end. The end is then tamped closed.

3. Unlike the American joint, the European is conical and features a barber-stripe wrap.



3. The Future

In Germany where hashish is usually more plentiful than grass, the flower joint combines the pleasure of joint rolling to the exotics of hashish.



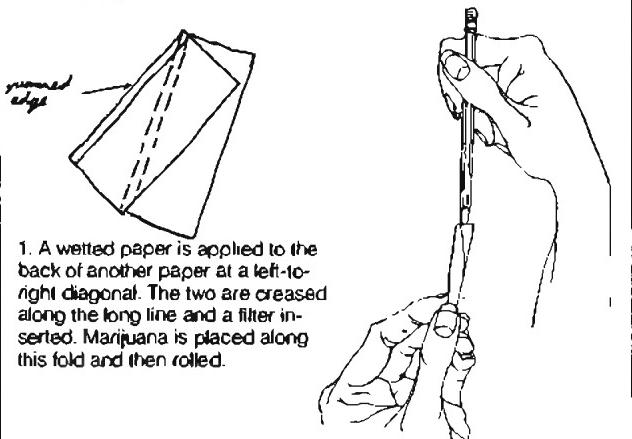
1. A clean bomb is rolled, including filter—but the end is left rather shallow. Pinch the loose end between the fingers

2. A pod is secured with thin strips of gummed rolling paper and filled with powdered hashish. The flower is then wrapped to insure a slow burn.

3. The finished flower somewhat resembles a poppy. It should be handled gently to avoid a possible sloppy firing.

The Green Room

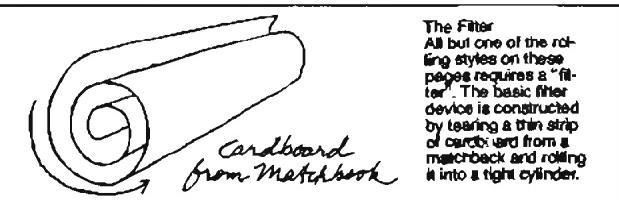
The quintessential joint. Some Europeans declare the clean bomb's refinements well worth the effort.



1. A wetted paper is applied to the back of another paper at a left-to-right diagonal. The two are creased along the long line and a filter inserted. Marijuana is placed along this fold and then rolled.

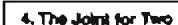
2. A conical edge of paper will remain. This is tamped down as in the regular, single-paper European joint.

3. A thin strip of rolling paper is wrapped around the drawing end of the joint—the filter is thus given an additional bulk.

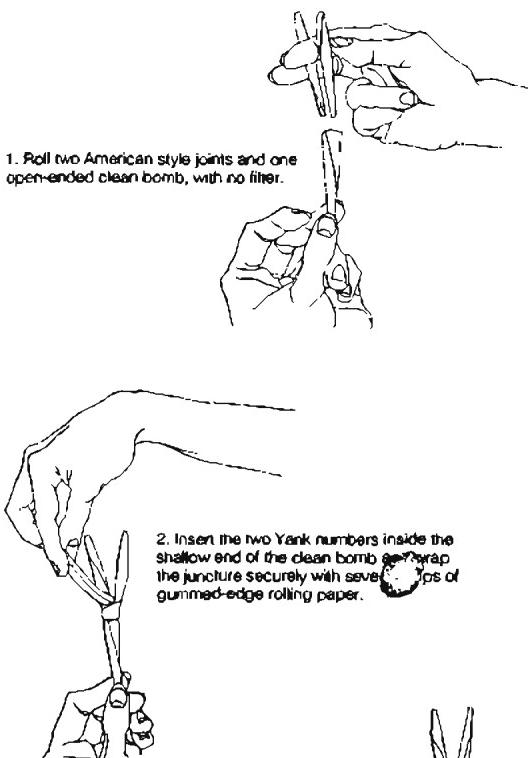


The Filter

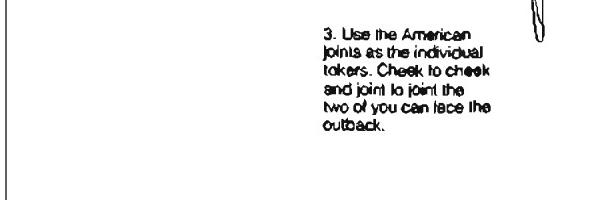
All but one of the rolling styles on these pages requires a "filter". The basic filter device is constructed by tearing a thin strip of card board from a matchbook and rolling it into a tight cylinder.



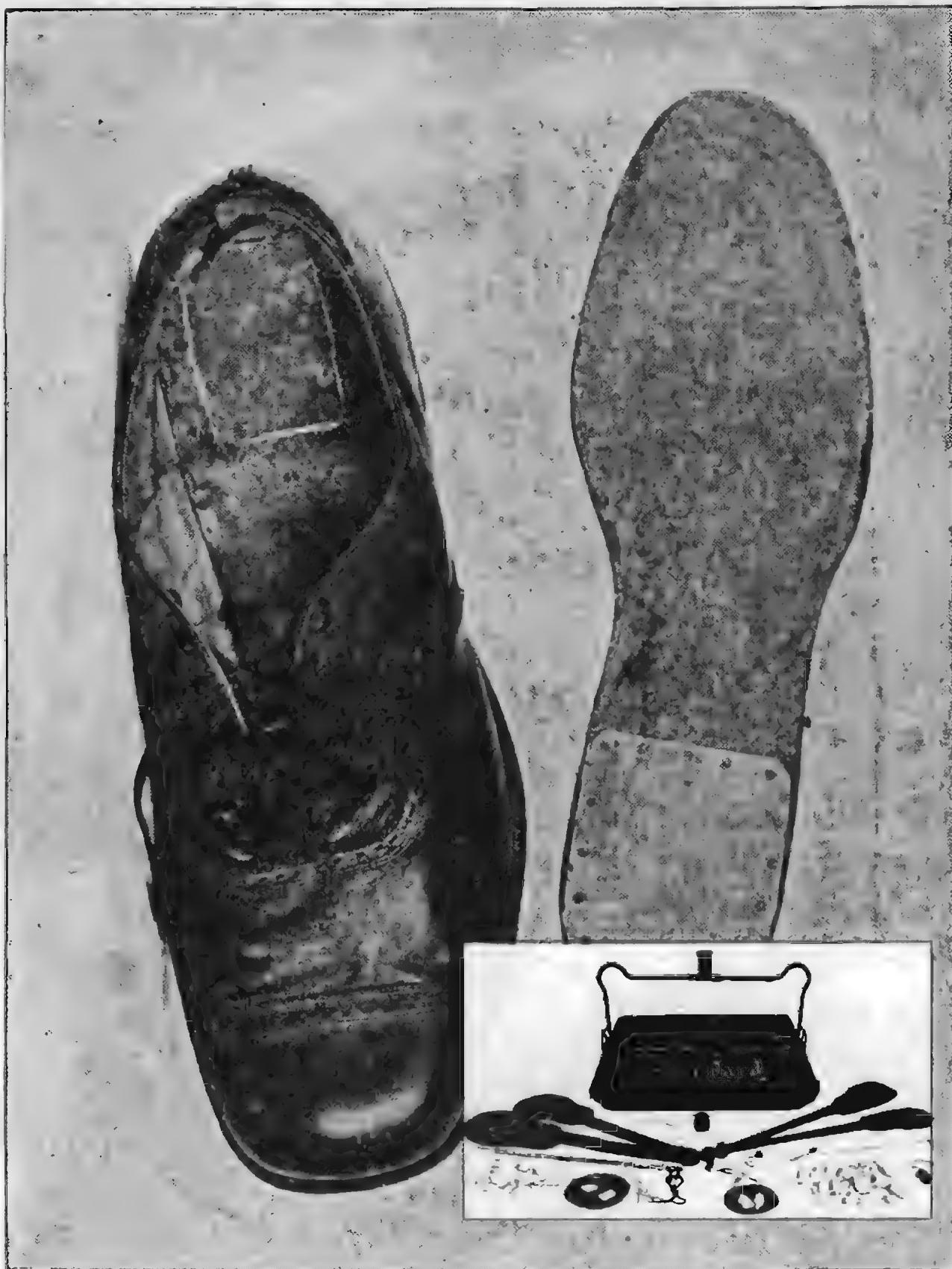
An Australian friend sent us her sun-tire love joint. She guarantees that this dooble will put you both "down under".



2. Insert the two Yank numbers inside the shallow end of the clean bomb and wrap the juncture securely with several strips of gummed-edge rolling paper.



3. Use the American joints as the individual takers. Cheek to cheek and joint to joint the two of you can face the outback.



Hollowed heel held matchbox of morphine

Carpet sweeper containing morphine and cocaine



14.JOHN LAW

"I hear man cry. Would there be no wine? O folly! O madness! Is it wine that causes this abuse? No. For if you say, 'Would there be no wine?' because of drunkenness, then you must say, going on by degrees, 'Would there were no night?' because of thieves, 'Would there were no light?' because of the informers, and 'Would there were no women?' because of adultery."

-51. John Chrysostom (345-407) Bishop of Constantinople

We hardly ever hear these days of fair young maidens being shanghaied after a seductive pipe of opium in a Chinatown hop joint. And it's been 70 years or more since a dainty Southern belle was ravished by a coked-up black. The wild and dirty West has been cleaned up, too-homicidal wet backs no longer pump the sheriff and his deputies full of lead after a single toke. And it must be a decade at least since an acid head went blind staring at the sun. So judging by the stated goals of those who worked to put an end to the popular consumption of opium, cocaine, marijuana and LSD, the drug laws we now enjoy can be considered a resounding success.

Of course the protection of virtue and the safeguarding of the genetic pool has cost a bit. Like the internal combustion engine, the drug laws have had side effects not considered by their pioneers. The criminalization of millions of

harmless and docile citizens is one of them. The steady siphoning of the nation's treasury by the multibillion-dollar drug-law enforcement industry is another. Then, too, there's the added price of keeping heads in jail and of "rehabilitating" addicts at many times the cost of simply maintaining their habits on cheap legal dope. To say nothing of losing the substantial revenues that could be collected from the now tax-free cavaliers who smuggle and distribute the forbidden goods.

Has it been worth it? Well, a lot of people might think so if the consequences of drug use alleged by the early proponents of the dope laws were as they claimed. After all, virgins and genes are priceless, and avoiding a steady diet of massacred policemen is certainly worth a few sacrifices. In fact, however, the drug laws don't protect any of these precious commodities. They never did and they never were intended to. The motives of the drug-law lobbyists were considerably less altruistic than the protecting-the-American-way-of-life pap they dished out to the public. Indeed the tactics of the leading prohibitionist spokesmen make it plain that protecting the people from dangerous drugs and dangerous drug users was, on the most charitable interpretation, a distinctly secondary consideration. Their prime goal was the securing of economic and political advantages, and they pursued it with the zeal such time-honored projects usually inspire.

THE HOME HIGHS

"There are two varieties of drug vice: the exotic, fascinating, tempting and debasing kind that goes with illicit drugs and has something to do with desired but disapproved sexual activity; and the homey, domesticated kind connected with legal drugs, which is regarded with less fascinated interest and more tolerance."

-Grinspoon and Bakalar, Cocaine.

Evidence for this revisionist proposition can first be found in the ban against prepared opium, the drug prohibition that set the pattern for the future. Prepared opium is what you need if you smoke opium, and it was the favored drug of the Chinese who were brought here in the middle of the nineteenth century to help build the railroads and work the gold mines. They performed hard labor for practically no wages, and except when their employers decided it was cheaper to shoot them than pay them, white and yellow coexisted fairly well until 1875, a year of severe economic depression. The Chinese then became exceedingly cheap members of the surplus labor pool that threatened the job prospects of native-born

workers. They also became the objects of bitter resentment and racial prejudice. It was then, too, that the country discovered the terrible threat that opium presented to the American way of life.

It was a belated discovery. The Chinese had been smoking opium for 25 years in this country, and white America had been consuming large amounts for even longer. Prior to 1875, however, it is hard to find a word in the popular press about the inherent evils of opium. But that year, the press, horrified by the awful injustice of millions of white workers losing their jobs to a hundred thousand or so Chinese scabs, discovered the "white slave traffic." Diabolical Chinamen plied young white women with opium, destroyed their wills, soiled their bodies and sold the used goods to sordid bordellos.

The outraged city fathers of San Francisco immediately passed an ordinance against opium-smoking. Virginia City, Nevada, followed suit in 1876. The state of Nevada prohibited the sale of opiates for nonmedical purposes a year later. By 1891, prepared opium had been outlawed by most of the western states. The Chinese, of course, were established chiefly in the West.



The depression had long passed but the Chinese still remained, and a good story is certainly worth telling as long as it sells newspapers. Or persuades congressmen. So the yellow peril lingered on. And in 1901 Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor and patron saint of the union movement, successfully stumped for renewal of the Chinese Exclusion Act with lurid accounts of "little boys and girls" ruined by opium and, "Condemned to spend their days in the backs of laundry rooms, these tiny lost souls ... yield up their virgin bodies to their maniacal yellow captors."

Contrary to appearances, Compers was no more worried about opium destroying the American character and depraving children than were the legislators who passed the opium bans. The prohibitions were against the *prepared* opium smoked by the Chinese; they didn't affect the stronger stuff (it had a higher morphine content) consumed by millions of white Americans via physicians' prescriptions and the more than 600 opium-based patent medicines. Which made perfect sense. Hardly anyone then believed opium to be a harmful drug, but virtually all Americans agreed on the essential evil of the Chinese. And banning their opium provided everyone with all the justification they needed to harass, arrest, blacklist and generally thwart the race they most feared.

The prohibiting of cocaine follows a similar script and illustrates how little imagination is required to face and conquer a new threat. Stories about



New Orleans, Times-Picayune, June 5, 1930

OPIUM'S YOUNG VICTIMS FOUND IN NEW YORK PEST HOLE

"A squad of policemen gave Chinatown a raking over on Sunday night last. They scooped in 39 pretty girls, none over 23 years of age, and the youngest 18. The prisoners had all been smoking opium, their associates being Chinamen and tough young men. One girl, not over 18 years of age, was found lying on one of the bunks, partly disrobed, sucking from a poisonous pipe, an ugly-looking Chinaman beside her. Someone gave a signal, and the Chinamen all escaped.

"The girls were crowded into cells at the station house, half a dozen or more in each. Some of the younger prisoners clung to the bars and cried for mercy, but their more hardened companions jeered at them. Ribald songs were sung, and the night was made hideous."

-Police Gazette, May 2, 1891.

white women being raped by "cocaine-crazed blacks" began emanating from the South around the turn of the century. The Yankee press took them at face value and speedily alerted the nation to the dangers it faced at the hands of black coke fiends. No one investigated these fabrications, and no one bothered to mention that their appearance just happened to coincide with the dismantling of the last remnants of the Reconstruction era. The new industrial South was taking over Congress and relegating the 15th Amendment to the woodpile. Blacks who objected to losing their voting rights and other constitutional liberties were being lynched all over the landscape. The



Inside a San Francisco opium den

INTERVIEW WITH MICHAEL STEPANIAN

HIGH TIMES: How did you get started as a dope lawyer?

STEPANIAN: I became a lawyer in 1965 in San Francisco and started working with Vincent Halligan. He's an expert, he knows everything, and he's the toughest guy who ever lived. So I started working to become a criminal and personal injury lawyer. Then around 1971 I started noticing what was happening in Haight-Ashbury. At that stage, I was a very hard-nosed, hard-drinking, athletic, sort of heavy-handed kind of a guy. I wanted to succeed, to be a great criminal lawyer.

Brian Rohan was there, and he was representing Bill Graham and Ken Kesey at the time. Rohan showed me there was a whole trip coming down with music and dope and the law, and said that there were going to be millions of kids getting jacked around. I kept hearing about kids getting busted and going to jail, and there was no lawyer who was really representing those cases. Older lawyers said, "Dope, ugh, hippies, ugh"—assholes, you know.

So Bill Graham threw a concert for two or three days, with Quicksilver Messenger Service, Janis Joplin, Big Brother and the Holding Company, the Charlatans and all those great people. Then they made an announcement at this concert: "We've got a couple of lawyers here who'll represent anybody who's got a legal problem this summer—draft evasion, overdose, big busts, little busts, whatever it is."

So I would go to be a regular criminal lawyer during the day, and then at nighttime I would go to our office in Haight-Ashbury and there'd be a line of kids waiting. Every day there'd be 20 busts, 10 kids would be busted in one house, 15 or 20 in another house, 3 guys for selling pills, guys getting doors knocked

"fact" that the victims were really coke-crazed rapists made everyone feel considerably more noble-and, of course, fully justified the transformation of blacks into second-class citizens. As an earlier generation had learned, there was no better salve for a bad conscience than the knowledge that your actions were directed against sexually degenerate drug fiends.

Government officials and newspaper editors reacted to the new drug menace with odd lapses of memory and hysterical exaggerations. Only a generation before, their strongest argument for banning prepared opium had been that the Chinese used it to seduce young white women into lives of unspeakable depravity. Now they claimed, in the words of U.S. Opium Commissioner Dr. Hamilton Wright, that cocaine, "more than any other drug, is used by those concerned in the white slave traffic to corrupt young girls."

down, all kinds of stuff. We must have represented 400 or 500 that summer. Not one went to state prison all that time, and the kids started to relate to us, realizing that all lawyers aren't creeps and bums and assholes. Ultimately, I think the storefront scene stopped when the Grateful Dead got busted. HALO (Haight-Ashbury Legal Organization) got busted. You know, there was marijuana all over the damn place. We ultimately worked it out. I continued doing that kind of case, and the kids grew up, and I've been working along the last ten years.

HIGH TIMES: Why do people get caught? What are some of the stupid things people do?

STEPANIAN: They talk too much. When the police officer comes up to you and asks you a question, you tell him to go to hell. You know what I'm talking about? I've always got to explain to people that they have a right to keep quiet, they have a right not to let a guy in the house. You must understand that the police officer is trying to put you in a spot where you're not gonna get out. Ninety percent of the time they're fishing, just using an investigation as an excuse to hit all the people's houses, and trying to put something together.

Look, if you have nothing to hide, nothing will happen to you, okay? But if they're coming up to you and asking you a question, they obviously suspect the answer, okay? And they're basically trying to get information from you. It's not illegal to stand on your constitutional rights and just say, "Look, give me your card, I'll check it out, I'll call my attorney." "Ahh, what are attorneys for? They'll get you in trouble." "Excuse me, Officer, I'm being courteous, just give me your card." "Come on, card, whaddaya mean? Here's my badge number." "Excuse me, Officer, keep your head, don't panic, just give me your card and either I'll call you or I'll have an attorney call you. Good afternoon." You understand? People would be in a lot less trouble if they would just remember that they've got rights.



Atlanta Georgian, March 17, 1934

HIGH TIMES: Are the courts making entrapment more difficult?

STEPANIAN: Just the opposite. They're making it easier for the prosecution and impossible for the clients. The District Court of Appeals in California has ruled that you can be busted for receiving stolen property if a cop sells it to you. How about that! And as one recent case shows, they can have an informant give heroin to a defendant. Then the informant tells the cop that this guy will sell it. And the cop goes up to the guy and says to him, "You got any smack?" And the guy says, "Yeah," and sells it to the cop, and they bust him. That's good, because the guy had a predisposition to sell. How about that? That's where our Supreme Court's going, my friend.

HIGH TIMES: How are the dope cases lost, though? Is there any good excuse for a good dope lawyer losing his case?

STEPANIAN: Well, remember one thing, let me tell you something right now, just for a giggle. You have to learn what winning is, you know. I had a client the other day, a two-pound coke case. Judge gives him two years. He looks over at me and says, "Thanks, Mike, you really won that one." But I feel good because his buddies are in for seven for "a nickel."

So what's winning? If I get a guy with a thousand pounds of marijuana, and he ends up getting a split sentence, six months, is that losing? Is that winning? What makes a good lawyer? Ultimately, it's his word. When the judge looks down at me and sees me with my little baby on my left here, he's making a judgment, he's saying, "Can I believe this client? Can I believe this situation?"

Once the communication breaks down between a lawyer and a client and the kid gets scared, he's vulnerable. With me, when we're losing, at least the guy knows that we tried. He's read the brief. He knows the cases. He knows Mike's trying. Once the rapport is broken, the defendant is isolated. That's when they can get him.

That same year, 1911, the New York Times declared: "It is the unanimous opinion of every state and municipal [law enforcement] organization ... that the misuse of cocaine is a direct incentive to crime; that it is perhaps of all factors a singular one in augmenting the criminal ranks." Or, as the Times had written three years earlier, "The dull white crystals ... contain the most insidious effects known to man." None of these statements, nor hundreds of similar ones, were supported by the available evidence. Indeed what was then known about cocaine, as what has since been learned, contradicted them. Yet 46 states passed laws regulating the use of cocaine prior to its federal outlawing under the Harrison Narcotics Act of 1914.

In the federal courts, one man can testify against everybody else and they don't need dope, contraband or anything; all they need is the testimony of one co-conspirator against the others to get a conviction. Their theory is arrest a bunch of people, find out who the weak lawyers are, who the weak link is, put tremendous pressure on this person and have him testify against everybody else. Promise him the moon.

But basically in my book I keep saying over and over, as I say now: "Do not consent to search. Do not make any statements. Consult the lawyer. Do not run away. Do not make up stories, alibis, excuses. Don't be an informer, and don't be afraid. Do not consent—you have a right to remain free from unreasonable searches and seizures. And if he's gonna arrest you, don't resist arrest. Get bailed out and then work it out later. Call a good lawyer. Talk to him, ask him questions, make him read you the law, make him show you his brief, probe, don't be afraid to ask a lot of questions. There's no mystical thing about a lawyer. There are millions of lawyers."

Steve Long
High Times, Sept. 1976

Criminal dope fiends ran rampant through the American tabloids from the early years of this century but none of them smoked marijuana until the 1930s. What finally put grass on the front pages and aroused grave national concern over the killer weed was its popularity in states west of the Mississippi, into which there had been a steady influx of Mexicans beginning with the First World War, and the ensuing shortage of agricultural labor. The fact that Mexicans smoked weed was in itself enough to foster prohibitory actions, if only on the principle that it never hurts to have a law on the books with which to clout the minorities when they step out of line. So most of the western and southwestern states had passed antimarijuana legislation by the 1930s, but in so casual a manner that the local newspapers rarely took notice of the fact. Not until, that is, the Great Depression, which followed the stock market crash of 1929. Then, like the Chinese before them, the Mexicans were pitted against the whites for the few jobs still available. Labor didn't want to compete with them, and the cities didn't want the cost of putting them on the welfare rolls. Voluntarily, or by force over 200,000 were returned to Mexico between 1931 and 1932. Drug busts were merely one of the pretexts used to deport them, but fear of grass and the degenerate, violent nature of its users made hostility toward Mexicans respectable.

The terrible consequences attending the use of grass quickly became known to everyone who didn't smoke it. Alarmed police officials rushed out bulletins pinpointing marijuana as the source



Per bust in mid-seventies

of current "crime waves." Their statements were prepared in haste and read as if they had simply dusted off their cocaine files and substituted the word "marijuana" for "cocaine" and "Mexican" for "Negro."

Like opium and cocaine, marijuana was outlawed without the benefit of any empirical evidence against it. Congressional testimony consisted chiefly of "expert" witnesses reading from tabloid horror stories. Dr. William Woodard, the single witness whose testimony rebutted the sensationalist hearsay, was not made welcome. "If you want to advise us on legislation," warned the subcommittee chairman, "you ought to come here with some constructive proposals, rather than criticism, rather than trying to throw obstacles in the way of something that the federal government is trying to do." And the government did do it, passing the Marijuana Tax Act of 1937.

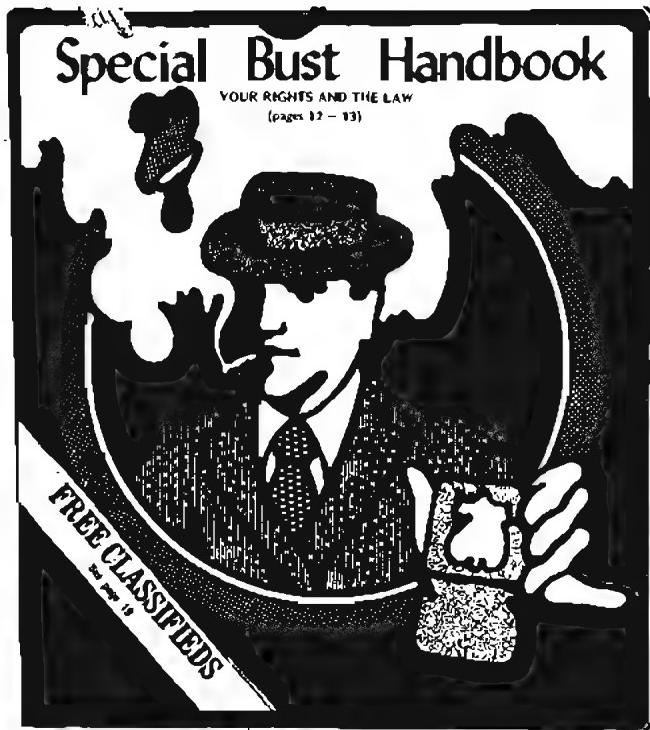
"The drug produces several other conditions that make the 'fiend' a peculiarly dangerous criminal. One of these conditions is a temporary immunity to shock-a resistance to the 'knock down' effects of fatal wounds. Bullets fired into vital parts, that would drop a sane man in his track, fail to check the 'fiend'-fail to stop his rush or weaken his attack."

Edward Huntington Williams
"Negro Cocaine 'Fiends' Are a New Southern Menace"

The outlawing of LSD followed the traditional pattern except that this time the dreaded dope fiends were not foreign devils or ex-slaves but the kids next door. As usual, the press and politicians created a fantasy that scared hell out of middle America. Encouraged by the satanic Professor Timothy Leary, the story went, nice kids took this mind-warping stuff and went bonkers,



Pot bust in late Thirties



KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

There are two considerations in matters involving the police: the legal aspect, and the realistic aspect. Legally, you have a long list of rights guaranteed you by the Constitution and the courts. Realistically, the police can do just about anything they want to you and get away with it 99 percent of the time. It all boils down to the fact that a cop has a badge and, more importantly, a gun, while you probably don't. This aspect of dealing with the police is especially important for the average criminal who is probably doing nothing more illegal than smoking a joint or possibly selling some red Lebanese. We have briefly outlined your rights as far as the law goes; all of the following details apply as much to an armed robber as they do to those of you involved in victimless crimes.

There are three general rules to keep in mind, though, in all aspects of dealing with the police. For one, no matter how much it may bother you, and no matter how obnoxious the officer you may be dealing with, be friendly and polite. A "no, sir" or a "yes, sir" might be just the thing to prevent further hassling. During the preliminary stages of police questioning during any kind of "routine check," it is more important for your well-being to answer simple questions of where you are headed or are coming from, even with a lie, than to cite your right to remain silent.

The second rule that applies in all cases is that anything you say can and will be held against you in a court of law. Beyond being polite and giving your name and address, you should remain silent. Answers to the most innocent-sounding questions can reveal information that can be more helpful to the police in hassling you or your friends than you

intend it to be. You have the right to counsel before answering any questions or making any statements to the police. Use it—it may make the difference between conviction or not, should things get to the trial stages.

A third important rule to keep in mind is to be sure and get the names and shield numbers of any police present while you are being questioned, searched, arrested or anything else of consequence. They are required to identify themselves to you. When possible, write this information down for reference.

Automobile Searches

The police have the legal power to stop the automobile you are driving and examine the registration, insurance card and your license. They also have the right to check the outside of the car for possible violations of your state's safety requirements. Besides looking through the car windows, police do not have the right to search the inside of the auto without a search warrant unless they have probable cause. Here's where things get tricky.

"Probable cause" means that they have reasonable grounds to believe that you have committed or are committing a crime. They can't legally search the vehicle merely on the basis of suspicion. The courts seem to determine probable cause as anything within the realm of probability. The smelling of marijuana smoke is the kind of borderline probable cause that only the court can decide the legitimacy of.

If a cop asks permission to search your car, you may refuse. Unfortunately, you can't legally resist an unlawful search. Whether or not an arrest is made, you should file a complaint of the search with the police precinct and the AGCU (although not much will come of either).

The best defense against an illegal search is to get out of your car and lock the doors when you are stopped by the police. If they decide to break into your car, you have proof of forced entry, whether or not there is anything in the car you wish to hide. You should at least lock your glove compartment while being pulled over and deny having the key. If the police break into any part of your car, especially if you're innocent of any crime, you can build a decent case of harassment. If you are arrested for any reason after a forced entry, it will be easier to claim illegal search. The same rule goes for your trunk except for one detail. In most states you must carry a spare tire and if asked, display it to the police. Of course, if you prefer a traffic ticket to opening your trunk, you have this second option: by explaining you don't carry a spare and leaving the trunk closed.

If for some reason you have something in your glove compartment that you would prefer not displaying before the police, make sure all your identification papers (license, registration, insurance) are removed and the glove compartment locked.

The important thing is to know you have rights and to firmly defend them without being obnoxious or wise off. You'll have to play it by ear and, as always, the courts make any decisions that ultimately need to be made.

Stop and Frisk

Police officers may stop any person in a public place whom they reasonably suspect is involved with the commission of a crime and demand the person's name, address and an explanation of his or her actions (the person has the right to remain silent). When doing this, they may frisk you for a dangerous weapon only if they have reasonable grounds to believe themselves in danger of life and limb. A frisk is a pat-down of the outer surfaces of one's clothing.

Unless you are under arrest, the police have no right to look inside your pockets, handbag, suitcase or anything else that's not in plain sight without a search warrant. They may ask to, but you have the right not to let them. Your refusal to let them search you beyond a frisk can in no way be used against you in a court of law, regardless of threats to that effect. It is not incriminating to refuse a search, it is your right. When carrying any type of illegal substances on the street, it is best to use some sort of flexible, plastic container. Small glass jars or aluminum film canisters cause suspicion when frisked and might be just the thing to tempt some eager cop to turn a legal frisk into an illegal search. Pipes should be carried in your boot or down your pants for maximum safety.

Of course, when it gets right down to it, the officers involved will either search you or not, depending on how they feel. If you're arrested, the court might disqualify the results of the search, depending on how the judge feels. Legal protection seems to fade as you're confronted with the alternatives of an illegal search or getting your head punched in. Good "probable cause" (see "Automobile Searches") is another factor in judging an illegal search.

You are not entitled to resist what you believe to be an illegal arrest. In almost every case, using force will go against you one way or another. Even provoking a cop enough to hit you will go against you, because it will force the cop to claim you initiated the force in some way.

During an arrest, it is always wise to have witnesses. If there are none present, try to attract a few. This might prevent unlawful practices by the police and/or help your case in court. Make sure you remember as many details about the arrest proceedings as you can; it may help later. Try to memorize any threats that are made or any attempts to supersede your legal rights.

Once you are arrested, any officer has the right to search your person, car or house, depending on where you are. The main thing to remember at all times, but especially after an arrest, is to remain

silent. A police officer must inform you of your rights to remain silent and to hire an attorney, and you should do so. Nothing you say can help you once you're in custody, and you can do unrealized harm by answering any question at all. And don't try to bargain with the police, because a police officer's promises are not binding. A cop can tell you anything and carry through on none of it. Be sure to consult a lawyer, who will be appointed by the court if you can't afford your own.

You are allowed one phone call after being arrested, and this call should be used wisely. Though your first response to the situation might be to call a lawyer, it is wiser to call a trusted friend or relative you know to be home. This person can then proceed to make as many calls as necessary to summon an attorney, reseal bail, notify others of the arrest, etc. If the lawyer you call happens not to be around, it is not as easy as you might imagine to hassle a second and third call.

At the Station

The advice to not answer questions the police ask may seem to be getting repetitive, but it cannot be overemphasized. You may assume the police will use any method of trickery to get information they may want to use in the future. Police manuals detail devices to be employed by interrogators to get a suspect to admit more than he or she wishes.

The most commonly used method of interrogation is the "Mutt and Jeff" routine. Cop A assumes the role of a hard-assed bastard: threatening, shouting, cursing, possibly even getting physically violent. Cop B keeps an understanding guise: fairly quiet while cop A is present and almost sympathetic when cop A leaves for a minute. Cop B tries to gain your confidence by the contrast presented and might suggest that you be more compliant because cop A's rage is hard to control. Cop B is the one to beware.

Other common procedures include threats of things going bad on your family's position in the community if you are not willing to answer questions. Some interrogators are quite proficient at disguising serious questions as banal chitchat. The only way you can be sure you are not hurting your case is when you are not answering questions.

Promises of one thing or another are often made. Disregard them. The only promise that will hold up and can be followed through on is one made by a district attorney. Any promises made by the police are not binding.

A cardinal rule to remember is to never even mention the name of a friend while in custody. The most casual reference may be followed by an investigation into the background of the person named. If you are with one or more others when arrested, you will be separated. You may be told the others have all "confessed." A seemingly meaningless mention of a triviality by you may help the police convince your

friend that they know a lot more than they actually do. They will try at all times to play each of you against the other(s). Refuse to believe that your friend has divulged information of any kind and wait for your lawyer to straighten things out.

Be careful of what you sign. You are not required to sign anything. If you do decide to sign something, such as a receipt for the possessions that were confiscated from you, make sure there is no blank space on the page or any carbon copies. It is not unheard of to have a phony confession of some kind filled in above the suspect's signature. There have also been times when one suspect would be shown a friend signing something through a one-way mirror and told the friend was signing a confession which was really a receipt. Be sure not to sign anything you don't completely understand and agree with.

Don't let the police make you angry. Ignore their insults and abuse, and don't try to clear up any misinformation they may have. Save the clarification for court. You are innocent until proven otherwise, though the police assume the opposite. Don't let them convince you that you are guilty of anything.

—Andrew Kwei, *The Express*, April 1973.

un-American or both. They disowned their parents and became hippies, never bathing, never cutting their hair and always indulging in free sex. They also demonstrated against the war and presented their parents with chromosome-damaged grandchildren. Some met even crueler fates, staring into the sun until blind or jumping off tall buildings under the illusion they could fly. And some simply became mindless vegetables.

Apart from the social activities engaged in by varying numbers of LSD users, nothing else said about them or the drug bore even a vestigial relationship to the truth. The shock stories were all manufactured in the prohibitionist public-relations factory. Not that the truth would have changed anyone's mind. What really disturbed the country was the attitudes of the young LSD users. They weren't simply questioning the values of straight America, they were *laughing* at them. If they hadn't been the children of the middle class they surely would have been rounded up en masse and packed behind barbed wire. Instead, LSD was denounced as the greatest threat to civilization the world had yet seen, and it was prohibited by an act of Congress in 1966. Timothy Leary was subsequently railroaded to prison as an example to all who might contemplate seducing the young and frightening their elders.

To put it plainly, our drug laws—currently united in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse and Control

Act of 1970—were not passed because the government recognized the dangerous effects of certain drugs and moved to protect society from them. As our history shows, what the government moved to protect itself and the majority from were certain groups who incidentally happened to use certain drugs. Branding them criminal and/or degenerate dope fiends went a long way in eliminating them as economic and political competitors, and imparted a nice moral air to the whole nasty business.

The one body of professionals that might have exposed the scam for what it was kept quiet. Organized medicine never challenged the criminal dope-addict myth even though until well into the 1930s most physicians had extensive experience with drug users and knew perfectly well they were nothing like the fiends depicted in the tabloids. Yet for every doctor willing to speak from his own experience, hundreds went along with the prevailing hysteria. The history of American medicine during the nineteenth century offers the best explanation for their self-motivated silence.

During most of that century the public feared doctors and stayed away from them. With good reason. The therapeutic practice that prevailed was epitomized in the words of Benjamin Rush, founder of what became known as the Heroic School of medicine: "Desperate diseases require desperate remedies." Rush relieved his patients of 80 percent of their blood supply, followed this with huge doses of violent purgatives and, to "keep up their strength," administered massive doses of calomel (a form of mercury). Short of cutting their throats outright, few more desperate remedies can be imagined. But as one of Rush's disciples, a man who regularly administered up to a dozen grams of mercury every hour in "serious" cases, explained: "It is but trifling with the life of a man to give him less of a remedy than his disease calls for." (Such treatments didn't trifle with the teeth and jawbones. Before joining their ancestors, patients of these mercury virtuosos frequently lost full sets of both.)

The public might have accepted the tortures of the Heroic School had they resulted in cures. But the doctors were no more effective in treating pneumonia and tuberculosis, the leading chronic killers of the day, than they were in controlling the periodic epidemics of malaria, yellow fever and cholera. And the state of medical education didn't hold much promise for the future. The typical doctor picked up what little he knew during an apprenticeship to a man who followed the accepted doctrines. Medical school graduates were no more reliable. Students enrolled for a





Turn-of-the-century Barbary Coast scene

four-month course of lectures, came back the next year to hear the same lectures a second time, then took a nominal examination and received their degree. At Harvard, for example, the examination consisted of five minutes of oral questioning by each of the nine faculty members. Approval from five of the nine was sufficient to pass.

Since few people wish to leave earth more quickly than necessary, self-medication was the sensible alternative. And between 1859 and 1903 the patent medicine industry, which catered to the needs of the self-medicators, increased its sales twentyfold. American medicine simply treaded water during most of this period. Europe accepted the germ theory of disease in the 1860s; the American profession remained unconvinced until the early 1890s. But acceptance of the germ theory released long dormant energies, and by 1900, dozens of medical research laboratories had been established. The medical profession became intellectually respectable. And egotistical: doctors took the position that illness could properly be treated only by qualified physicians.

Understandably, they forgot that illness had managed to get along without them for a very long time.

Now that a monopoly on healing had become in their eyes a necessary as well as a desirable goal, doctors had to convince the public that self-medication was undesirable and unhealthy. Americans, however, were quite fond of their opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine and alcohol-based patent medicines. But the American medical profession had a powerful ally: "Do we not recognize," said a speaker at the 1893 convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, "That this [patent medicine] industry is one of our greatest enemies, and that there are millions of dollars worth sold all over the country, thus diverting money which rightly belongs to the retail drug trade in the way of prescriptions and regular drugs?" The speaker recognized his long-term interests but most of his colleagues were chained to the here and now, which, simply stated, was that the patent medicines accounted for a substantial part of any pharmacist's income. The doctors faced a similar problem in attempting to discourage people from using patent medicines. Their own medical journals received the greater part of their income directly from patent medicine advertising.

Unable to mount effective frontal assaults on the enemy, doctors and pharmacists had to content themselves with guerrilla actions pointing out the dangers of self-medication and the risk of becoming addicted to your favorite nostrum. But this was like an embezzler accusing a stick-up

HAMILTON AND THE WHISKEY BOYS

We are entering on a rather mysterious episode here. On this morning after this incident, a retired Revolutionary major named James McFarlane rode up to Neville's house and besieged it with a force of local Whiskey Boys. During the night, a dozen guardmen from nearby Fort Payette had reinforced Neville's slaves and servants, but a prolonged exchange of gunfire resulted presently in their surrender. Major McFarlane was the only rebel killed in this Donnybrook. His men claimed afterward that he was shot after the white flag went up over Neville's house, but this is undoubtedly just propaganda. The rebels found Neville nowhere around when they broke into the place; after looting his carpets, eight-day-clock and other dandified luxuries, they allowed all the prisoners to escape and went home smashed on Neville's whiskey.

McFarlane's funeral, of course, was the occasion for some tearful martyr talk. Oddly enough, the loudest mouth of all was that of the Washington County prosecutor, David Bradford. Invoking passionate curses on "the murderers of McFarlane," Bradford called on every free citizen to resist the tax with "head, heart, hands and voice." At the conclusion of the obsequies, he announced a mass convention of the West Pennsylvania militia at Braddock's Field, in the Pittsburgh suburbs, for the next week. All able-bodied males were to show up fully armed, with four days' rations.

It was the county fair of Revolutionary assemblies. Nearly 7,000 militiamen showed up, and there was plenty of good old Monongahela Corn going around. There was lots of splendid loud gunfire, too: a mass turkey shoot left a cloud of gunpowder that hung in the humid Pennsylvania air all afternoon. Bradford, naturally, was acclaimed commander-in-chief by enthusiastic voice vote: in a grand powder-blue uniform, mounted on a great white gelding, he trotted around waving his saber all afternoon, execrating Pittsburgh as "a Second Sodom" and calling for its invasion forthwith.

The Whiskey Boys moved out in the late afternoon. In a column two and a half miles long, they staggered whooping into Pittsburgh, where the residents had already buried the silverplate and locked up the young ladies. Plank tables, in fact, had been set up, from which the rebels were fed heaping plates of hot venison, turkey, ham and bear, washed down with high-octane Pennsylvania hooch. The rebels extorted from the Pittsburghers a pledge to expel the more noted Federalists among them, and curled up contentedly in the storm drains and passed out.

Dean Lattner
High Times, Dec./Jan. 1975

artist of being immoral. Physicians and pharmacists dispensed habit-forming drugs with as free a hand as anyone. And so the air was rent

with the cries of dope dealers denouncing the competition as deceivers and murderers.

This Punch and Judy show may have played indefinitely had the agricultural chemists and their public relations arm, the muckraking journalists, not exposed the foul adulterating and packaging of food and the fraudulent practices of the patent medicine industry. On the ensuing wave of nausea, Congress passed the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906. In the long run the Act didn't seriously damage the nostrum makers—they grew larger and richer as manufacturers of "ethical" pharmaceuticals and over-the-counter remedies—but the exposure of their frauds made the public much more inclined to accept what physicians said about the evils of drugs. (As when in a political campaign the revelation that one candidate is a receiver of bribes results in his rival being automatically credited with an honesty he frequently doesn't deserve.)

What doctors thought they deserved was the exclusive prerogative to prescribe the drugs people used. That is, they believed they had the right and duty to decide what drugs were taken, why they were taken and when they were taken. To promote this view, a now-familiar alarm was sounded across the country. The availability of habit-forming drugs, cried the leading lights of the profession, threatens the American way of life. Well everyone knew that the white slave traffic, the black coke menace and the drug-inspired crime waves were a threat. Yes, agreed the doctors



Atlanta Georgian, Feb. 27, 1935

INTERVIEW WITH KEITH STROUP, THE GREAT WEED HOPE

STROUP: At first we didn't know how the hell to go about getting equal rights for the marijuana smoker. We had a few resources; it was sort of a big country and they were all against us. The battles came when the Amorphia people started in California, about the same time we did.

They were trying to do a very similar program, but perhaps aimed slightly more at the counterculture. We were all friends at first; we got together and discussed the possibilities of a freak lobby on the left and a straight lobby on the right. Of course, NORML would be the straight lobby and Amorphia the freak. But there was a period of a year or so when it was anything but friendly. It became deadly competitive, and finally it got to the point where not only did we not work together, but we used to try to do each other in.

HIGH TIMES: What were the disagreements between your group and the other legalization groups?

STROUP: I used to publicly chastise the Amorphia people for practicing too much street theater. It seemed to me that they were reinforcing the very image NORML was trying to do away with—that of the crazy freak in the street. But I realize Amorphia had every right to do this. Now, with some hindsight, I see our conflicts as an inevitable fight for limited resources.

HIGH TIMES: Has NORML attempted to form an alliance of the various groups?

STROUP: Most of the people who now work for NORML represent factions of various organizations that have dropped by the wayside. Our California contingent used to be Amorphia. Our New York group was the Lawyers' Committee to Legalize Marijuana. What we have gradually done is incorporate into NORML all the groups from around the country that were doing serious work on the marijuana issue.

Although all the early marijuana reform groups talked about consolidating forces, no one was really willing to give up the turf. We all agreed there might be an advantage in having a countercultural lobby and a straight lobby. We figured it might sell better. But we became competitive because there wasn't much money available—you couldn't keep the organization going unless you got credit for accomplishments, so we all took a lot of credit for the slightest little achievement. Everyone was stepping on each other's egos.

HIGH TIMES: NORML now functions as a collective of 50 "distinguished" individuals, including the national advisory board. Isn't there a danger that with so many people in policy-making positions, diverse viewpoints could politically cripple NORML?

STROUP: In the early stages I had some honest concerns about that happening. But now I'm quite satisfied with NORML's overall makeup. I prefer it this way because it makes sense to have many people

involved. The collective structure is no longer a stumbling block. It's to our benefit to have a broader perspective.

HIGH TIMES: Was it your idea to set up NORML as a collective?

STROUP: As NORML got rolling, I got to know a group of young lawyers in New York and California. We became a coalition out of necessity and simple strategy. There were Guy Arter and Frank Fioramonti in New York and Gordon Brownell on the West Coast.

HIGH TIMES: Why were young lawyers getting involved with the marijuana issue?

STROUP: It was an era when law school graduates were inclined to do public interest-type work, but by the time I got out of law school there was a tendency to look around for new minor issues. No one had stumbled onto grass. In different parts of the country a number of us got the same idea at the same time. We never felt that we were "bright young men."

HIGH TIMES: What are the Washington tobacco lobbies doing about the coming decriminalization of grass?

STROUP: Whatever they're doing, they're being very careful and very private about it. I'll bet that some of the last holdouts to approve any kind of legal marijuana will be those senators and representatives from the tobacco states. The companies will hold us back as long as possible, and when they see they can't hold us back any further, they'll jump in and try to get their corner of the market. I hope High Times is going to be there to represent another aspect of that industry. And the government will certainly be involved. The one faction with no one around to speak for it is the consumer. I think NORML has a really strong obligation to continue work on this issue until we make sure that some kind of regulated market is set up to protect the interests of the consumer.

HIGH TIMES: Is there any chance legalization may not happen at all?

STROUP: I don't rule it out as a theoretical possibility, since the smoking public's attitudes might turn sour toward the prospect of commercialism. I think you know I am very much against the idea of commercializing the marijuana market. If consumer demands for a low-key commercial exploitation aren't heeded, they might stop at decriminalization and say, "The hell with you, I'll grow my own," or "I'll buy it on the black market; I don't want to deal with you." But I think that's unlikely. I think the more likely route will be some kind of legalized marijuana.

HIGH TIMES: Will there be governmental controls if you are successful?

STROUP: Well, the only way you're going to get pot legalized is with some governmental control. Personally I would favor no controls. An absolutely open market with no age controls, no street controls. That way we could avoid a lot of bureaucratic horseshit. Unfortunately, we are dealing with a real

political body, and the government will eventually control the market.

But I am most concerned about protective devices. Instead of putting its resources into arresting people who smoke, I want to see the government put them into protecting people who smoke by providing grass that is pure, telling us how strong it is and giving us a choice of grass from different places. There are numerous things they can do to help us. They don't have to put energy into fucking us. The American government is now moving at an incredible rate for a government. Terribly slow for what we want, but there has been more progress in the last six months than in the previous six years. I think that is going to continue.

HIGH TIMES: If NORML does continue to function, and legalization or decriminalization does come into effect, what do you foresee as your problems?

STROUP: Mostly trying to avoid commercial exploitation.

HIGH TIMES: How will NORML combat the commercialization of marijuana?

STROUP: To the extent that I have any say in it, I would like to see NORML become the consumer lobby for the grass issue. Coming into this as a product safety lawyer, I saw the marijuana issue as a consumer question, and I still see it that way. The consumers in this issue are the smokers, but we can't deal with their problems as long as we are in danger of being locked up. We are only now reaching the starting point. We're taking care of the gross inequity—that the government arrests us. After legalization, I want to see a good market. I'd like to have marijuana blends from a lot of countries. I'd like to have the same choice wine drinkers have. I'd like to have it pure. I'm sure High Times has developed some sort of scenario on its own.

A. Craig Cepetas and Michael Foldes
High Times, June 1976



Keith Stroup

"The other Greenwich Village drug habit that deeply outraged the respectable was cigarette smoking. In 1921, it will be recalled, cigarettes were illegal in 14 states and 92 anticigarette bills were pending in 28 states. Smoking cigarettes in speak-easies and other public places was almost as alarming to some respectable members of society as engaging in non-marital sexual encounters. Young women (Edna St. Vincent Millay among them) were expelled from college for smoking cigarettes much as in the 1960s young women were expelled for the smoking of marijuana."

Edward M. Brecher and the Editors of Consumer Reports
Licit and Illicit Drugs. 1972

by not disagreeing, but the threat we speak of concerns "ordinary citizens," millions of whom are victims of the drug habit. Put the drugs under our control and we'll rid the land of this terrible scourge. Addiction is a disease, and we can cure it.

The most eloquent chanters of this litany were Opium Commissioner Dr. Hamilton Wright and Dr. Alexander Lambert, medical advisor to Theodore Roosevelt. They assured the country they had an "infallible" cure developed by Charles Towns, but it didn't work any better than previous infallible cures. The good doctors couldn't cure addiction then any more than they can cure it now—methadone is nothing more than the replacement of one addiction with another—but the Congress passed the Harrison Narcotics Act of 1914 and gave them control of drugs.

Most physicians simply went on doing what they had always done, dispensing drugs to anyone who could afford their fees. And being the only wheel in town, maintaining addicts was a lucrative business. This wasn't, however, what the Wright and Lambert faction had in mind when lobbying for the Harrison Act. They were serious about curing addiction and, despite the evidence, believed they *could* cure it. And they gained enough public support for their position so that in 1919 the Supreme Court ruled that it wasn't permissible under the Harrison Act to maintain an addict..

Many doctors disagreed, especially those knowledgeable ones who strongly believed that drug maintenance was the only humane alternative for addicts who didn't respond to treatment, as most did not. But Lambert was elected president of the American Medical Association in 1919, and his antimaintenance stand became the organization's official position. Shortly after his election, two further Supreme Court rulings made it illegal for a physician to prescribe drugs to an addict even in the course of

THE DOPE DICTATORS

America's drug laws are actually a secret plot to control the world—just as you always suspected. The plot is the secret weapon of the Nixon Doctrine: the basis of defense against hijackers, kidnappers, terrorists, guerrillas, dissident intellectuals, leftist labor unions, militant peasants and national liberation movements in the Third World in the post-anticommunist era. In the years to come, the rhetoric of Dope War will replace the rhetoric of Cold War as the justification for foreign military intervention. Instead of sending in the marines, Washington will send in the narcs.

Jamaica, Thailand, Turkey, the Philippines, Bolivia and Chile are all in various stages of Vietnam-style 'stabilization' by narcotics actions, and Mexico in particular is taking on the dimensions of another Vietnam—complete with massive military actions, deforestations, herbicides that cause birth defects and the financing by the U.S. of a corrupt puppet government and its incompetent army against a popular revolution nearly 150 years old.

The plotters include Nixon, Kissinger, Rockefeller, Ford, G. Gordon Liddy, Egil Krogh, CIA Director George Bush, past and present Drug Enforcement Administration chiefs John Bartels and Peter Bensinger and approximately 30 foreign heads of state. Apart from them and their intimates, perhaps a few dozen people in the world understand the meaning of the Dope War, or even suspect that it is being waged. Most Americans learn about drugs from "Kojak," and to follow the tangled skein of drug legislation and law enforcement, let alone the backstage economics of foreign policy, is more than the news media will demand of their audience.

The turning point of the Dope War came in 1971, when Henry Kissinger began to replace John Mitchell as the intellectual of the Nixon junta. Until then, Mitchell, Krogh and Liddy had run the Dope War as a domestic vendetta against radicals while permitting the 'heroin epidemic' to run amok. By early '71, Kissinger's ascendancy was being demonstrated by the Paris peace talks, the Vietnam troop withdrawals and the press's growing enthusiasm for détente. By June 17, 1971, when Nixon's Message to the Congress declared drug abuse to be "the nation's number one noneconomic problem," the Dope War had hit its stride as the heir to Vietnam. It was the answer to a central dilemma: the exhaustion of the Cold War.

The grand aim of the Dope War was to serve as a rationale for sending American troops overseas when the Red Menace could no longer be believed. But the Dope War served several other purposes. It revolutionized the sprawling narcotics law enforcement bureaucracies that had grown up since the 1930s as a sort of social security program for incompetent cops and federally funded researchers.

The various drug agencies were reorganized into one centralized bureau, the Drug Enforcement Ad-

ministration (DEA). It transferred responsibility for narcotics from the Justice and Treasury departments to the president, giving Nixon another private police force and placing the political spoils of the Dope War completely in his hands, as was other foreign policy. By staffing the DEA with CIA personnel, Nixon expanded the CIA's capacity for domestic spying and laid the groundwork for the era when the DEA would supplant the CIA as the primary instrument of foreign military adventures.

"Here then are the paradoxes of the Dope War in action. The U.S. helps stamp out the drug traffic in order to support friendly dictators. The dictators need the drug traffic in order to receive U.S. support in order to stamp out popular revolution in order to remain dictators. The U.S. needs the drug traffic in order to support the friendly dictators. Hence the Dope War is being waged both to terminate and stimulate the drug traffic—'drug traffic,' being understood in the same sense as 'communist subversion,' is any threat to U.S. economic or political or military interests in the country in question."

"Ah, national security. As Daniel Ellsberg said of the Pentagon Papers, you can read them till you turn blue looking for an action being taken on behalf of honor, democracy, human decency, common sense or any other ideal, but the only motivation you'll ever see mentioned is the only one the Pentagon takes seriously. National Security, used to justify everything from assassinations to My Lai. Fightin' words."

—Robert Singer, "The Secret Rise of the Dope Dictators," in *High Times*, March 1977.

an attempted cure, and Wright and Lambert had just the drug law they wanted. Those who persisted in treating addicts as they saw fit were cruelly harassed and persecuted.

Yet even Lambert didn't believe that most addicts could be cured. He, Wright and the other leading prohibitionists made a sharp distinction between the "respectable" members of society, who could be cured and the "lower elements" who couldn't.

The latter had weak characters and were best sent to prison where they couldn't spread their vice. Or, as Lambert put it to the AMA's narcotics committee in 1921: "... the heroin addict is of an inferior personality compared with the morphinist. The social and public health problems of the narcotic drug question are practically confined to the addicts of heroin and cocaine The problems of the morphine addicts are more easily solved and show no tendency to become a social menace." He didn't bother to add—he didn't have to, everyone understood—that when morphine, heroin and cocaine were all still available over the counter at your neighborhood drugstore the morphine customers tended to be



patients carrying out their doctor's orders to stick with the old standby, while smack and coke buyers tended to be lower-class types who couldn't afford a doctor's services.

The class distinction among drugs and drug users, between those who are considered a social menace and those who are not, remains as strongly in force today. Heroin and cocaine users are sent to jail whenever possible, while those who can pay their doctors' bills score Percodan and Dexedrine in complete safety. And the doctors are in a better position than they ever were. To the public they are the sole priests of healing, and only mavericks challenge their authority as "drug experts." While the government enforces the laws against their competitors, they dispense medically approved mood-altering drugs to whoever can afford their fees. They control the lucrative drug research and treatment programs, and almost unanimously endorse the drug laws of America.

Which of course do not work, except in the perverted sense of working for those who profit by them. We have more people using more drugs than ever before. No law can do anything about this. As Spinoza observed some 300 years ago: "All laws which can be violated without doing anyone an injury are laughed at ... And men of leisure are never deficient in the ingenuity needed to enable them to outwit laws framed to regulate things which cannot be entirely forbidden." And, he added, "He who tries to determine everything by law will foment crime rather than lessen it."

Amen. Addicts must commit crimes to get money for dirt-cheap drugs made expensive by the laws (legal heroin costs only pennies a dose); narcs perjure themselves daily to make cases and daily take money not to make them; researchers tailor their findings to please their government employers; and the difficulty of enforcing laws where all violations are between consenting parties has made Swiss cheese of the Bill of Rights. To mention only some of the most obvious crimes incited by the drug laws.

Less apparent, perhaps, but a more damning example of sheer pigheadedness or organized greed is our failure to learn the simple lesson that tastes cannot be legislated. The prohibition against alcohol was a long and costly fiasco, but instead of drawing the obvious conclusion that people won't obey laws regulating their private conduct, the government started a growth industry in narcotics law enforcement. Nothing succeeds like failure. T-men signed on for the big push the way vaudeville comics flocked to the talkies after the silents died. Instead of common sense, we got Harry Anslinger.

As for the future, marijuana will probably be legal within a few years, and there is increasing pressure to examine the myths surrounding cocaine. But this is no more a signal that drug law enforcement will eventually fade away than a hanged man's erection is a sign of life. The Drug Enforcement Administration will remain in business just as the Pentagon does after a war has ended. Whatever decriminalization takes place will represent nothing more than an acknowledgement that so many respectable people are using a certain drug that is no longer politically profitable to go on trying to arrest them. It isn't likely to result from understanding that drug laws can't work. Legalize all the current illicit drugs and the prohibitionists will draw up a new list. There is no shortage of candidates.

Alcohol has led to more addiction than all the other drugs combined. Cigarettes cause cancer. The game won't end until the futility of attempting to legislate morality is apparent to even the Neanderthals.

WANTED



HIP COPS

We know it's a hairy trip, but there are more than 30 vacancies on the Berkeley Police Force. If hip people do not apply and so on to fill those vacancies, we'll get none of the vise old stuff and have the same old hassles! Put yourself on the line and get some change for it, too. Starting pay for Berkeley officers is \$783 per month.

We want PEACEmen, not POLICEmen

- If you are sane,
- If you love children and other growing things;
- If you do not like the use of force when gentleness will work;
- If you will defend junior for all, regardless of race, appearance or politics;
- If you believe that all people should be free to live their own lives if they do not harm others;
- If you value people for themselves, not for their money or dress—
- THEN WE NEED YOU TO REMOULD "THE MAN" AND HIS JOB.**

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS—Applicants must:

1. Be between 20 and 29 years old.
2. Have completed two years of college.
3. Be 5'8" or taller and of proportionate weight.
4. Have a valid driver's license.
5. Be in good health and physical condition.
6. Have at least 20/70 corrected or 20/50 eyesight.
- You must also be willing to undergo a medical examination, take a loyalty oath, and have a background check. You must be a United States citizen but need not live in Berkeley.

TO MAKE APPLICATION— Write to: Berkeley Police Department, Personnel Dept., 2100 Grove Street, Berkeley. Call: 841-0200
Recruiting information is available free from the Berkeley Police Department.

IF YOU APPLY—If you see us (black, white, red, yellow or brown) and decide to apply, please notify the BBC or the Berkeley branch of the ACLU. We want to be sure that you are hired without prejudice as to your appearance, race, or background. BBC Panel can be reached at 526-n130. ACLU can be reached at 548-0921, or at 1919 Berkeley Way.

FLASH!



1. Law

N.E.W.S.F.R.O.N.T.

Feds Can't Fire Smokers

Pot smokers can't be fired by feds—at least not for smoking pot. So says a recent ruling by the Federal Employee Appeal Authority.

FEAA ruled that use of marijuana or other illegal drugs by federal employees during nonwork hours is not an offense serious enough to warrant firing of the employee—provided the conduct does not interfere with the individual's job performance, pose a threat to other workers, or reflect adversely on the government.

The ruling came in a case involving a Navy "civilian" employee who admitted smoking grass and using other dope while off duty. He was ordered fired after an investigation by a regional officer of the Civil Service Commission.

The employee appealed his firing and had the support of the captain of the Navy base where he was employed. The FEAA decision on the appeal said there is no "rational connection" between the employee's off-duty activities and his job performance.

—Norman E. Kent

Paraphernalia Registration Proposed in Massachusetts

A bill to regulate the sale of rolling papers has been submitted to the Massachusetts legislature. Backers of the legislation see it as a way of discouraging grass-toking commonwealth residents.

If enacted into law, the bill would make it illegal to sell rolling papers to people under the age of eighteen and require persons buying papers to enter their names and addresses "legibly in a permanently bound register" along with a written promise that they will not use the papers to "smoke any material the possession of which is illegal." In addition, the proprietor of the store where the rolling papers were bought would be required to give police access to the "permanently bound register." Violators could receive six-month jail sentences or fines up to \$200.

The bill was filed with the legislature by Senator Arthur H. Tobin and Representative Thomas E. Brownwell. Perhaps next year they will try to halt alcohol consumption by outlawing the sale of bottles.

Deadly Arm of Oriental Law

Tough new dope laws that aim to hang dealers and heavy users of opiates and marijuana are under consideration by governments in Malaysia and Singapore.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Hew has introduced legislation in Singapore that would institute the death penalty for persons in possession of more than 30 grams of morphine or 15 grams of heroin.

The Singapore Home Office is also considering dropping methadone maintenance programs in favor of cold turkey withdrawal and prison terms for users.

The Malaysian law institutes the death penalty for anyone caught growing either opium poppies or marijuana, no matter what the amount.

It would also be an offense to possess seeds of either plant.

Visible Rolling Papers No Grounds for Search

Police may not search a vehicle and its occupants merely because they see cigarette rolling paper in the car, the Appellate Division of New York State Supreme Court has ruled. The decision overturned the misdemeanor guilty plea of one Lloyd Baldon on the grounds that the lower Court of Claims should have granted an earlier defense motion to suppress as evidence a bag of marijuana found in the defendant's pocket.

Baldon was arrested after two policemen approached a car illegally parked on a sidewalk, and while inspecting the license and registration of the driver, they saw cigarette rolling paper on the auto's seat. The officers ordered three other men out of the car and found a bag of grass on Baldon when they frisked him.

In a four-to-one ruling, the Appellate Division said that "the fact that a police officer has knowledge that marijuana is often used in connection with cigarette rolling paper" does not justify a search.

"Cigarette rolling paper is a commodity that is openly bought and sold in the marketplace," the court said in a written memorandum opinion. "That it also may be frequently used in the furtherance of an illicit scheme" does not give "probable cause" for a search.

"Thus," the court concluded, "the officer's observation of cigarette rolling papers in the car, although arguably suspicious, is susceptible of various innocent interpretations."

Associate Justice Reid S. Moule of Buffalo dissented: "The facts here are sufficient to give rise to more than a mere suspicion in the police officer's mind that marijuana might be found. Circumstances which would lead a reasonably prudent police officer to believe that a crime has been or is in the process of being committed justified the search."

Idaho Schools Threaten Search and Seizure

Public school students in Idaho now face the prospect of what would be "illegal search and seizure" for adults, according to a decision by Idaho Attorney General Wayne Kidwell. Under a new rule, school administrators will be allowed to conduct warrantless body searches of high school students. The Kidwell opinion says officials may search a student's body, locker or car—if it is parked on school grounds.

The attorney general cautioned that such a search can be conducted only if "reasonable grounds" exist for believing "a search will result in seizure of contraband, particularly drugs."

Pharmacists Seek Federal Protection

The nation's pharmacists have failed to win legislation making it a federal offense to rob controlled substances from a drugstore. Since 1970, the Justice Department and the Drug Enforcement Administration have opposed such legislation, but have been unable or unwilling to propose a satisfactory method of combatting the problem.

Congress has relegated to the individual states most of the responsibility for enforcing provisions of the Controlled Substances Act of 1970 that apply to community pharmacies. In three cases, when state authorities request assistance, or when a pharmacy is either selected as part of a survey documenting abuse of a particular drug or the subject of a specific complaint,

the DEA will occasionally conduct a "compliance investigation." This frequently involves detailed inventory analysis of controlled substances and records pertaining to their dispensation by the pharmacist.

Many of the nation's pharmacists wish the government would take as much care when investigating robberies involving the same controlled substances.

Grass Returned to Owner

In an unprecedented decision, a Kenai, Alaska, Superior Court judge has ordered that eight ounces of marijuana must be returned to its rightful owner. Judge James A. Hanson ruled that the Kenai Police Department has to return the grass to the home of Randy McGahan.

According to McGahan's attorney, Chuck Robinson, this is the first time a court has ever ordered that marijuana be returned to its owner after it has been seized from that person's home. Police had been searching McGahan's home for stolen items listed on a search warrant, but marijuana wasn't on the list. A recent Alaska Supreme Court ruling stated that any amount of marijuana held for personal use is constitutionally protected.

Despite the ruling, McGahan may not get to use his grass for quite some time. He pleaded guilty to two counts of larceny and faces a jail sentence.

Court Nixes DEA Search Techniques

Search techniques used at airports to halt hijackings are no longer transferable to the DENs fight against cross-country drug trafficking. According to the U.S. District Court for eastern Michigan, "the nation's drug problem does not directly threaten the fabric of society in the same way that air piracy does, and the DENs airport search program based on courier profiles, must meet traditional Fourth Amendment standards."

The DENs so-called drug courier profile is based on various characteristics developed by DEA personnel working with airline ticket agents trained by the DEA to spot suspicious individuals. Until the Michigan decision, suspects were detained, questioned in a relatively secluded area of the airport and arrested if the DEA felt their suspicions and information constituted probable cause.

Garbage Held Sacred

It has long been established that the Fourth Amendment protection of "person, houses, papers and effects" against unreasonable search and seizure extends beyond the home to automobiles, luggage, even the garbage placed in front of a house. A California court recently broadened that principle of law to the benefit of apartment tenants.

Late last year Jeffrey Lord, a police officer in Glendale, California, was approached by Derek Dolson, who advised the officer that he had just left a pot party and could show the officer where some marijuana was located. Lord followed Dolson to a communal trash receptacle behind the apartment where the alleged party had taken place. At Dolson's direction, Lord retrieved a shopping bag from the garbage, which turned out to contain marijuana. Using Dolson's story about the party and the grass recovered from the bag as the requisite "probable cause," he obtained a search warrant and busted Gregory Smith. (The court never did question or explain why anyone was tossing dope into garbage receptacles.)

Smith then moved to suppress the evidence, claiming that the search of the communal trash receptacle by Officer Lord was an infringement on his Fourth Amendment protection against unreasonable searches. The court agreed.

"Pot Profits" Beat Embezzlement Rap

Dennis Eason, 29, of Shreveport, Louisiana, told a federal court in Shreveport that the \$70,000 he had been accused of embezzling came from trafficking in marijuana. Eason, on trial for allegedly stealing the money from a local bank, told the court that the extra money found in his possession came from "selling large quantities of marijuana." Judge Thomas Stagg found Eason innocent, saying that in his opinion the government "failed to disprove Eason's claim that he made large amounts of money by trafficking marijuana."

Dope Probationer's Rights Upheld

The search of a marijuana probationer's

car by a Texas border patrolman has been declared illegal by the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. In the case of *Tamez v. Texas*, the court decided that the search procedures used with probationers were too broad and too sweeping and infringed upon the probationers' rights under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments. Prior to the court's decision, law enforcement officials were permitted to search the probationer's person, vehicle or home at any time without probable cause.

The Texas appeal case stemmed from the discovery of a weapon by a border patrol officer in the car of a marijuana probationer. Texas Judges Douglas and Odom concurred in their opinions by stating that the search of the car, based solely on the grounds that the driver was a marijuana probationer, was unauthorized and that the weapon should not have been admitted as evidence in Mr. Tamez's probation revocation hearing.

Supreme Court OKs Narc Frame-Ups

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled five to three that it is constitutional to convict a person for selling drugs even when undercover agents or government informers initially supplied the seller with the drugs and other undercover agents acted as the purchasers. This ruling substantially strengthens the power of the DEA, which employs the use of undercover narcotics as a major enforcement tool. In effect, this ruling broadens the extent to which the DEA and local drug-enforcement units may participate in planning an illegal crime to make arrests.

Entrapment was initially developed as a legal defense under which a defendant could be acquitted if the government was shown to have instigated the crime. This decision, the latest in a long line of related cases, comes three years after a major court ruling limiting the circumstances in which a defendant may claim entrapment as a defense.

Until this decision, there had been various contradictory rulings by lower courts on the extent of government involvement necessary in setting up a crime to allow a defendant to claim entrapment. Then several lower courts began to rule that even if a defendant was not entitled to claim entrapment, because he was not an unwary innocent, government involvement in planning a crime

could sometimes be so extensive that it would be fundamentally unfair to convict the defendant. Now the court has drawn a clear line between "the trap for the unwary innocent and the trap for the unwary criminal."

High Court Rejects Religious Pot Use

For the second time in four years, the United States Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal of a marijuana conviction based on a "free exercise of religion" defense. Both appeals were on behalf of the 1,000-member Church of Plenty, a self-sufficient communal farm and spiritual village near Summertown, Tennessee, as reported in "Law" High Times, July '76.

Four members of the community were arrested in 1971 for growing marijuana and were convicted and sentenced two years later. At that time, they made their first appeal to the Supreme Court.

After their release from prison, the four initiated a second petition to the court, raising the issue of cruel and unusual punishment as well as that of religious freedom. Both appeals were denied "for want of a substantial federal question"—that is, for failure to present strong evidence that the convictions had violated any federally guaranteed rights.

Although these decisions set legal precedent, it is impossible to foresee how they will be interpreted, since the justices rejected both petitions without accepting legal briefs or oral argument and without explaining their reasoning in a written opinion. They may preclude any use of the religious defense, or they may be held to apply only to the Church of Plenty. It is possible these rulings may even affect sacramental use of peyote by native Americans, which was protected by a 1964 decision of the California Supreme Court.

Customs May Search All Boats Entering U.S.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco has upheld the right of the Customs Service to search any boat arriving at a U.S. port or shore, as long as there is a "reasonable certainty" that it has come from foreign waters. In this case,

the defendants had been observed making several trips in and out of the San Diego Bay area in an ocean-going motorboat of a type commonly used for overnight smuggling runs to Mexico.

Agents later searched the craft on its trailer in a nearby parking lot and found 880 pounds of marijuana. The appeals court ruled that Customs officials did not need reason to believe the vessel contained pot, but only reasonable certainty that it had been in foreign waters.

DEA to Control Pharmaceuticals

The federal Court of Appeals in Boston has granted the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) the authority to control prescription drug manufacture under the Controlled Substances Act of 1970. The agency had ordered manufacturers to reduce by 616 kilograms the amount of phenothiazine (Preludin), a widely used diet pill. In ruling against the manufacturer, Ciba-Geigy Corp., the court gave the DEA the power to set manufacturing quotas for drugs it feels are being extensively diverted to the illicit market.

GI Court Splits on K-9 Corps

A general search of an army barracks by dope-sniffing dogs turned up marijuana in a certain soldier's locker. His conviction was later reversed on grounds of an improperly issued warrant. In considering this case, however, the three-judge U.S. Court of Military Appeals gave three conflicting opinions on canine searches in the armed forces.

Judge Cook reasoned that a general inspection in which the canine sniffs only in public areas is not really a search and that the Fourth Amendment guarantees against invasion of privacy do not, therefore, apply. Judge Ferguson held the opposite view. Chief Judge Fletcher, who wrote the lead opinion, declared that base commanders have the right to conduct such inspections to find out if drugs are being used. Fletcher maintained, however, that the potential for abuse of this power is so great that any drugs discovered may not be used as trial evidence or as the basis for a search warrant.

No Warrant Required for Toilet Search

The Maryland Court of Special Appeals has ruled that no warrant need be obtained to search a suspect's feces. In the case of *Venner v. Maryland*, police learned from hospital X-rays that Venner had probably swallowed several balloons. They waited until the evidence was passed and recovered balloons filled with marijuana extract.

After he was convicted, Venner appealed on the grounds that the evidence had been obtained by illegal search and seizure and thus in violation of the Fourth Amendment. The appeals court, however, held that his bowel movement was abandoned property and that his person and property were not violated by the warrantless search.

Baton Rouge Bar Endorses Decrim

In a ballot by mail in which less than half of the membership voted, the Bar Association of Baton Rouge, La., has endorsed decriminalization of marijuana. The resolution favors substituting a civil fine of up to \$100 for the present criminal penalties applied to possession of up to an ounce. Louisiana NORML had planned to submit the proposal to the meeting of the Louisiana State Bar Association in May, but decided to wait "for a more opportune time."

Two bills with similar provisions have been introduced in the Louisiana House and Senate. Both have been in committee since mid-June. If passed as written, pot misdemeanors would be punishable only by a summons, and offenders would not have to spend the night in jail.

Supreme Court Curbs Protection from Illegal Search and Seizure

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that prisoners convicted in state courts after arrests that violated Fourth Amendment guarantees against illegal search and seizure can no longer gain an automatic hearing in federal courts to exclude the wrongfully obtained evidence and reverse the conviction. The decision overturns previous Supreme Court opinions

during the Warren era. William Brennan, Jr., and Thurgood Marshall, holdovers from the pre-Nixon Court, bitterly protested the "continued evisceration of Fourth Amendment protections" represented by this and other decisions.

This right of appeal to federal courts, an extension of the habeas corpus doctrine, will still be available to state prisoners on a limited basis. However, the appellant will have to show to the federal court's satisfaction that the state appellate procedure was not "full and fair." The prisoner must also show that the evidence was illegally seized before a hearing is granted. Justice Lewis Powell, Jr., who wrote the majority opinion, argued that continued inquiry into the validity of a search and permitting convictions to be overturned would generate "disrespect for the law."

In related cases, the Court held that a drug search of the glove compartment of a locked car impounded for unrelated reasons was legal; the owner's subsequent marijuana conviction was upheld. The Nixon-Ford majority also decided that the U.S. Border Patrol-looking for illegal aliens - may legally stop and question motorists without a warrant or any reason for suspicion. Justices Brennan and Marshall dissented.

Mail Checks Ruled Illegal

The U.S. Customs Service may no longer open mail from overseas to look for drugs without a search warrant, according to the Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C. The ruling reversed the convictions of Charles W. Ramsey and James W. Kelly, recently sentenced to 10 to 30 years for allegedly smuggling \$1 million worth of drugs into the United States through the mails.

Two other circuit courts have held such searches to be legal, however. This judicial inconsistency will probably send the case to the Supreme Court. Many courts have allowed Customs agents to search anything else without warrants. In making an exception for mail, Judge Carl McGowan wrote, "Letters ... implicate both our deepest privacy and our interest in free expression, far more than packages or suitcases or automobiles." McGowan also cited mail tampering by the CIA as a reason to uphold this Fourth

Amendment protection of privacy.

The ruling will not stop inspection of mail for dope, however. The court suggested mail should be sniffed by dogs or x-rayed before getting a warrant to open suspicious packages. They recommended special magistrates be assigned to major post offices to review requests for warrants.

DEA Sued for Pot by Blind Man

A Washington, D.C., glaucoma victim has filed a petition with the Drug Enforcement Administration to be allowed to use marijuana legally. Robert Randall, 28, is blind in one eye and has lost much of his sight in the other. Daily use of conventional medications failed to control his disease. Randall has prevented the condition from worsening since 1972 by smoking "about five joints a day, unless of course I don't have any." He has thereby managed to continue writing theater reviews and teaching speech at Prince George's Community College.

"The ... medical evidence is that without marijuana, Mr. Randall is sure to go blind; with it, there is some chance that his sight can be saved," wrote John Karr, Randall's lawyer, in his brief to the DEA. This contention is backed by affidavits from Dr. Ben S. Fine, Randall's ophthalmologist, and Dr. Robert S. Hepler, the U.C.L.A. researcher who in 1972 confirmed pot's value in controlling glaucoma.

Randall faces charges in D.C. Superior Court for plants police allegedly found growing on his porch. At present, the only way he could legally be treated with marijuana is by being accepted in a government-approved research project. The only one now in existence is in Los Angeles, but Randall has not applied because he does not want to "become a permanent research subject nor a ward of the state."

Under current law, the Food and Drug Administration must approve legal marijuana use and only as part of a research project; the controlled substance is then released to the experimenters by the DEA. DEA and FDA personnel are trying to find a doctor willing to let Randall smoke pot in his office as part of a federally approved experiment. Dr. Fine has reportedly refused because of the

paperwork. Johns Hopkins Medical School has also declined to get involved. Even if a research protocol is approved by all parties, the DEA still must act to give Randall immunity from prosecution.

At present, Randall plans to continue his suit based on Fourteenth Amendment rights to due process and using government-sponsored research proving marijuana's therapeutic value. "All I'm asking," he stated, "is a simple prescription, monitored and validated by a doctor, under the same criteria applied to other medications."

British Court Finds Magic Fungi Legal

Even though they contain an illegal drug, Psilocybe mushrooms are legal in Great Britain, held the Reading Crown Court, in the case of *Gastland v. Wilkinson*. Judge Blomefield reasoned, "Psilocin is a chemical; these mushrooms are mushrooms."

Incidental Drug Busts Okayed in New York

Police have long been allowed to do things in an emergency that would be constitutionally prohibited under normal circumstances. Now if police find drugs on an emergency search made for an unrelated reason, the dope can be used as evidence even though it was found without a search warrant. For example, they can search a hotel or house without a warrant if they believe a burglar or murderer is loose on the premises. The New York Court of Appeals recently wrote the first guidelines for these emergency actions: (1) Police must have reasonable grounds to believe there is an immediate need for their assistance to protect life or property; (2) The search must not be primarily motivated by intent to arrest or seize evidence; and (3) There must be some reason to associate the emergency with the area or place to be searched.

California Sets Double Search Standards

The supreme court of California has created two distinct sets of criteria for considering whether a search for drugs is

valid. In *Wimberly v. Superior Court* the judges distinguished between the probable cause needed to search a car when police think the occupants are marijuana users as opposed to dealers transporting the drug for sale.

The case arose when two highway patrolmen stopped an auto that they observed swerving and speeding at 2:30 A.M. Shining a flashlight into the car, one of the cops saw "a jacket, a paper bag, a water jug and a smoking pipe on the floor." Spotting a number of seeds, the officer asked to see the pipe; he later testified it smelled like burned marijuana. A search revealed a small amount of grass in a pocket of the jacket. The police then opened the trunk and found several pounds of pot and hash.

The court ruled the search of the car's passenger area was legal, because the pipe and seeds provided probable cause. In suppressing the evidence found in the trunk, however, the judges held, "discovery of a quantity of marijuana indicative only of personal use in the interior of the car does not provide probable cause to believe that more marijuana will be found in the trunk."

Life Sentence for Acid Reversed in New York

In a landmark ruling, a New York Appellate Court in Brooklyn has voided a drug conviction because of the defending lawyer's incompetence. David Ramos was arrested for possession of LSD in January 1974. While he was stopped at a red light in Brooklyn, police ordered him out and searched his car because "the gentleman looked fairly young." The officers testified at the trial that the car was searched only because Ramos's youthful appearance "aroused our suspicion." He was convicted of possession of 5.1 milligrams of LSD (5.0 milligrams is the felony amount in New York) and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The appellate court ruled that Ramos's first lawyer, Nathan Diamond of Queens, N.Y., was so "inadequate and ineffective" as to deny him a fair trial. Diamond, who was referred to Ramos by a city marshall, failed to question the legality of the search or the accuracy of the chemist's report on the amount of LSD confiscated. Ramos's new lawyer, Martin Gershon, is hopeful that the search will be ruled

invalid and the charges dismissed at a new trial scheduled for September.

Judge Asks Appeals Court to Void His Own Decision

A Florida paraphernalia distributor was busted for marijuana possession after police "checking for burglaries" reportedly spotted two pot plants on his terrace. A search of the apartment turned up 10 grams of herb. Mark Gilbert, owner of Bong City, a Miami headshop, pleaded no contest to the possession charge, but his lawyer argued the case on grounds of invasion of privacy and the right of a citizen to be left alone in his own home.

After a month of testimony, Judge Joseph Durant of the 11th Judicial District upheld Gilbert's conviction. Nevertheless, he recommended appeal and hoped the Florida Supreme Court would have the "courage and conviction" to reverse his own decision. The judge added that he would rather have his son smoke pot than drink alcohol.

Third-Rate Coke Remains First-Class Felony in Illinois

The Illinois Appellate Court (Third District) has upheld the constitutionality of that state's Controlled Substances Act. The court affirmed the conviction of Sirnui Thomas under a law which provides that drug violators are guilty of different degrees of offenses depending on the amount of substance illegally delivered, rather than on the amount of the illegal substance. For example, you are guilty of a first-class felony if you deliver 20 grams or more of any substance containing cocaine (regardless of the amount of coke).

"Guilty-Bystander" Law Struck Down in Nebraska

The Nebraska Supreme Court held unconstitutional a state law that made it a crime "to visit or be in any room, dwelling house, vehicle or place where any

controlled substance is being used, .. if the person has knowledge that such activity is occurring." The court found the statute so poorly worded that it offered no guidance as to how a citizen of ordinary intelligence could avoid breaking it. Judge Donald Brodecky's majority opinion stated that any law so vague that people have to guess at its meaning is a violation of the right to due process.

The law had been one of Nebraska's most widely used since its passage in 1971. Lancaster County Attorney Ron Lahmers reported that his office got as many convictions under it as for actual possession - about 100 a year.

Students Get Off on Florida Mystery Load

Last year, college students Mark Sindrich and Christopher Ken Takagi decided to earn a few dollars by driving a truck from Miami, Florida, to Columbus, Ohio. When they picked up the truck, they noticed that the cargo hold was padlocked; they were provided with no key or information about the freight. When the truck failed to stop at an agricultural inspection station in Hamilton County, Florida, it was stopped by inspectors from the Florida Department of Agriculture. They obtained a search warrant, broke the padlock and discovered a shipment of cannabis.

Both students were convicted of possession despite the defense that their lack of knowledge of the truck's contents defeated any argument that they were in "actual" or "constructive" possession of the grass. On appeal, the Florida District Court reversed the conviction, upholding the principle that, although one may be in actual possession of contraband, if one doesn't know it, one cannot be convicted for possession.

South Dakota Finds Vehicle Seizure Illegal in Possession Case

South Dakota police stopped a motorist for reckless driving, allegedly smelled marijuana smoke, searched the car and found 0.4 ounce of pot seeds. The defendant paid the \$20 misdemeanor fine, but found his car had been seized. On appeal, the South Dakota Supreme Court

declared the state's forfeiture law applies only to vehicles used to facilitate the sale or distribution of controlled substances. The car was returned.

Grass Taken in Weapons Search Fair Game in Arizona

The Court of Appeals of Arizona has ruled that marijuana accidentally discovered in airport searches for weapons is admissible as evidence even though the search was not directed toward contraband.

Leonard White, departing on a trip, took his luggage to the Sky Harbor Airport in Phoenix, Arizona, and approached the security check. His hand luggage was examined by the guard, but his larger carry-on bag was checked by fluoroscope. A "large, gray, indeterminate mass" was revealed. The bag was opened, and rectangular packages wrapped in green polyethylene were found. Police opened the parcels and then arrested White.

White's attorney, Phoenix Deputy Public Defender Joel M. Glynn, conceded that the airport had a right to search for weapons or explosives because of the state's interest in preventing skyjackings. However, he argued, the "indeterminate mass" was obviously not weapons or explosives, so the state's interest in continuing the search is then overpowered by a citizen's Fourth Amendment right to be secure from unreasonable searches.

The court rejected this argument, emphasizing that all aircraft passengers are voluntarily submitting themselves and their belongings to searches. They have the opportunity to take their baggage from the security area at any time,

Informer's Identity Ruled New Mexico State Secret

The New Mexico Supreme Court unanimously ruled that the prosecution need not reveal the name of the informer who set up a drug bust, unless the informer was the prosecution's only witness. The defense relied on a U.S. Supreme Court case, *Roviaro v. U.S.*, in which testimony by the informer was required. The New

Mexico court, however, ruled the Roviaro case applied only to situations in which the informer was the sole witness of the transaction. In this case, the narcotics agent was also present and was the main prosecution witness. The trial judge had interviewed the informer in private and concluded his testimony was not relevant or necessary to the defense.

Supreme Court Sanctions Search of Impounded Car

The United States Supreme Court on July 6 upheld the conviction of Donald Opperman for possession of marijuana that was found in a search of his car after it was towed away for parking violations in Vermillion, South Dakota. The pot was found in the unlocked glove compartment during a routine police inventory of the car's contents. The Court's six to three majority held the seizure did not violate the Fourth Amendment right to privacy because it resulted from a routine "caretaking procedure," not a search, and because "the expectation of privacy in one's automobile is significantly less than that relating to one's home or office." The South Dakota Supreme Court had previously reversed Opperman's conviction on grounds of invasion of privacy. He was sentenced to a \$100 fine and 14 days in jail.

D-Men Push Computerized Drugstores

The Drug Enforcement Administration has nabbed a couple dozen pharmacists and doctors for illegal drug distribution as part of a pilot project testing the use of computers for drugstore record-keeping. Project DART (DAWN/ARCOS Registrant Targeting) is composed of a network of computer terminals in pharmacies in the Watts district of Los Angeles that feed data to a central computer in the Charles R. Drew School of Medicine in Los Angeles. DEA agents can thus get a print-out of all prescriptions issued for Schedule III, IV and V medications written within a given period. Any doctor, druggist or customer who has dealt in suspicious quantities of any such substance can then be investigated by the agency's ARCOS (Automated Records and Consummated Orders) bureau. For

news of the street trade in bootleg prescription drugs, the DEA currently relies on tips from 1,300 hospitals, drug crisis centers and medical examiners participating in yet another alphabet-soup bureau, Project DAWN (Drug Abuse Warning Network).

The DEA is encouraging the adoption of computer systems by pharmacies throughout the country, but has received mixed reactions from state pharmacy boards. Six competing computer systems were displayed last June at the annual convention of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy at Lake Buena Vista, Florida. These systems typically respond to a refill order with a read-out of the patient's and physician's names, the patient's previous prescriptions, allergy and drug interaction warnings and the prescription label in triplicate. Ken Durbin, director of the DEA's Compliance Investigation Division, said that any system he approved would also have to prevent unauthorized prescriptions from being entered under the forged initials of the pharmacist..

Heroin Courier Gets It Up the Ass in California

The failure of Customs agents to get a warrant or use less painful methods in their internal search of a suspect rendered their search illegal, ruled the U.S. Court of Appeals (Ninth Circuit) last June. The court said such drastic invasions of privacy "must be conducted with regard for the subject's privacy and be designed to minimize emotional and physical trauma." Kenneth Cameron, out on bail on another smuggling charge, was stripped at a Chula Vista, California, hospital and forcibly subjected to two finger probes of his throat and anus, two enemas and a laxative treatment, despite his struggles and his insistence that he was under treatment for stomach and rectal pain. The next morning he allegedly passed a heroin-filled condom.

The court stressed that less drastic procedures could have been used. Cameron was wanted for bail jumping, so he could have been simply held and his bowel movements observed, the judges agreed. Securing a warrant, they felt, would have alleviated Cameron's fear by assuring him the search was legal and would be done without violence.

Massachusetts Court Allows Dope Search of "Any Person Present"

A warrant to search a suspected heroin dealer's apartment and "any persons present" was upheld as not overly vague by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court on May 24. The court agreed with the defense that in most cases such broad search authorization would violate the Fourth Amendment. Nevertheless, the majority of the judges ruled that "due to the nature of drug trafficking, any person in the apartment would probably be involved." A dissenting minority opinion held that warrants for such searches are unconstitutional.

Pennsylvania Ripe for Reform as Bicentennial Closes

In an ironic twist of fate, the home town of the late Harry Anslinger, anti-ope titan, is set to be the battleground for the first major test case challenging the constitutionality of Pennsylvania's cannabis laws. Hollidaysburg is the site of the Blair County courthouse, where lawyers representing NORML and the ACLU are seeking the release of Donald Dillon, charged with the sale of four ounces of dope for \$55 to an undercover narcotics. Similar motions have been filed for about 20 other grass arrest victims in Blair County.

Defense briefs claim that the state's pot laws constitute cruel and unusual punishment and deny equal protection because the herb is classified with more dangerous substances.

Spy vs. Spy Equals Zero

A man who claimed to be an undercover agent on assignment for the DEA was acquitted by the U.S. District Court in Boston after the prosecution was unable to prove he hadn't been working for the law all the time. Sud Stewart Pollack was arrested in Boston on charges of buying and selling cocaine when the three men he'd contacted turned out to be DEA agents. However, Pollack maintained that he had been sent to Boston as an undercover agent after he'd been busted on a marijuana

charge by Deputy Sheriff James Brinson of a federal-state DEA task force in Colorado. Brinson admitted that he'd sent Pollack east, but to investigate pot dealers, not coke dealers. Pollack's lawyer then subpoenaed Brinson's notes to establish exactly what orders had been given, but Brinson destroyed the evidence. The court then ruled that Brinson acted in bad faith, and the charges pending against Pollack were dropped.

ACLU Fights Arbitrary Search in New Jersey

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has asked the Third Court of Appeals in Philadelphia to order the New Jersey state attorney to forbid New Jersey State police from arbitrarily stopping long-haired motorists in order to search them for drugs. In 1971 and 1972, the ACLU successfully proved the illegality of 35 such actions around the country, including one case in New Jersey where U.S. District Court Judge H. C. M. award a \$600 damages. However, the state attorney is now appealing the awards.

California Bell Disconnects Phone Wizard

John Draper, also known as Captain Crunch, the man who discovered that toy whistles in Captain Crunch cereal boxes mimic one of Ma Bell's electronic signals and enable the user to make free long-distance calls, has been sentenced to four months in Terminal Island's minimum security prison for "fraud by wire."

California Federal Judge Robert Peckham sentenced Draper for using a blue box (an illegal device that functions as a portable switchboard) to make \$30 worth of free phone calls. Evidence was provided by an undisclosed FBI informer, who testified that the Captain had a handbook giving him access to the FBI's National Crime Information Computer in Washington. The informant also claimed that Draper had learned how to listen in on any phone conversation in the world, including the FBI's lines and the Pentagon's top-secret Autovon Network, used for military emergency calls.

Canada Kills Decrim

In the four years since John Munro, then minister of health, said reduction of cannabis sentences would be given a high priority by the government, hopes for reduced penalties for simple possession of marijuana in Canada have died. Privy Council President Mitchell Sharp announced last September that the bill no longer has priority and will be killed at the end of the fall session of the legislature. It will not be reintroduced until at least some time in 1977, Sharp revealed. The bill would have set the maximum penalty at a \$500 fine instead of the current \$1,000 and/or six months in jail.

Finders Keepers

Lee Chilton of Lewisburg, Tennessee, was fined \$67.50 after he tried to claim his confiscated marijuana plants at the local police station in response to a newspaper ad. Lewisburg Police Chief Ray Bivins said that a tub of pot plants was found by officers just outside of town. Since the force lacked the personnel to keep the tub under surveillance until the owner showed up, the plants were taken in. A photo of the contraband was then printed in the Lewisburg Tribune with the caption "Have you lost a tub of marijuana? If you have, you may claim it at the Lewisburg Police Department." Chilton showed up the next day but he did not get his plants.

California Switches on Parole for Second Pot Sale

The California Supreme Court has decided that ten-to-life for a second marijuana sales conviction is cruel and unusual punishment. The seven-judge panel unanimously declared the penalty unconstitutional. The no-parole clause was kept in the state's recent shift to fixed sentences, but the court's decision will apply to the new law, too.

Virginia Bench Lowers Rap for Bad Deal

The Virginia Supreme Court has reduced a pot-dealing sentence because the prosecution did not keep its part of a plea-bargaining agreement. William A. Jones II pleaded guilty to a pot-selling charge in exchange

for a recommendation of leniency. The state prosecutor made no such suggestion at trial, and Jones was sentenced to ten years on the grass rap and a hash-sales indictment. He sued the state for breach of promise, and the hash penalty was subtracted from his total time. The court did not have the power to overturn the pot conviction or to let Jones withdraw his guilty plea.

Bayh Vows No Legislation Without Decriminalization

Senator Birch Bayh hopes the Carter Administration will support his attempts to decriminalize marijuana this year. Federal decrim is an integral part of Bayh's new drug enforcement bill, introduced in the opening weeks of the Ninety-fifth Congress. The bill's main purpose is to bolster government efforts against high-level heroin traffickers. Charging that the DEA's refusal to support decrim aggravates the heroin problem, Bayh pledged to fight for an Oregon-type law that favors a \$100 civil fine for possession while retaining stiff penalties for import and sale. The Indiana senator first outlined his plan at last summer's hearings on the Ford Administration's narcotics bill, which died in committee.

At the hearings, Bayh attacked the opposition to decrim by former DEA Director Peter Bensinger, who claimed, "I don't think we have enough knowledge medically," without mentioning five years of government reports that have found no dangers in pot smoking. Bayh countered, "Do you think we will ever get enough information so that it won't be a political hot potato? I think we'd better stand up and face realities." He said the vast expense of the grass war prevents an effective campaign against heroin smuggling.

Worker Repaid for Leaf of Absence

A Toronto labor arbitrator has ruled that Air Canada must rehire with back wages a man the company fired following his pot conviction. Air Canada said that the man, identified only as Mr. Poole, was discharged for an unsatisfactory attendance record and "the potential hazard that in involvement with drugs could have on other

employees, customers, and company property and equipment."

Poole, an aircraft mechanic, countered that he was unjustly discharged, since he only indulged in grass-smoking when off duty. The arbitrator said the evidence showed that Poole was able to perform his duties and that his absences did not stem from marijuana use.

Lone Star D-Men Follow DEA Script

New DEA guidelines for spotting forged prescriptions are being used by a Fort Worth, Texas, "script detail" D-man L. D. Ansley says the crackdown has led to revocation of some druggists' licenses for failing to check suspicious prescriptions. Demerol and morphine top the forgers' hit parade.

The DEA says tip-offs include legible handwriting, unusual dosages or directions, lack of proper abbreviations, textbook language and photocopied forms. The agency advises pharmacists to check both doctor and patient on all prescriptions written on hospital blanks, since these are easier to pilfer than are forms from doctors' offices.

Kangaroos Get Their Kicks

New South Wales will soon become the second state in Australia to legalize grass possession for personal use. Attorney General David Walker, 32, said the move will be part of a reform of victimless-crime laws, including legislation on homosexuality, prostitution and nonnarcotic psychochemicals. South Australia went legal last year, but all is not yet well in platypus country: Several states still have right-wing laws dealing harshly with marijuana. In Queensland, for example, possession of a joint still rates ten years in the hole.

Illegal Seizure OK in Alaska Parole Case

The Supreme Court of Alaska ruled last August 20 that evidence obtained by an illegal search and seizure can be used to revoke parole on an unrelated crime. In a 3-1 decision, the high court allowed mari-

juana illegally seized from Timothy Sears to be used against him in a probation hearing, even though the marijuana charge was dismissed in 1975. The majority opinion held that, although excluding such evidence from probation hearings as well as trials would help deter unlawful police actions, this benefit was outweighed by the needs of the probation system.

Feds Slow Speed

After limiting medical use of amphetamines mainly to obesity several years ago, the Food and Drug Administration and Drug Enforcement Administration are asking a Senate subcommittee to disapprove that option. The agencies cited overprescription by doctors, diversion of pharmaceutical speed to the black market and "trivial benefits" in dieting before Senator Gaylord Nelson's Small Business Subcommittee. The legislators also heard testimony from Dr. Lester Grinspoon on possible fetal and brain cell damage resulting from overuse.

Glaucoma researcher Dr. Frederick M. Blanton protested that Nelson sought no advice from physicians who've written on the benefits of ups for some when used wisely. He outlined his own Project Groundstar 3 in telegrams to the senators and asked to be allowed to speak. Committee spokesman Ben Gordon said Blanton's request would be considered "if he can offer new information."

A 20-year survey of controlled use for increased productivity, Groundstar allows the patient to choose within a limited dose range. Subjects are 20 to 50 years old with stable lifestyles and previous speed experience. They are dropped from the program for any adverse reaction whatever. Of 300 people, only 7 percent were dropped. As Blanton said, "Citizens will do the mood-altering substance ... of choice with or without our help or hindrance. Can we do less than supply accurate information?"

Medical Marijuana Goes Legal

A Washington, D.C., judge dismissed pot possession and cultivation charges against Robert Randall last November because he needs the herb to save his sight. In allowing the "defense of necessity," superior court judge James Washington, Jr., opened the door for future cannabis defenses based on medical need.

Randall, a victim of advanced glaucoma, proved that grass controls his disease while legal medications are ineffective. The DEA, FDA and NIDA have set up a special research project so Randall can get federal smoke legally (see January's "Law").

But Island Court Thwarts Herbal Medication

A suit to allow medical use of marijuana has been denied by a Honolulu court. Judge Ronald Greig convicted Walter Bachman of possession after the defendant set up the test case to argue his right to smoke under the right of privacy and for medical reasons.

With the encouragement of his doctor, Bachman has smoked pot for four years to improve his digestion, which had been impaired by a stomach operation. Physiologist Richard Smith testified that the herb decreases gut motility, allowing better absorption of nutrients.

Bachman received a suspended sentence for the misdemeanor. He and lawyer Chris Ferrara will appeal to the Hawaii Supreme Court.

Nose News Is Good News

A federal court in Tucson, Arizona, dismissed a weed case against Ronna K. Roberts when the defendant proved the dog that busted him commonly confused the smells of pot and plastic. Judge James Walsh ruled that canine informers must be at least as reliable as human pigeons, or their evidence will not be allowed in court. The dog, Apache, was confused by the training method of rewards for finding plastic baggies filled with pot.

California Erases Arrest Records

Another 800,000 pot-arrest records, affecting about 450,000 people, can be erased on request in California this year. The new law will also prevent prospective employers from learning of busts more than two years old.

N.Y. Court Frees Acid Search Victim

A Brooklyn, New York, man arrested for possession of LSD was set free last November 4 after serving 14 months of a life

sentence. David Ramos was granted a new trial due to the incompetence of his original lawyer. Evidence was suppressed by Judge Nicolas Coffinas of the Supreme Court of Kings County on grounds of illegal search and seizure. Ramos's car was searched because police thought he looked "fairly young."

G.I. Court Limits Barracks Shakedowns

Shakedown searches of military barracks are still OK, states the U.S. Military Court of Appeals, but dope evidence from them can't be used for trial or additional searches. A majority of the tribunal ruled that soldiers are entitled to a reasonable amount of privacy in their quarters.

The decision overturned the court martial conviction of George A. Roberts, jailed for pot possession after a "fishing expedition" search of his barracks room. Dissenting justice Albert Cook held that the base commander was justified in the shakedown "to ferret out the instruments of danger to his community."

Secretary-Spy Upsets Coke Case

Discovery that a legal secretary was a government informer has led to acquittal of four cocaine defendants and new trials for three others. Lawyer Samuel Antonelli had been charged with coke sales after his girl friend and secretary, Susan Reichard, reported to prosecutors on conversations with Randall Company, whom Antonelli was defending on import charges.

Antonelli and three codefendants were released, but Company and two others previously charged got new trials. The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, Ohio, said spying on the lawyer-client relationship might require acquittal of Company, but only if his lawyer can prove the spying prejudiced his case.

Human Guinea Pigs to Get Protection

A Congressional advisory panel is proposing comprehensive rules for most medical research on humans in the United States. Two years ago Congress ordered the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to adopt regulations that protect children, fetuses, prisoners and the men-

tally ill from violation of their rights and safety in the name of science.

Recommendations on prisoners were completed last October. The advisory committee asked for a de facto ban on prison experiments because no known jail can meet non coercion standards. Members agreed no inmate can be a true volunteer as long as filthy, crowded cells, unpaid work, censorship and boredom make a paid stint as test subject seem like a "holiday in the Bahamas." Final rules must be issued by HEW by May 1. HEW has already followed the panel's advice that fetal research be allowed only under detailed safety measures with the mother's consent.

Psychosurgery is one of the most controversial issues before the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects. Several witnesses called it some patients' only hope. Others said operations to control violence by destroying part of the brain are so easily abused for political and personal reasons that they must be outlawed. A preliminary rules draft would allow this surgery in prisons and mental hospitals only when all other treatments have failed. Each operation would require approval by a court, a board of doctors not involved in psychosurgery, and the prisoner's or patient's legal guardian.

General guidelines for children and mental patients are expected late this year. Ethical procedures governing "average citizen" volunteers will be a legal by-product of rules for special groups.

Korean Nazis May Kill Busted G.L.'s

Since January 1, 1977, marijuana has posed a grave health hazard in South Korea, where a new law provides death for "habitual offenders." Playfully dubbed "the South Africa of the Far East" by the 65,000 American G.I.s and civilians who call it their vocationland, South Korea had never been known for political leniency. But the new law is Draconian.

Anyone "who habitually imports or exports marijuana for profit" risks death or ten years at hard labor, a Korean spokesman for the Health and Welfare Ministry explained. First smuggling offense rates seven to life; intended or actual sale of grass or manufacture of other cannabis products one to fifteen years. Simple possession holds a sentence of up to ten. There's a reward system for informers, and the Seoul brothers have asked—and re-

ceived full cooperation from the U.S. military command.

Stars and Stripes reported that 225 servicepersons, 12 dependents, and two civilians were busted between January 1 and October 31 of 1976. Most American arrestees are turned over to U.S. authorities, but the South Koreans do have the option to try them under native laws.

Surprise Judge Gives Southerners Comfort

An Arkansas judge who took on a felony pot case at the last minute released all five defendants last November with fines and probation and docked the irate prosecuting attorney \$50 for contempt of court. Circuit Judge Henry B. Means of Malvern, Arkansas, worked the case into his docket the night before trial. He dismissed 96 prospective jurors, levied fines of \$1,000 and \$2,000 with five years probation and retired to his chambers. The 250-pound **intended** sale rap could legally have slammed the defendants with three to ten years and a \$15,000 fine.

Prosecutor John W. Cole was fined for his vehement protest that four months of police work had gone down the drain, and he vowed to seek a separate prosecution in federal court. Local Police Chief David Miller said, "I've never been so fucking mad in my life. That much pot may not sound like much, but it's the biggest thing that ever happened around here."

Leaves Legal in London

Hemp leaves are not marijuana as defined by English law, ruled a London appeals court recently. The decision overturned a fine imposed by a lower court on Kevin Goodchild, a 19-year-old clerk, and opened a new defense for at least 50 more London leaves cases awaiting trial. The current Misuse of Drugs Act clearly defines pot as the "fruiting or flowering tops" of the cannabis plant. Observers expect an amendment from Parliament that will include the entire plant.

You Can't Take It Out, Either

Customs and the Coast Guard may stop and search vessels leaving American waters as well as those coming in, ruled a

federal court. Allegedly helping to solve the U.S. drug problem by steaming for the high seas with five and a half tons of pot, Frank D. Stanley's boat was still boarded and busted by coast guardsmen nine miles offshore.

Stanley's *O/S National* had been seen entering California's Bodega Bay Harbor after midnight and leaving early the next morning. It aroused suspicion by being rigged for albacore fishing, then available only near Mexico. When a routine check of a truck whose rear wheels had broken through the Harbor Fish Company pier revealed grass debris, the suspicious boat was apprehended at sea.

On appeal of a dismissal motion, the Ninth Circuit Court agreed there was nothing to connect the truck with the boat but allowed the search because of the overriding need to stop grass from crossing the border— in either direction.

-California

Lets Highgones B e y gones

Grass possession convictions older than two years may not be used against Californians by any public agency, according to a decision of the state's supreme court last January. The full legal effects of the case are not yet known, but it should help prevent government job discrimination against those with pot in their past.

It may also keep prisoners from being saddled with additional time in probation hearings for prior grass convictions, whether or not their arrest records have been destroyed.

Lawyer Challenges Unreal Coke Law

A New Jersey attorney is goading the federal bureaucracy to put some realism in the cocaine laws. If the move is successful, coke would be transferred from Schedule II to Schedule III of the Controlled Substances Act, reducing the maximum jail term from 15 to 5 years. In addition, explained public defender Roger Lowenstein, if the feds accept the facts about toot, state lawmakers will be inclined to follow suit.

Lowenstein's administrative challenge asks the Justice Department to transfer the question to the Department of Health,

Education and Welfare for hearings on current knowledge about cocaine. The Andean elixir is now classed with heroin as a narcotic with no redeeming social virtues. But even scientists now know that blow is no down. In fact, recent studies have shown it's medically useful, nonaddictive and harmless.

These and other facts were recognized in a recent Massachusetts state court decision ("HighWitness News," February '77) that declared the coke classification unconstitutional, but that verdict will probably have little effect outside Massachusetts. Lowenstein feels his challenge has a good chance. If the Justice Department ignores the request, he predicted, federal courts would be willing to update the law themselves.

Blows Against the Empire

Cocaine decrim lawyers are fighting to enlarge the household won in recent Massachusetts and Alaska cases. In San Jose, California, attorneys George Eshoo and Victor Vertner are leveling the constitutional challenge against the law. They contend that it's a fundamental injustice to prosecute users of harmless coke while coffee and tobacco addicts are wooed by ad campaigns.

Miami lawyer Selig Goldin is adding another barrel to the same gun. Beefing up the constitutional argument on behalf of Gainesville defendant Bob Bockius, he's using the government's own admission that cocaine is normally a mixture of eight alkaloids, only one of which is illegal.

Miranda Rule Squeaks by Top Court

By one vote, the Supreme Court upheld the Miranda rule that protects arrestees from police intimidation. Nixon's chief justice, Warren Burger, headed a dissent that called the guarantee "bizarre" and "irrational." Under the provision, a suspect must be told he has a right to keep mum until his lawyer arrives.

Seadog Hash Fink Fights for Cut

Merchant seaman Thomas Taylor turned in an acquaintance's 33 pounds of hash hidden in a stereo speaker, then demand-

ed his reward under a federal law governing seizures at sea. The rule gives an informant 25 percent of the contraband's "legal market value." The court refused Taylor a quarter of the street price, or illegal market value, but said he can collect if he can figure out what people would pay if the law allowed them to buy the resin.

Binocular Boo No Cause for Bust

A policeman's alleged sighting, through binoculars, of a person trading "what appeared to be a cigarette, from a plastic bag, in exchange for folded U.S. currency," gave him no cause to make an arrest, according to New York's Bronx County court. The cop was told he must overhear some incriminating conversation or see something unequivocally criminal before moving in with the cuffs.

Killer Narc Eludes Law

Facing a California murder rap for killing a suspected dealer in 1973, D-man Lloyd Clifton recently was set free under a precedent that forbids a state from prosecuting a federal agent for an "alleged crime committed within the scope of his duties."

Suspect Dirk Dickensen ran like hell, when a copterful of nars landed on the front lawn of his remote northern California home. During the chase, one of the feds tripped and fell. Clifton, assuming his partner had been shot, gunned down the fleeing Dickensen. The judge decided it was not necessary that Clifton's shot be justifiable, as long as he thought it was at the time.

Smoking Lawman Eats Words

A Kansas legislator's admission that he smokes pot prompted an inquisition into his sources. Sponsor of the state's decrim bill, Michael Glover "came out of the closet" to show his staid colleagues that a nightly smoke of the magic leaf doesn't make you a burned-out zombie. The shocked reps forced him to apologize on the house floor, and a federal judge gave him immunity but ordered him to talk to a grand jury about his dealer friends. He

reportedly gave no useful information.

Coerced Consent Foils Coke Bust

Randall Bradley slipped through the narco net when undercover agents jumped the gun and busted him without a search warrant. They browbeat him and slapped him around until he led them to a cocaine stash in his apartment. Citing the Fourth Amendment, southern New York's district court dumped the case and sent the heat back to the beat.

Bayh, Bayh, Boobird- Decrim to Pay DEA

Indiana Senator Birch Bayh has introduced a Carter-backed bill to decriminalize marijuana and use the money saved to pay for more intense DEA action against smugglers. Bayh demanded that the federal drug agencies "get out of the business of making headlines" and concentrate on "major traffickers of high-risk drugs." The bill proposes an Oregon-type civil fine of \$100 for possession and non-profit transfer of grass. Bayh stated he also plans to offer an amendment that would end all federal jurisdiction in small sales or possession cases.

DEA N" IXeS Homegrown Poppies

The Drug Enforcement Administration turned down requests by American doctors and pharmaceutical companies to allow domestic production of codeine poppies. During June hearings, spokesmen for the American Medical Association and the du Pont, Merck, Mallinckrodt and S.B. Penick drug companies testified that U.S. poppy farms are needed to avert a shortage of medical codeine.

The Health, Education and Welfare Department denied any impending shortage, and the DEA and State Department said the proposal would be a slap in the face to countries where the feds are muscling farmers out of the poppy fields. However, the poppy under consideration, Papaver bracteatum, produces the codeine precursor thebaine rather than the opium yielded by the embattled Papaver somniferum.

DEA Smuggler Profile Shows Court Bad Side

Regional DEA offices have developed "drug courier profiles" to show agents whom to finger, but the technique lost its first major court test. The U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a conviction that resulted from an arrest based on the feds' suspicion checklist.

Robert Ross McCaleb and Brenda Page were detained on arrival at Detroit's Metro Airport because they had only one suitcase, had flown to Los Angeles the day before and "seemed nervous." The court said these observations fell far short of probable cause for search or arrest. The nars undid their case even further when they allegedly coerced McCaleb into unlocking his bag without a search warrant.

Other "telltale" traits include using an alias and buying a ticket with small bills.

Fake Dope, Real Jail

Montanan John Eugene Hendricks unknowingly burned a narc in a \$30 sale of Methedrine that turned out to be caffeine and sugar. But he found that the state doesn't care what you actually have, as long as you think you're selling illegal highs. The Montana Supreme Court upheld Hendricks's conviction and sentence even though he was technically clean when nabbed.

America Going Stir Crazy

The United States imprisons a larger proportion of its population than any other country, reports criminologist Eugene Doleschal in Crime and Delinquency magazine. The rate of 215 inmates per 100,000 people is rising, and Doleschal says America's average sentence is the world's harshest, with the exception of political terms in places like South Africa, Russia, Korea and Latin America. The U.S. prison percentage is 12 times Holland's world low of 18 per 100,000.

The study also shows that, in America, states with the highest incidence of crime tend to have the lowest incidence of prisoners. Furthermore, Doleschal concludes that jail rates are determined not by crime rates, but by the size of the nonwhite population.

When You Care Enough to Send the Very Best...

Harold Riley found out the hard way that cheap mail can be searched without a warrant, while the law keeps expensive communications private. In upholding his 90-day sentence and \$3,000 fine for sending cocaine and a free-phone blue box through the mail, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals quoted chapter one of the Postal Service Manual: "Mailing of scaled parcels at the fourth-class rates of postage is considered consent by the sender to postal inspection of the contents."

Minnesota Bench Bumps Domino Busts

Under new Minnesota drug laws a person who has a citation for a minor pot violation cannot be arrested and searched without a warrant, says the state's high court. After writing Jerry Martin a marijuana citation, cops in Winona patted him down and busted him for marijuana, which was found on his person. The Minnesota Supreme Court freed Martin, saying that fishing for felonies on a ticket offense is skating on thin constitutional ice.

Judge Drops Reefer Sanity Hints

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals has ordered the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to investigate marijuana's standing in the schedule of controlled substances. A five-year NIMRML suit for looser pot controls has prompted the DEA on the grounds that it would violate U.S. obligations under the UN's Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, an international treaty.

The court ruled the DEA had usurped DHEW's power in dissolving controlled substances and ordered hearings on new evidence that shows hemp to be harmless, and medicinal use. Judge J. Skelly Wright listed several options that would,

not violate the 1970 Controlled Substances Act. The court also suggested that Congress could be asked to allow for medical use of hemp, while leaves and seeds could be shipped to Schedule V, the outer limit of the bureaucracy's chemical list. Pot is currently in Schedule I (no medicinal virtues) along with heroin and cocaine.

Toot Twins Open Possible Loophole

Cocaine exists in two forms, one of which is legal, explained a DEA chemist testifying as an expert witness at a recent trial. The two compounds, levo-cocaine and dextro-cocaine, are mirror images of each other, just like right and left hands. Dextro-cocaine "doesn't meet the exact reading of the Federal Controlled Substances Act," admitted the chemist. Thus it could possibly be argued that a defendant did not "knowingly and intentionally" possess or intend to distribute the controlled form of snow.

Information on the relative potency of the two forms is sketchy, because they are unstable and tend to change back and forth into each other. Thus it is very difficult to isolate a pure form of either type for testing.

New York Ruling Undermines Rocky Law

Judge Constance Baker Motley recently declared the five-to-life coke possession sentences of three New York women to be cruel, unusual punishment and thus unconstitutional. The ruling may herald the end of another section of the Rockefeller drug laws. Defense lawyer Mark C. Morrissey said it "cast serious doubt on the continued validity of every sentence" under the law. Because New York has the harshest laws in the country, the decision may have little effect outside the state, however. Martha Carmona, Donna Fogie and Roberta Fowler were returned for possible resentencing, but Motley ordered that if the state court doesn't come up with a constitutional term in 90 days, the women must be released after the minimum allowable sentence.

Airport Search Ends in Freedom

The Oregon Court of Appeals recently reversed the conviction of a man whose roach clip triggered an airport metal detector and led to his arrest for pot and hash. After a security guard ordered Robert Chipley to empty his pockets and walk through the checkpoint again, a nearby cop spied the clip, asked permission to examine it and then searched and busted the would-be traveler.

Even though the officer claimed Chipley consented to the search (despite the defendant's denial), the court said airport searches must be limited to the prevention of hijackings unless contraband is in plain view. A roach holder is neither dope nor probable cause to believe its owner is carrying any, ruled Judge C. J. Schwab, citing testimony that the utensils are often used as jewelry or good luck charms.

Pot Garden Decrim Headed for Ballot

Three Oregon citizens filed a petition with the Oregon election board to place a marijuana-growing decriminalization measure on the 1978 ballot. The proposal would provide a civil penalty of \$100 for growing up to ten plants, instead of the current felony rap with sentences of up to ten years. Oregon voters will decide the issue if 46,235 signatures can be gathered by July 7 by sponsors Frank Crewett, student body president of Chemeketa Community College in Salem, Michael McCarty, student body vice president of Clackamas College in Oregon City, and Gary Davis of Grants Pass.

International Mail Can Be Opened

The Supreme Court recently gave Post Office inspectors the right to open mail from abroad if they suspect there is dope inside. The opinion came in the case of eight letters from Thailand, found to contain heroin, which were opened because they were bulkier and heavier than normal and came from a major dope-producing area. The Nixon-era Post Office had claimed the right to such searches since 1971, but until this six-to-three ruling they had been required to turn offending packages over to Customs for opening.

DEADonkeyProfileKilled

Narcs looking for drug couriers can no longer search airline passengers merely because they match the DEA suspicious list. In the case of *U.S. v. McCaleh* (21 Cr. L. Rep. 2101), The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals recently ruled that the list, which has been in use for nearly a year, was too loose. It included such dubious qualifications as buying tickets with small bills, travel to dope-exporting countries, lack of luggage and general nervousness.

Heroin Gets Federal Nod

A new federal panel to administer medical research on heroin has fueled speculation that President Carter is planning British-style maintenance for heroin addicts in America. White House advisor Dr. Peter Bourne, along with representatives of the National Cancer Institute and the National Institute on Aging, has created a panel at the National Institute of Health to aid scientists seeking grants to study medical uses of various illegal substances.

For the moment, the only heroin studies allowed will be on its relief of the pain of terminal illnesses. One such experiment is now under way at New York's Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

However, critical of what it sees as Carter's halfway measures, the Committee on Treatment of Intractable Pain plans to sue for immediate legalization of pain-killing heroin. Committee member Rt. Rev. C. Edward Crowther complained, "The only people who can't get heroin are people who are dying."

High Court OK's Random Searches

An ACLU suit in New Jersey has ended in a Supreme Court endorsement of random dope searches by law enforcement officials. The court refused to hear the appeal of an injunction against harassment of long-haired motorists by state troopers.

The injunction was based on the court's earlier ruling that "cease and des ist" orders can be issued against police when there is a "plan or scheme to suppress constitutional rights." The appeal followed an earlier Third Circuit Court of Appeals ruling that the 35 documented cases of arbitrary checks and reports of hundreds of others did not show a policy of harassment.

Paraphernalia Pogrom

A headshop opened up next door to New York State Senator Frank Padavans' office in Queens, and Sen. Padavan has proposed a law to outlaw sales or advertisements of pipes, papers and other grass-smoking paraphernalia. He will try to add the items to the existing state law banning over-the-counter sales of hypodermics and glassine envelopes in order to fight "the destruction of young minds" caused by marijuana.

New York NORML counsel Frank Fioramonti predicts the bill will die in Albany in the Codes Committee chaired by decrim law sponsor Senator H. Douglas Barclay, after Padavan reaps his quota of publicity. It's another reminder that the battle for civil freedoms is never completely won.

Other States Reject Alaska Dope Rights

Courts in Arizona and Nebraska have refused to follow Alaska's lead in recognizing that the right of privacy includes the right to smoke marijuana in one's own home. The Nebraska Supreme Court ruled against Robert Kells, who pleaded guilty to possession of less than a pound, rejecting his argument that the 1972 Schaeffer Commission report had recommended more lenient penalties because grass is harmless. The judge concluded that the commission wanted softer penalties because of the costs of enforcement, not because pot is safe.

The Arizona Supreme Court likewise refused to recognize any constitutional right to personal use of pot in the home. In upholding the conviction of David Allen Murphy for 0.3 gram, Judge C. J. Cameron stated that marijuana's public-health effects are still debatable and better left to the legislature to decide.

Voiceprints Fail Court Requirement

Michigan narcotics agents recently lost a case built on voiceprint identification when the state supreme court ruled the technique inadmissible as evidence without independent scientific corroboration. Narcs reportedly set up two heroin buys by phone and recorded the conversations.

Law ----- THE SUPERLAWYERS

"Man, you're in trouble." The words send sharp pains to an already frayed stomach; they're an attorney's standard opener to a new client. And when the bust is for dope ("But they're just flowers; they grow in the ground!"), reality strikes deep. "Man, you're in trouble."

A variety of lawyers handle drug cases-public defenders, family attorneys and local criminal lawyers all deal with an occasional drug bust. But a dope lawyer is a special creature. The best can be counted on, time and again, to deflect the battering ram of the law.

No one knows exactly how many dope lawyers there are. Hundreds, at least. Maybe thousands. The American Bar Association doesn't recognize dope law as a specialty; there are no law journals devoted to it. Yet, in courtrooms across America, new decisions are handed down and new precedents set with a frequency that makes it one of the most rapidly changing areas of criminal law.

The good dope lawyer reads every new ruling even remotely connected to dope cases. And he consults regularly with other dope lawyers to exchange information and work out new defenses. The ones who stay on top just keep getting better and better-and usually more and more expensive. They're beyond being just information brokers; they not only have information, they know what to do with it.

Unlike the majority of criminal lawyers (who might defend a burglar or a murderer), most dope lawyers empathize with their clients. A dope bust is more than just being innocent or guilty; it's a matter of being wronged by society. So it's no accident that most criminal lawyers handling dope cases are also involved with civil liberties.

In many communities, the dope lawyer has to have guts, too. Dope lawyers have been hassled and taunted and wiretapped and set up and

busted. Along with paraphernalia manufacturers and retailers, they're the legal tip of the iceberg-the visible portion of the marijuana business community-a four billion dollar-a-year business.

But do dope lawyers smoke dope? Many of them do. Like the corporate lawyer who promotes his practice by golfing with his business clients, the dope lawyer often finds he can enhance his client relationships by sharing smoke. Some believe in smoking. For others it's a daily routine. "I've smoked dope every day for the last six years and dropped acid every few months for the last four. You publish my name and I'll sue you for a million dollars," remarked one dope lawyer, who shall remain nameless.

Many dope lawyers don't smoke pot. Some have only an academic or political interest in drugs. Others fear being busted themselves, and having to fight both a trial and the bar association over their right to practice. And one lawyer commented, "I have enough problems with booze."

Dope lawyers are a diverse bunch. Some have been district attorneys and some have been public defenders. Some have waist-length hair and others could pass as legal counsel to Nixon. Some are soft-spoken and some are bombastic. Some get off on the illegal aspects and others remain staid and respectable. Some are astute, tough, brilliant and others are bumbler. And some are the most egocentric people in the world.

High Times has chosen ten attorneys who are highly respected by their peers for handling dope cases. They are not the ten best; there are many other good dope lawyers. We believe they're representative of many, many more. They're the dope defenders.

Leonard Rubin

Leonard Rubin has been a dope

lawyer longer than almost anyone. "Back in 1961," says Rubin, who practices in New York, "when I first started handling dope cases, we were practically the only lawyers who would not lay this whole rap on you and reinforce what your parents were saying."

One of his first dope clients was Nick Sand, of orange sunshine acid lab fame, clear back in 1962. "When I met Nick for the first time," says Rubin, "I was walking through the courthouse, and Nick was standing there, talking to an older lawyer. The lawyer called me over, and said to Nick- who was an eighteen-year-old kid then-'Look, I'm telling you that marijuana is definitely harmful, that it definitely leads to heroin use, and if you don't believe me, this young fellow is a former district attorney and he'll confirm it.'

"I didn't know what to say to this older guy-he'd been nice to me and he liked me. But I said, 'Well, actually, from what I read, marijuana does not lead to heroin abuse, it's not harmful and that's an old wive's tale.' Well, Nick fired his lawyer right on the spot. Paid him what he owed him and fired him. Hired me."

Rubin's voice quietly floats across his antique wooden desk, small compared to the half-acre ones some lawyers prefer. A thick mustache, short hair and a bright flowered shirt give Rubin a mild appearance. His New York office, designed by a client, is styled with antiques, a mirrored wall, and black silhouetted windows with red tasseled curtains. It distinctly resembles French Quarter New Orleans. But Rubin's thrown in a touch of incongruity: four Indian prints, a three-foot hookah, and a penny bubblegum machine holding up one end of a row of law books.

Rubin's radical politics-he describes himself as an anarchist-were formed as a young child. "I remember," says Rubin, "being impressed by my uncle. When he saw a cop walking down the street, even though he was

doing nothing wrong, he'd just take my hand and cross the street.. I'd ask him why and he'd say, 'It's just as well to avoid contact with the Cossacks!'"

In 1957, Rubin became a prosecuting attorney in the DA's office. When he finally quit in 1960 to become a defense lawyer, he didn't intend to specialize. But Rubin and his partner, Bill Gold, began building a volume of drug cases.

In those days, it was the parents who were footing the bills and selecting the lawyers. "We were talking to parents in terms of, 'Well, it's never been demonstrated to be harmful. Now maybe your son shouldn't be dressed in a tophat with a beaver overcoat and yellow shoes carrying a rucksack with 300 pounds of grass down Madison Avenue. Of course he'll be searched. But that's what he's doing wrong, not smoking grass!' We lost a lot of clients that way."

Many of those clients came back, though, after they became financially independent. New clients proliferated around the country and when Rubin couldn't try cases himself, he would select reliable local attorneys. "In the '60s, you would actually have to go and sit next to the attorney to make sure your client wasn't sold out, thrown to the wolves!"

Rubin has handled cases as small as possession of two joints. He's also handled some big ones. He represented Nick Sand in Colorado after Sand was arrested and charged with possession of an illegal laboratory in the back of a truck, allegedly used to manufacture acid. The whole case was dismissed on illegal search and seizure. And he handled a case involving eighteen pounds of cocaine and conspiracy to import hundreds more. His client was acquitted after a jury trial. Rubin's also represented demonstrators and members of the Black Liberation Army and the Puerto Rican Socialist Party.

But to Rubin, the client is far more important than the case. "Bill Kunstler once said that he only takes cases where he loves the defendants. I'm not as extreme, and possibly not as fortunate," says Rubin. "But I would say I have at least identified closely with more than 80 percent of

my clients. So I consider myself lucky."

Gerald Lefcourt

Gerald Lefcourt comes from a similar political mold. His New York reception office is strewn with underground and alternative papers, civil rights leaflets and movement books; leaflets, posters and stickers adorn the walls. The offices were carved from the raw space of one floor in an industrial building. It's a far cry from the posh Wall Street firms.

It's a holiday, but some of Lefcourt's partners and a half dozen legal workers are already hard at work. Sneaker city! And every pair of legs in the place is clad in jeans. Then Lefcourt strides in, wearing a suit, sleeveless sweater, and tie.

Lefcourt grew up in Manhattan. "I went to Brooklyn Law School and then I went to NYU Law School and started a masters in taxation, if you can believe that," he laughs. "They had most of the classes at night, and one night, we had a cigarette break. It was sixty people and we all went out into the hallway and a lot of people were smoking cigarettes. You could hear a pin drop. Nobody was talking to anybody. These were the most boring people I've ever met in my life. It freaked me and I quit. I went criminal."

Lefcourt tried his first dope case in '68, while working for the Legal Aid Society. The Society-New York's public defenders-represents several hundred thousand people each year. "At that time, about 20 per cent were dope cases. There were around 140 of us, and we had caseloads that were astronomical. I remember one day I represented 200 criminal defendants in one day. We were clerks on an assembly line. We put a part on this human being as it floated by. The part was usually a guilty plea." The experience was so traumatic for Lefcourt that he began organizing a union to demand maximum caseloads. It got him fired.

His experience in private practice has been no less controversial, but it's been more widespread. Lefcourt has handled cases in places like Tucson,

Chicago, Washington, New Jersey and Miami. He was burned out of his first office (the fire marshall called it arson) in 1970 in the middle of the Panther 21 trial, which he was handling. Most of his work, though, has been drug cases. "They're interesting. I love the Fourth Amendment (search and seizure, privacy, etc.). I love Fourth Amendment litigation. And with 39 million people smoking marijuana, it's kind of ridiculous."

But Lefcourt has also filed a 250-page motion challenging cocaine's classification as a narcotic. The motion included thirteen affidavits from leading pharmacologists and medical people around the country. But to no avail. The court accepted the state's response, which consisted of one affidavit—the sworn testimony of the New York City medical examiner.

"Wilt Halpern, the medical examiner, turned around in his chair and pulled down his copy of Goodman and Gilman, a pharmacology textbook used in all the medical schools. He read the chapters on cocaine, he copied down some quotes from the book and he put it in his affidavit. And that was the gospel," Lefcourt says, his New York accent slurring through. "Except that the book had been put on that shelf 30 years ago. And the book has had seven revisions since. And the 1970 edition totally eliminated the language about cocaine that he quoted from. In fact, the author of the 1970 edition—Dr. Jerome Jaffe—gave us an affidavit supporting our position.

"It's only at the lowest level. It's not even on appeal because the case hasn't been tried yet. It's really just the beginning."

Michael Kennedy

San Francisco lawyer Michael Kennedy got into dope law for reasons even more political than those of Rubin and Lefcourt. "I was doing a lot of First Amendment work and was branching out to predominantly antiwar work," says Kennedy, "when the government started using an important part of our culture—namely our desire to smoke flowers—as one of the

ways of breaking politicals. That's when I became interested in dope. If they couldn't bust a guy like Plamondon from the White Panther Party for his political activities, which were driving the government crazy, they would plant something on him.

"I've been an opponent of this government almost as long as I've had a familiarity with it. The reason that I'm interested in defending people charged by the government with dope is because I want to undercut the government's political base and their use of dope as a phony enemy. The enemy's not dope. The enemy's the goddamn police force."

Kennedy started practicing law in 1963, exclusively handling personal injury work. He left that job a few years later to become staff counsel of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee in New York, where he gained a reputation for military and draft work. It wasn't until 1969, when Kennedy moved back to San Francisco, that he got heavily involved in dope cases. And after he took over Leary's appeal in 1970, the dope cases flooded in.

While many lawyers have handled cases outside the U.S., Kennedy and partners actually developed an international practice, setting up and operating an office in France for several years (run by partner Michael Tigar). "It was a paralegal, quasilegal job," says Kennedy. "In most of the foreign experiences, you don't end up in court. What you're there to try and do is develop as much pressure as you can to get the individual out. We bug the congressman; we try to get the parents to contact as many influential people as they can; we bug the Senator, the ambassador, the consul; we try to develop local pressure. It's really more of a political than a straight legal activity."

But Kennedy has taken cases into overseas courtrooms, too. In one case in Sweden, his arguments were simultaneously translated into Swedish by an interpreter specially trained in technical law terminology. Some of his bigger U.S. cases have had an international flavor, as well: charges have ranged from smuggling hash in Himalayan bear cages from Nepal to

smuggling hash plates-made to look like fine China-from Afghanistan. Kennedy was chief counsel on the biggest acid conspiracy case-the Sand-Scully case. And he and Tigar represented Michael Boyd Randall, one of the Brotherhood of Eternal Love defendants-filing 75 separate suppression motions in that case alone.

Kennedy's seen some significant changes since he tried his first dope case. "There's been an increased tolerance in the judiciary, an increased tolerance among juries and the citizenry abroad, an increased viciousness on the part of the police and increased imagination on the part of dope dealers."

It was his clients who turned an old townhouse into the beautiful offices Kennedy now occupies. They laid bricks, put up wallpaper, put in floors and walls and planted flowers. Inside and out, the house is bright red: red desks, red typewriters, red clock, red saloon doors, red woven waste basket and red dictating machines. A bright red sign planted in the lawn out front reads: Michael Kennedy, Attorney.

Michael Stepanian

Across town, there's no sign outside the old white townhouse, but inside there is. "Drugs" flashes a neon sign in two-second bursts. Beyond is Michael Stepanian, a big, affable, boisterous, flamboyant Armenian bear of a man.

Stepanian's office reflects his character-a huge room, high-backed chairs (from an early client), a squash courtsize desk, chandeliers, fireplace-it looks like Texas. Stepanian-droopy mustache, curly black hair, red bow tie, black vest and suit over white shirt, huge ring, stogie in one hand, beer in the other, feet on the desk, body rocking forward and back in the big leather chair.

A book (*Pot Shots*), lavish parties, articles in the rock press, a position on NORML's advisory board and a voice which, some contend, was responsible for the last San Francisco earthquake have made Michael Stepanian one of the best-known dope lawyers in the U.S. "I got my first dope

case in January of '65 and tried it in '66," Stepanian booms. "It was a very famous case in Marin County in which the defense was. It was my brother's pants' (where the dope was found). That's how it started."

When the Haight became the place to be, Stepanian was there. "We did hundreds of cases in 1967 for the Haight-Ashbury Legal Organization-HALO, it was called. We gave free legal aid, and they paid the rent on a big house and the Grateful Dead practiced upstairs. We did a regular job during the day, working like regular people. Then at night we went to the Haight-Ashbury; and there were hundreds of kids represented and we did millions of cases. Anybody who we represented that summer gets a free ride here, automatic, no matter what. That's our policy.

"I got three rules in order to represent somebody. Three rules. I never deviate from them in all these years. One, they can never turn over on anyone else. That's the rule. Two, they never run away. Three, they never lie on the stand. And four; which is a subsidiary rule, they don't drive me crazy with phone calls.

"We don't represent punks. He's got to be a good old boyar woman. If he's an asshole, forget it. There is nothing that will make me represent an asshole. That's why I don't do organized crime. We don't need money in San Francisco. We're kinda cool. I walk down the street happy. So I mean what? I mean what? I need \$3500 to represent some asshole who's gonna drive me crazy and give me trouble sleep in' at night? Forget it. We don't need money. A six-pack of beer is only \$1.25."

Stepanian was a high school tough until truancy and terrible grades got him kicked out. After jobs at assorted folk clubs, he finally finished school at Boston University and ended up in San Francisco in 1965.

Since then, he and law partners Brian Rohan and Kayo Hallinan have handled rock musicians, underground cartoonists, artists, and smugglers in places from Puerto Rico to Jamaica, Tijuana to Baltimore. When the time came to divide the practice, Stepanian took the dope cases (as did

Hallinan; Rohan took the artists and rock stars). "It's fun for me, I get into interesting smuggling networks. I meet new guys, different entities, different concepts. It's good, the clients are cool, I like the guys, I like the women, it's fascinating, I know it, I know what's happening. And I'm honest."

Mike Metzger

"I really do not want to be called a dope lawyer," says San Francisco attorney Mike Metzger. Talk with him for an hour or two and you discover he really isn't one. He's a very tough, aggressive criminal lawyer who happens to be handling drug cases right now and may do something completely different a year from now. Metzger wants to keep his options open.

With a touch of grey in his hair and dressed in a bleached denim shirt, jeans bellbottoms and white sneakers, Metzger looks like the man in the Marlboro ads. And like the Marlboro man, he's tough, rugged and relentless.

Metzger got his start as a New York DA in 1963. Over the next five years, he captured headlines again and again, handling some of the stickiest cases in the office. Brothers of legislators, aides to judges, corrupt city officials and Mafia chieftains all fell before Metzger's zeal. "I was a knight on a white horse, working for the people," says Metzger.

Then he moved to the U.S. Attorney's office in California, where he suddenly found himself prosecuting 18 year olds for not registering for the draft or for doing dope. "It just didn't set well with me. That's not what I'm all about."

Metzger had already turned down his father's multi-million-dollar ironing board cover business. "I could have made a lot more money than I could ever make as a lawyer, but I was uninterested in the product." So when the prosecuting business became distasteful, he opened his own office the next week.

His first client was Jim Gurley, lead guitarist of Big Brother and the Holding Company. "He and his wife had

been up in Sonoma County on the Russian River and he had a heroin habit and she did too and they both shot up and she died. So they charged him with homicide. We walked him."

Metzger proved to be as able a defense lawyer as he had been a prosecutor. He came up with one hypertechnical-legal defense after another, plus the occasional spice of a courtroom surprise. In one of those, he convinced the judge to make an unprecedented ruling and require the chief prosecution witness-a narco to undergo lie detector tests.

The narcs had hated Metzger before, but this was too much. They busted him. "They made up an informer who had made up a story and got a made-up search warrant and planted some made-up evidence. Ultimately the case was dismissed. It was an interesting experience."

Metzger currently has law practices in both California and New York. He has tried cases all over the country and handled cases in France, Crete, Greece, Spain and Colombia. "Guys get ripped off all the time overseas," Metzger says grimly. "The advantage of having a decent American lawyer who's concerned about the guy is that he's going to go over and he's going to rap with this lawyer and he's going to say, 'Stop the shit.' Because most lawyers overseas are full of shit. They don't really practice law-there is no law. Everything is in one book."

Metzger claims to be the father of the three-species defense. "They're all based upon the original work that we did in '71, which was convincing Harvard professor Richard Schultes that there was another species of the genus cannabis—that it was a multi-species genus. And that's where this whole thing came about." Metzger won an acquittal last year in Miami with the defense and is currently using it in a California appeal.

Metzger glances down at his D.A. badge, mounted on a desk plaque. "It's hard to be a lawyer and do any kind of decent job," he says. "When you start doing a volume business, your quality is going to be shit. It's either Woolworth's or Saks Fifth Avenue. There's nothing in between."

George Goldstein

The story in Philadelphia is that George Goldstein has never lost a case. "It's a vicious rumor," says Goldstein with a laugh. "The only lawyer who's never lost a case is Perry Mason. That's because his clients are never guilty."

Goldstein looks like a snowman come to life. Bald on top, his fringe of hair extends to his collar. He's a cherubic guy, delightful and quick, with a tremendous sense of humor. Like many attorneys, Goldstein takes a patriarchal attitude toward his clients: dope is trouble-stay out of it.

His office is a very tasteful and expensive brownstone in the old section of Philadelphia. Clients have noted that it looks more like a head shop than a law office. Hookahs and coke spoons, hash pipes, rolling papers, vials, sniffers and snorters are all on display, the implements of his various cases, used for demonstration in court. The office itself is appointed with a mélange of Brazilian leather, African woods and old, expensive brass and silver.

Goldstein tried his first drug case in 1964, two years after he began practicing law. Dope work didn't become a significant portion of his case load though, until '67 or '68. Since then, he's been called on to handle cases all over the country.

The one client Goldstein won't handle is the smack pusher. "I was involved as a founder of HELP in Philadelphia (a local youth crisis hotline) and was chairman of the board for two-and-a-half years. As a result of that-helping people with all kinds of problems-we do not represent heroin pushers unless they are junkie-victims. We felt it would be hypocritical and bad karma."

Goldstein has tried cases involving large quantities of nearly every kind of drug. "One case that I won involved 3D-some pounds of hash where the police claimed there was a fire somewhere. They went with the firemen to an apartment where they claimed they smelled burning hash or something. They went in, and we had it all thrown out.

"We're prepared when we go to court," says Goldstein. "We're prepared on all the issues and all the angles. And we don't cop pleas."

Bob Knott

Bob Knott lives in a 120-year old adobe house on a small farm near Albuquerque. He milks goats, raises chickens, geese, and vegetables and makes his own cheese and yogurt. He's also a dope lawyer. His office downtown—a six-foot rolltop desk, carved oak furniture, a cut-crystal chandelier, bay windows and Ming Dynasty furniture—is directly across from the Albuquerque narcotics division.

One of Knott's current cases has been called the largest drug bust in history. It happened in Seattle. "The papers refer to it as the Northwest Connection," says Knott, with a sweet southern drawl. "They say it was a \$1.6 billion drug operation—amphetamines, cocaine, grass, hash. The nars said they were dealing in a half a million amphetamines a day. So the scope's enormous."

Knott's also handled one of the largest marijuana busts in the country. His client, along with a half dozen others, was accused in Seattle of moving 55,000 pounds of marijuana—27% tons.

Knott grew up in Albuquerque, but left for a California law school. In 1966 he became a prosecutor in the D.A.'s office. "I didn't handle any prosecution of drug cases, though," says Knott. "I had an understanding when I went in that I would not have to handle drug cases."

Knott did handle drug cases—as a defense lawyer—almost as soon as he left. "It was exciting to me and I'd sort of been a rebel, you might say. Not really intentionally, but I didn't want the system to mold me into what they wanted. I was told to cut my hair—that I might get disbarred. So I grew my hair down to my waist. I figured if they're going to disbar me over my hair length and the fact that I ride a chopper motorcycle and drive a Rolls Royce—it was a gold Rolls Royce with a telephone in it...,"

Knott does most of his own investigative work. In one case he solved a murder his client was falsely accused of. "It took me two days, I rented a plane, flew to Colorado, ran down a guy, ran down leads. I let my beard grow, posed as a junkie and tried to make a score of heroin in Corches, Colorado. That's how I got the guy."

Knott has also handled Mexican cases. "Money doesn't buy you out of anything in Mexico," says Knott. "You can put down \$50 million and you won't get out unless you have the right people working for you. If you can turn the President's ear toward you-Echevarria—or the attorney general will hear you, you're going to get some results. If you don't get your story to the top people, you're just going to be peddling backwards."

Henry Florence

Phoenix attorney Henry Florence practices in the Southwest, too—almost exclusively there. In fact, most of his practice is confined to Arizona. That has its advantages, one of which is the informant defense.

"When you deal with a big case, you're also dealing with informants that are in a serious position of actually being burned," says Florence. He sounds, his voice alone, very impressive, very heavy. "The informant is someone who has been in the home of the resident within 24-48 hours prior to the issuance of the search warrant."

"You handle the volume I do, I have what I call my master list of 60 to 70 informers. I'm probably the only person in the state that knows. When I have determined who the informant is, I will go to the officer in charge of the investigation and say, 'Officer So and So, I might subpoena Sam Jones in the case. If you'd rather me not subpoena Sam Jones, I'd appreciate it if we might get a dismissal in this case.'" Florence smiles, "I've had six cases dismissed because of the information I had on one informant alone!"

Florence began practicing law in Window Rock, Arizona, in 1962. He was hired by the Navajo Indian Tribe to defend Indians at the time and was forced by sheer volume to run his practice like a legal clinic. A year la-

ter, Florence moved to Phoenix to become a prosecutor, where he tried his first drug case.

In 1967 Florence changed sides. "We had a girl working for us whose step-dad was a rather notorious alleged dope dealer. He got arrested, so she asked me to go see her dad, whose name was Jack the Bear, and I undertook his representation. Something like two years later, we were still in preliminary hearing. This was in the days when a preliminary hearing was a half-hour proceeding and a walk-through. So the word got out that there was somebody who knew how to defend somebody."

Florence has a flamboyant look about him. Maybe it's the red hair, gigantic handlebar mustache and twinkling blue eyes. Or maybe it's the office, done in wild yellows and blues, and the Italian sofa and plants everywhere. Or maybe it's the orange Porsche 911-T parked out front. Whatever the reason, the effect is heavy duty. Says Florence, "We call ourselves dope lawyers, OK?"

David Michaels

David Michaels' New York office is littered with legalization materials, newsclips and brochures. A dozen books on pot vie for space on his shelves. Michaels is the guy who brought Amorphia to New York years before it merged with NORML. As a New York State Bar Association sub-chairman, he drafted its positions on decriminalization and study of sale. "Too many attorneys are all too willing to see higher penalties enacted and to play little or no role in changing or improving the law. I disapprove," says Michaels.

He started in civil law on Wall Street, but found himself being increasingly drawn to criminal work and drug law. He served as drug and criminal counsel to the Woodstock Festival and became editor of a short-lived legal periodical called the "Drug Law Bulletin"—the first effort to bring together the field of drug law across the country. When he couldn't stand Wall Street any longer, he dumped his job and, after a brief stint at legal aid, opened his own practice.

"Dope law is a field particularly concerned with the dividing line between freedom and repression. Lester Maddox once said that the jails aren't going to get any better until we put a better class of people in them. But I am fond of saying, "You meet better people in criminal law than in corporate law!"

Joseph Oteri

"I was the first and I'm the best," says Boston attorney Joseph Oteri, leaning back in one of the plush chairs of his modernistic Boston office a few hundred feet from the courthouse. "The first case brought in the United States to legalize marijuana-I brought it. And James D. St. Clair—who was President Nixon's special counsel—was appointed by the government as a special prosecutor to prosecute the case. It was the first real airing as to what marijuana was all about.

"The defendants were Joseph Weis and a fellow named Leis. Weis and Leis," Oteri laughs. "I blew \$26,000 of the firm's money on it—the kids didn't have a quarter. We brought in experts from all over the world. It was all a pretrial motion to dismiss. And then we took it to the appeals courts—and, of course, lost it all the way. But as a result of that we changed the laws in Massachusetts, reducing marijuana—including sales—from a felony to a misdemeanor level."

That was in 1967. Oteri had been practicing law since 1958 and trying pot cases since '64 or '65. He grew up in Boston and almost became a priest, but "I didn't have the strength of character." He went into the Marine Corps, instead, becoming a legal officer during the Korean War. That led him to law school. It took a different set of influences to lead him into dope law.

"I got interested in marijuana because all the kids used to tell me there was nothing wrong with it. You've got to remember my background. I'm an Italian Catholic, Jesuit-educated, and a Marine Corps captain. For Christ's sake, I thought marijuana—you shot it in your arm and became an addict. What the hell did I know about marijuana?"

He soon found out. A couple of kids supplied him with a book on pot. It aroused his intellectual curiosity so much that he spent the next six months studying with Dr. Joel Fort, a leading expert on marijuana. "We came to the conclusion that marijuana was a relatively harmless substance. And we decided that we'd change the insane laws."

So Oteri tried the Weis and Leis case and many more, all over the country. He started writing articles, gave about 60 lectures at colleges, appeared as a guest on almost every major talk show (including a two-hour marijuana special on the "Today Show") and spent a year playing the first advocate on PBS's "The Advocates" TV series.

Somehow Oteri still found time to practice dope law as far away as England and the Caribbean. He filed an amicus curiae brief in a Tim Leary case which led the Supreme Court to throw out the presumption that all grass is imported. Oteri is currently handling a case involving over 100 tons of pot and a Supreme Court challenge to IRS seizures.

"I consider myself a bridge between the outcasts and society. My function is to see that the outcasts don't get fucked by society," Oteri thoughtfully strokes his full salt-and-pepper beard.

"They'll probably land on me, one day," he continues. "It's the price you pay. I think every good trial lawyer in the United States has been indicted and tried at one time or another—Earl Rodgers, Clarence Darrow, Lee Bailey." Oteri pauses and chuckles. "It adds an element of interest to your work. It's not a place for the weak of heart, I'll tell you."

"I think it was Webster who said, 'For a trial lawyer, an unpopular cause is a post of honor.' I don't say that very often, because it sounds very pompous, but it's one of the things most good trial lawyers live by. And you certainly can do more for freedom."

CHOOSING A DOPE DEFENDER

The prosecutor hates your guts and wants to put you so far away they'll

have to shoot you at daylight with a cannon. Obviously, selecting a dope defender is serious business. If you are smart, you've already been gathering information for some time, noting who represents the heavies when they get busted, and watching whether they get off. Ask friends, remember names—you'll be glad you did when the sauce hits the air screw.

After being busted, the first thing you need is representation at your arraignment. Almost any lawyer will do for arraignment, although the better lawyer may be able to get lower bail or more favorable appearances schedule. Once the arraignment is over, you will have time to shop around for the attorney who is, hopefully, going to rid you of this totally unjust rap of which you're completely innocent.

A lawyer's office is part of his act, lots of expensive furnishings and shiny employees. Very little about the quality of legal wit can be determined from looking at the office, don't be taken in. A thickly padded carpet usually means a thickly padded legal bill, but it may be worth it. Top lawyers do tend to live a bit high.

As a matter of fact, unless you have bundles of green in the wall safe, it might be wise to check out the public defender's office. Some public defenders are top shelf attorneys and many public defenders are competent to handle routine busts with ease. In many areas, your case is just another number, another appearance, another guilty plea.

A lawyer on retainer sounds secure and arrived, but it doesn't mean much. Attorneys are accustomed to short hiring notice, retainer or no, if you have money available. It's going to be expensive anyway, so why drain resources in advance. Money stashed you can always recover; if your lawyer has it, goodbye.

O.K., you need a lawyer to appear with you at arraignment, to arrange bail, set conditions of release, to arrange an appearance schedule, and to take depositions, and to file early motions the next week. One possibility is to consult NORML's two lawyer referral numbers: Washington (202) 223-3170 and San Francisco (415) 563-5858.

This lawyer is used initially for the arraignment and for the first week's activities. He needn't be used thereafter. The best lawyer you can come up with in jail, with one phone call, may not be the best lawyer you can find given a week or two to scout around, so don't commit yourself to the first lawyer you involve. Don't lock yourself into a "gratitude factor" with that first lawyer, and don't cough up any money or retainer fees until you've had a chance to sit down and think. If possible, avoid being released in your attorney's custody so that a switch later will not entail a trip back to court.

As for collecting information, a lawyer friend may be willing to level with you about who's good and who isn't. Lawyers usually know more about their peers than they are willing to admit; but friendship can sometimes secure a frank appraisal, especially if the lawyer friend is not in the running for your money. A civil lawyer may also be a good source of an objective referral. Pal's experiences are good sources, but the fact that a lawyer got them off may do nothing for you. Your case may be much more complex and serious, or it may be so easy that you would be overpaying for their attorney. Law clerks, bailiffs, stenographers, and other tipsters in the legal industry are all good sources. But anyone person could be wrong. Never rely on a single source: get as many opinions as possible.

Don't be misled by the idea of the lawyer with connections. This sometimes works but less than most people think. Attorneys with pull may be good for getting a paving contract with the mayor, but that may not help your federal bust. Likewise, the lawyer who implies that part of his astronomical fee will be spread around to grease the wheels of justice should usually be avoided, unless you're sure the system of corruption is working smoothly in your town. Very often, the \$2000 that supposedly went to the judge went into your lawyer's pocket, and you would have been cut loose anyway.

In really heavy cases, the question becomes whether to go with a local attorney or bring in the out-of-town torpedoes. The local boy knows the

background of the judge (may even play golf with him), knows people at the prosecutors' office, and knows the way the political wheels turn locally. You can consult with him often, and there are no heavy travel expenses.

If you have a family lawyer who is non-specialized, he probably will not be useful unless it's a very light bust. Dope law practice is so incredibly complex, with new defenses being developed daily and hundreds of opinions being handed down, that a non-specialist, no matter how sincere, is out of the running.

The out-of-town hired gun may have specialized skills unavailable locally. Unlike the local barrister, he doesn't care if he offends the locals, if that's what it takes. He'll never be running for office, so he doesn't care, whereas local attorneys are notoriously political animals.

Don't overestimate your case: this is the most common mistake after a bust. Don't hire more lawyer than you need. Keep a sufficient margin, but if you've got a relatively simple case (considering locale and laws), don't fly in the heavy artillery for a light skirmish. Narrow your selection to three attorneys and decide. But before final decision, consider their records carefully; some lawyers are champions in the flyweight category alone.

It usually costs nothing to talk to a lawyer about your case. In the course of the interview, you can get an idea of how quick the lawyer is, how good his ideas are on how to beat your case, how good an impression he will make in court, and so on. The lawyer should exhibit a familiarity with current drug and search-and-seizure rulings, should be trustworthy, and a hairsplitter. Don't fall for the prints on his wall, you're buying the lawyer, not the lawyer's office.

After the lawyer tells you, "You're in big trouble!" to scare up the bill a bit, the lawyer will state a fee. A word to the wise: don't take your fur-coated parents with you. As soon as parents are involved, the price rises. Never pledge your entire fortune to a lawyer-some will gladly take it.

Don't feel discourteous bargaining. Be astute and make a reasonable counter offer. Find out exactly what

you will get for your money; will the lawyer go through pretrial, trial and appeal? And set an ascending schedule of payment. Paying the least if you plead guilty. Try to extend the payments out as long as possible. After all, he's doing his work over a long period of time. Preferably, it should be on a pay-as-you-go basis.

A few attorneys are willing to make a deal that you pay no fee unless you get off. This is almost always a good deal, if you can get it. A good lawyer who has confidence in his abilities and is sensitive and sympathetic to your case may make such a deal. Go ahead and ask. Whatever the final arrangement, obtain a letter of confirmation of the deal or a written contract detailing what and for how much. Make certain that you know who will really be handling the case. Sometimes the big name attorney is just bait, and a young inexperienced lawyer will actually be handling your case. Forget this-you can get a young, inexperienced lawyer cheap if that's what you want. Cover things like this in your contract.

Once the handshake is over, keep on the case. Any suggestions for a better defense should be brought up; your attorney may have missed a crucial angle. You will be asked to write down every detail of your case. Do it. A change of hairstyle or appearance often works in your favor with the judge, so cooperate with your lawyer. Over all, make sure you're getting your money's worth.

Law

INTERVIEW:

John Finlator

The BNDD's former chief speaks frankly on pot, narcotics, and other subjects.

In 1972, *John Finlator* resigned his post as Deputy Director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD). As America's chief narc, he occupied a controversial position. He deliberately made it twice as hot by openly advocating the decriminalization of marijuana while still in office.

This year, *Finlator* published *The Drugged Nation: A "Narc's Story"* (Simon & Schuster), which takes us for the first time into the inner sanctum of drug law enforcement. . *Distasteful as this life seems to many, it is nonetheless rife with adventure. Mexican gun battles, cocaine-laden diplomatic pouches, corruption, clandestine espionage, and death - all part of the job.*

The only story this retired narc does not tell is about the first time he smoked grass-it's something he hasn't yet found time to try. Although for many years he has fueled himself with liquor and cigarettes, he is nevertheless a member of the Advisory Board of the National Organization to Reform the Marijuana Laws (NORML). But don't let that fool you. "I can get better stuff than you've got," he told High Times.

Playboy staff writer Larry DuBois interviewed *John Finlator* for High Times.

High Times: Now that you've left the BNDD, how do you see yourself in relation to law enforcement in America? Especially regarding marijuana?

Finlator: I still consider myself a strong law and order man, but I have a different view of pot from many of those people. I think we should decriminalize it. And I think a lot of law

enforcement people, as well as people in the HEW [Department of Health, Education, and Welfare] and NIMH [National Institute for Mental Health] feel somewhat as I do, that marijuana is relatively harmless and we ought to decriminalize it.

High Times: You feel that way now, in 1974. When did you change?

Finlator: I changed in 1966. I was director of BDAC [Bureau of Drug Abuse Control], which was a law enforcement outfit in the FDA [Food and Drug Administration] and HEW was quite concerned what their stance should be on marijuana. HEW wanted a position paper, and I got tagged for the job. While doing it, my staff and I debated for months what we knew about marijuana and what we didn't know. We also discussed the great amount of pot arrests that built up during the '60s. In the paper we came to the decision that marijuana ought to be decriminalized.

High Times: How did you decide?

Finlator: Well, we felt we ought to be paying more attention to the dealer than to the user. So we made a distinction. We decided that the ordinary person ought to have the right to possess small amounts like three ounces. They should be able to possess this without fearing Prohibition-type arrest..

High Times: Before we go further into your positions on decriminalization and your experiences in BNDD, let's talk about you, your past..

Finlator: In high school I was a jazz musician.

High Times: That explains it.

Finlator: I had my own orchestra with the unlikely name of Finlator's Footwarmers. I played dance bands in college. Then for ten years I was a radio announcer in Raleigh, North Carolina-I was a flop. After that I taught and coached football at my high school. I started with the government in the Depression years, in the post office in Raleigh. From there to eight different departments, as inves-

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tigator, agent, administrative positions before I went to head up BDAC. **High Times:** You left the federal law enforcement field right around the time Watergate was beginning to happen. What was your relationship with John Mitchell?'

Finlator: I knew John Mitchell and had a good working relationship with him. I remember that Martha Mitchell organized the Justice Department wives. They were looking for something to do under the aegis of Mrs. Mitchell. The drug problem was good for them, talking to parents and young people. Nothing really came of it, except we got to know her. We would see them sometimes in the wee hours of the morning when we'd have a big bust and they'd come down to the Bureau and spend most of the night with us.

High Times: When you retired and joined NORML, what sort of reactions did you get from friends and colleagues in BNDD, Justice, and the White House?

Finlator: One of utter amazement, not believing it. Of course, some individual people within the bureau are still friends. "Crazy John, but he's still a buddy." To tell you the truth, I'm very happy to be in the company of some of the people who support marijuana reform, like the Consumer's Union, the President's Commission, the Le Dau [the Canadian national commission investigating marijuana]. Professor Grinspoon, Ramsey Clark, the Board of Trustees of the AMA, and such great conservatives as James Kilpatrick, Art Linkletter and William Buckley.

High Times: After 1968, weren't you suspect within the Nixon administration? "Finlator's soft"?

Finlator: I think they always knew I was soft on that one issue, but I wasn't suspect, or I never would have remained as Deputy Director. I don't think Nixon gave a damn about marijuana. But being the smart, intelligent politician, probably the most intelli-

gent since Franklin Roosevelt, he thought that the myths are still out there, and the great percentage of the people were with him when he said, "I will not decriminalize, I will not legalize pot under any circumstances." The great majority of the people said hooray and cheered for him.

High Times: What's your sense of the public attitude towards marijuana legalization today? Are we kidding ourselves about change being around the corner?

Finlator: The last Harris poll showed seventy percent still against legalization. But when asked how they felt about the new Oregon law, where marijuana is treated like a parking ticket, thirty-six percent favored it with forty-nine percent opposed. So you can see the trend. Decriminalization is coming soon.

High Times: Why did seventy percent of the public decide marijuana was so bad?

Finlator: Before Harry Anslinger came along, the public didn't know anything about marijuana and didn't care. They just believed what people told them. Particularly, the Mexican-Americans were using it, and we thought that was bad for a number of reasons. Racial bias was one of them. High Times: You undoubtedly followed the Marijuana Initiative in California in 1972, which was the first major attempt to bring straight voters around to the pothead's point of view. What's your opinion of that approach now, considering that it failed in California although it did receive thirty-four percent of the vote?

Finlator: It was a success and a failure. It wasn't a big loss. It showed there were a lot of people in favor of it. And it will come up a second and third time, and if they can garner the right state leaders, who will guide them into a more dignified campaign, I think it's got a chance.

High Times: How long were you at BNDD? Could you see any changes beginning while you were there?

Finlator: I was there from its creation in August, 1968, from two previous bureaus. That was a point when the government started lessening its negative attitude toward marijuana, from

an enforcement point of view. That went along with the lessening of the laws from a felony to a misdemeanor. Most people don't realize that that came from a law enforcement outfit itself. BNDD actually proposed that the time had come to make at least the first offense a misdemeanor, and we hammered it out, and got the Justice Department and Congress to approve it. It was really a step forward, I say it was a helluva step forward considering the risk.

High Times: Where does the DEA [Drug Enforcement Agency-the superagency that superseded the BNDD] get its narcs today?

Finlator: In the old FBN [Federal Bureau of Narcotics] they used to take guys off the streets who talked out of the side of their mouths, because they thought they might be good for undercover work, knowing the street ways they did. But a lot of these guys got into trouble. Later, we instituted a requirement that no one except college graduates would be accepted. Some today are ministers. We've hired a number of guys right out of the ministerial schools, and some from the priesthood, for undercover work.

High Times: Could this change in types account for the change in attitude at BNDD while you were Deputy Director?

Finlator: When you go out today and hire hundreds of young agents, they're not all squares. Some of them were probably hippies at one time. Now you take a hundred young men out of college today and tell me they're not smoking grass, and I'll say horseshit.

The first day of a new training period I'd go in and look at those fifty-some guys, beards, cool characters—some of them look like they've just come from Haight-Ashbury and some from Harvard. We had a rule: we always asked, have you used any drugs? Have you ever smoked marijuana? If they said yes we refused to hire them. A bad rule, but we had it. But they wanted in so bad they soon learned to lie to that question.

High Times: You think most narcs today aren't interested in pot?

Finlator: I believe that most intelligent police wish we could settle the

marijuana question and get on to the real drug problems, not just messing around busting kids for grass.

High Times: You obviously have a lot of respect for the men in the drug law enforcement field. If your estimate of these men is still valid, why do narcs have such a bad reputation?

Finlator: It's the local narcs that have usually given the drug culture a bad time. It was really the local narcs that gave narcs a bad name.

High Times: Were you personally involved with marijuana busts?

Finlator: As much as anybody else.

High Times: What did that consist of?

Finlator: I was in an administrative position, which isn't the same as being out on the streets.

High Times: So tell us a few inside stories.

Finlator: Back in 1966 or '67, there was a story came out of Haight-Ashbury, that there were certain procedures by which you could process banana peels-dry them and smoke them and get a beautiful high. This story was carried by the underground press. One magazine printed the process. AP and UPI picked up the story, and people thought there was something to this banana story.

We didn't know what the hell was going on. At the time I was director of the BDAC, so we bought thirty pounds of bananas, took them into our laboratories and cooked them and scraped them and smoked them and did everything else the underground press told us to do. We really worked on the thing, and after about three months we found that it was a real put-on. It was a beautiful put-on.

High Times: Were there any other put-ons?

Finlator: Catnip was another one. This was about '69. You could use catnip and it was a great high. Pet shops that had been selling two or three packets a week were suddenly selling it by the pound. Well, we went through the same things, explored the dangers of catnip, but by the time we found out the true story, it had died out.

Then there was a Dr. Da Silva in New Jersey who went to the school board at Garfield, N.J., and told them he had a test by which he could prove,

by a swab of the mouth, whether any of the kids had ever smoked marijuana. The school board, the PTA, the principals, the police department, the mayor got together and were about to sign a contract: five dollars a head for the whole town. The kids found out and raised hell. It leaked to the press, and some of our pharmacologists knew it must be a hoax. The whole community, was up in arms about what to do about Dr. Da Silva, and by the time the city fathers caught on, the guy was gone from the country. They never heard from him again.

High Times: Does the DEA [Drug Enforcement Agency—the super-agency that oversees all operations] see it in their interest to continue prohibition? Or are they merely reflecting the Administration line?

Finlator: I think that if we passed the Javits-Hughes decriminalization bill that most of the law enforcement people in the country would say, thank God we don't have to worry about that problem any more. But so long as there is a law, most will continue to enforce it.

During Prohibition, when John Nance Garner was in Congress, at the end of a day he'd call in his newspaper friends, lock the door, open a bottle of bourbon, and say, "Now let's strike a blow for freedom."

High Times: Have there been any repercussions from your decision to go upfront on marijuana?

Finlator: Not really. Kind of a "leave him alone" attitude. I say what I believe, that I think that no conceivable amount of law enforcement can stop the marijuana traffic, and I go to bed at night and sleep like a baby. I know I'm right.

I am not pro-grass at all. I just don't believe we should arrest people for simple possession and use. I look around and see my friends along with millions of people using it and I see a growing disrespect for the criminal justice system. I expect to see the time when people are out carrying banners and really fighting for a change in the pot laws. That's coming for sure.

High Times: When you explain your position you are very careful to make the distinction between legalization

and decriminalization. Could you explain that?

Finlator: Before you can start talking about legalization, you've got to take the first step. Decriminalization would eliminate criminal penalties against the user, but retain them against the seller. Legalization would go a step further and create a legal market where the smoker could purchase it without going to the black market. Legalization is going to be damned difficult. But decriminalization could be easy. I think it's going to be done politically, step by step.

Last October, Oregon adopted a form of decriminalization, which other states are watching closely. Several additional states will probably adopt decriminalization in the 1975 session. I favor decriminalization, rather than legalization, in order to continue a policy of discouragement by focusing law enforcement resources against the seller. We may eventually want to legalize marijuana, but for now I would be satisfied with decriminalizing the user.

If you're gonna have eventual legalization, you're likely to have big companies in there making money out of it. Someone's gotta produce it. We have a capitalistic society. Someone needs to study various methods of legal distribution. The government will undoubtedly license manufacturers and distributors. So when we get to the "keep the companies out", that's just a bunch of shit. Maybe it will be Ford Motor Co., or ABC Pot Co., but what's the difference? They're still going to make money and be just like R. J. Reynolds.

High Times: Are rumors about cigarette companies preparing for legalization true?

Finlator: I would suspect that they have an abiding interest...

High Times: Are you, then, totally persuaded that legalization will happen eventually and this isn't just wishful thinking?

Finlator: When you find a society such as ours that uses a substance such as this as much as we do, something must happen. Here we are in 1974, with twenty-six million people using or experimenting with grass, and it's not just kid stuff anymore. It's

people in my profession, young doctors, lawyers, dentists, men in the executive suite. So it's not just kid stuff. Marijuana is today, in many parts of our society, a respectable drug for recreational use. It's going to come down to the proposition that an American has a right to any substance he wishes so long as it doesn't harm others.

High Times: One of the excuses for keeping grass illegal is that it causes fatal car accidents.

Finlator: I'd rather be riding with a guy who's stoned than with a guy who's drunk, or on heroin.

High Times: What about the effectiveness of local initiatives to decriminalize grass, for example the Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti referendums?

Finlator: That's good if it can hold up in court. But what in the hell does a town like Austin do? At the University of Texas, some seventy percent of the students smoke, the student president testified before the State Senate. And they have forty thousand students there. What does a community like Austin do with forty thousand students, seventy percent smoking, with a penalty of two years to life? Easy to say we don't have to do anything.

High Times: Why haven't rock groups and festivals been busted more?

Finlator: Simply because we felt it was not good publicity. It was bad publicity, and it didn't prove anything. I can see Harry Anslinger going in and putting them all away at Woodstock. There was a helluva difference between the old FBN and BNDD.

High Times: One of the most publicized attempts of the BNDD to deal with the "real" problem of heroin pushing was the Heroin Hotline. How did that work out in practice?

Finlator: It's been a big failure. Who in the hell's going to use it? What they got was a large percentage of crank calls, guys calling up and saying, "You a nar? Fuck you!" You can call them right now. I've got the number.

High Times: I wouldn't want to admit to you that I'd do something like that.

Finlator: Oh, I've done it several times ... but not on the telephone.

Natural Pain Killer

Researchers around the world have found evidence that the body, when subjected to severe pain and stress, automatically manufactures substances with narcotic effects similar to those of morphine.

Work on the subject began in 1971, when Dr. Avram Goldstein, head of the Addiction Research Foundation in California, found that within the mammalian brain there are molecules that he described as "highly specific" opiate receptors. That is, they combine chemically with molecules of opium-derived narcotics, such as morphine and heroin. Scientists postulated that the receptors must also fit together with a substance native to the body, or else they would not have evolved.

Goldstein named the substance Pituitary Opioid Peptide (POP), and while he admits its function is not completely understood, he says: "We know some mechanism shuts off pain." The chemical is evident in accident victims and battlefield-wounded; the same process seems to control acupuncture anesthesia.

Illinois Sex-Pot Study Underway

The National Council on Drug Abuse is funding a study at Southern Illinois University under which a group of 60 male volunteers will spend time smoking pot and watching pornographic films in order to determine the effects of marijuana on human sexual response.

The college-age subjects will be paid \$10 a day for smoking 200 milligrams of pot (a thin joint) and then watching blue movies while their response is measured by a mercury-sensitive device attached to their genitals. The subjects will then view the films without having smoked a joint, according to project director Harold Rubin. The researchers will also attempt to measure the drug's effect on testosterone, the male sex hormone, and whether the subjects' responses to pot are mainly psychological or physical.

Director Rubin stated that the

amount of grass given the subjects is purposely small so that the dose is like the amount the subjects would inhale in a social situation, although readers of this magazine would hardly call such a modest dose "social."

Senator William Proxmire (D.-Wis.) charged that the two-year program is "one of the most shocking examples of a federal love machine that I have seen," calling it "outrageously irrelevant".

Prunes, Pot and Monkeys

Long-term marijuana use may affect human social behavior, according to a two-year study by Dr. Ethelda N. Saslow at the University of California, Davis, Primate Research Center. The investigator fed a group of macaque monkeys the equivalent of 20 joints a day for two years in the form of THC-spiked, iced raisin cookies and prunes.

She said the amount of marijuana was not as important to the study as its prolonged, daily use. After a month, she reported, the monkeys showed intoxication. "They were alternately restless and sleepy ... there was a reduction in all social interaction ... after two months the monkeys developed a tolerance to the drugged cookies and prunes After six to eight months, the females in the group grew so aggressive that they bit and hit a number of undrugged, control animals, and were subservient only to the alpha male, the group leader."

Dr. Sassenrath postulates that after months of daily marijuana use the monkeys' personalities were altered. She said she could find no evidence that regular marijuana use changed the monkeys physiologically or altered their sex drive.

Marijuana Aids Cancer Patients

New research indicates that marijuana is effective for alleviating the vomiting and nausea that plague thousands of cancer patients undergoing chemo-therapy, and should be used as a treatment for such

side effects.

In a report published by researchers at the Sidney Farber Cancer Center, a branch of the Harvard Medical School, there was at least a 50 percent reduction in vomiting and nausea in 12 of 15 cases involving marijuana drug treatments. Five patients suffered no nausea at all. There was no decrease in vomiting or nausea in 14 control cases on whom a placebo was used.

Patients in the study received delta-9 THC, the active ingredient in marijuana and the one responsible for pot's euphoric effect.

Medical Evidence Suggests Possible Health Hazard to Pot Smokers

A smoking machine that toked 2,000 joints of U.S. Government-issue Mexican reefer produced possible bad news-if the results of the research study are applicable.

Dr. Milton Novotny, associate professor of chemistry at the University of Indiana, reported to the First Chemical Congress of the North American Continent, held in Mexico City, that a chemical analysis of the reefer residue indicated "higher concentrations of several known carcinogens are encountered in marijuana smoke as compared to tobacco smoke."

Other researchers questioned whether tests done with a machine could be applied to humans. Also, they pointed out, almost everything contains "carcinogenic" substances.

Drugstore Dope Ad Claims Termed "Shocking"

Caffeine is the only "mood" drug proven safe and effective among all the ingredients found in nonprescription sleeping pills, stimulants, etc., on which Americans spend millions of dollars annually, this according to a preliminary survey by the Food and Drug Administration. The three-year study of over two dozen ingredients revealed "shocking" advertising claims about various remedies. The review recommended the FDA work with the Federal Trade Commission to crack down on phony and exaggerated claims by manufacturers.

It is also suggested that labeling on

daytime sedatives such as relief of "nervous irritability" or "calming down and relaxing" should be banned.

The Proprietary Association, which is the industry trade organization, accused the panel of ignoring evidence that daytime calmatives and sleep aids are safe and effective.

The FDA report is a preliminary to setting up a committee to determine whether some drugs should be taken off the market and it should be left up to the industry to prove the effectiveness of certain chemicals.

Acid Veterans Found "Normal"

A California-based dope researcher reports that the dope-using young people of the 1960s are not now morons permanently destroyed by their sometimes heavy use of psychedelics.

Doctor Stephen Pittel of the Berkeley Center for Drug Studies followed the lives of nearly 250 "flower children" from 1968 into the 1970s. He reports that by 1972 they were for the most part much straighter than they had been in 1967.

Pittel's study was funded by the National Institute of Mental Health. However, Pittel has complained that the NIMH lost interest in his research when his results began showing that most drug users had escaped unscathed by their psychedelic years.

Pittel also said that in spite of a loss of interest in most psychedelics by 1972, many of his subjects remained strongly influenced by the psychedelic vision.

Nitrous Oxide Eases Coronary Pain

According to Dr. Peter J. Thompson and Dr. Bernard Lown, nitrous oxide can provide relief for people suffering from acute heart attacks. The doctors' conclusions were based on a study of patients suffering coronary pain at the Harvard Medical School.

In one instance, the patient was a cardiologist who had intractable pain from a heart attack. He vomited after morphine injections, and other pain-killers had little effect. After inhaling "laughing gas," however, he suffered less pain and was able to recover.

Dr. Lown's use of laughing gas on coronary patients was inspired by a visit to a Moscow hospital in 1968: "When I walked into the hospital's coronary care unit, I couldn't get over the fact that there were little tanks of nitrous oxide near every patient's bed."

The pain-killing effects of N_2O have been known since 1799, when Sir Humphrey Davy, having experimented with the gas himself, suggested its use as an anesthetic in surgery.

Heavy Taking Takes Toll on Lungs

A UCLA study has found that smoking an average of five joints a day for eight to ten weeks can produce mild but significant difficulty in breathing. The study showed that the air passages of the lungs become inflamed and partially obstructed due to the irritating quality of the smoke, not the brain-affecting delta- δ -tetrahydrocannabinol, or THC.

The Mad World Turns

Attitudes in two non-Western cultures toward certain types of behavior appear analogous to Western attitudes toward so-called mental illness. According to a study published in Science magazine, mental disturbances and social attitudes toward them are widely more similar than previous theories have proposed.

The study, conducted by anthropology professor Jane M. Murphy of the Harvard School of Public Health, dealt with the cultures of the Eskimos and the Nigerian Yorubas. In both societies, a word translatable as *insanity* exists and is used to describe conduct consistent with the Western definition of schizophrenia, including such symptoms as talking to oneself, hearing voices and sudden violent behavior. However, neither the Yorubas nor the Eskimos has a single word to express *neurotic*.

Successful Syphilis Vaccine Foreseen

A syphilis-causing bacterium has been grown in a test tube for the first time and is being used to develop an experimental vaccine against the sometimes fatal venereal disease. Dr. Robert H. Jones, of the

Medical Research Institute of the Florida Institute of Technology, combined *Treponema pallidum* (the spirochete that causes syphilis) with a slime layer harvested from rabbit testicles to create the vaccine. Rabbits injected with this serum and then challenged with a massive dose of live syphilis organisms developed a less severe infection than unvaccinated animals. Dr. Jones cautioned that the vaccine must be tested further in rabbits, chimpanzees and other animals over a period of years before it can be injected into humans even under experimental conditions.

British Plan Aspirin Ban

A proposal by the British Department of Health would ban aspirin and other pain-killing analgesics from open sale in supermarkets and pharmacies. The agency is asking for changes in the nation's Medicines Act that would take common painkillers off the shelves and force customers to request them from their druggists. The plan would also restrict the maximum number of tablets per bottle to 25 unless special arrangements were made by a licensed druggist. The curbs are an attempt to decrease the number of overdoses from nonprescription drugs and to reduce the risks to children, who frequently take aspirin packages from store shelves. If approved, the new regulations would go into effect in England in September 1977.

In America, revised requirements for the packaging of aspirin and aspirin-containing products took effect in 1972. In that year, there were 46 fatalities from aspirin ingestion among children under the age of five. Since 1972, aspirin-related deaths in the United States have declined 48 percent.

Low-Tar, High-Taste Cigarette Tested

A quest for chemical additives to improve the flavor of low-hazard cigarettes has been undertaken by the National Cancer Institute, according to an agency official.

"We can remove things from cigarettes known to be harmful, but what's left isn't smokable," confided Dr. Thomas Owen, assistant director of the institute's smoking and health program. "What good is it

if no one's going to use it?"

The consulting firm of Arthur D. Little, Inc., in Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been awarded a \$183,000 contract by the institute "to try to make a cigarette people will perceive as a real cigarette" without the usual toxicity.

The research is an extension of so-called "flavor profiles" developed for foods and perfumes. Several hundred additives have been tested in cigarettes, but no single additive will work.

Close to \$1.5 million will be channeled into the institute's project. Budget cuts in other programs will boost the "flavor-improvement" share of its \$6.1 million budget allotment from less than 3 percent to 12 percent over the next three years, according to Owens. The tobacco industry is not known to be participating directly in the research.

Methadone Alternative Discovered

A new treatment for addiction to opiates is being developed at Indiana University. Dr. Hanus J. Grosz, a professor in the university's school of medicine, has discovered that a drug known as propranolol blocks the euphoric effects that an addict experiences and eliminates the craving for the opiate.

In the past, addicts have been encouraged to substitute methadone, a synthetic narcotic, but methadone itself has been found to be addictive. The propranolol is said to prevent recurrence of a craving for opiates, whether or not the patient has been treated with methadone.

Feds Slap Controls on Darvon

A Food and Drug Administration advisory panel has advocated strict controls on Darvon, a frequently prescribed painkiller, because of evidence implicating it in hundreds of overdose deaths. The committee voted seven to one to recommend that Darvon (propoxyphene hydrochloride) and mixtures containing it be regulated by the Controlled Substances Act.

In practice, the resolution advised FDA Commissioner Alexander Schmidt to require that druggists refill a Darvon prescription no more than five times in

six months and that suppliers and pharmacists control inventories to deter possible abuses.

Legally, physicians would be free to prescribe Darvon and products containing it. But the new requirements would alert doctors to the possibility of abuses. Last year, physicians wrote 16.4 million prescriptions for Darvon and products containing it manufactured by Eli Lilly and Company of Indianapolis and an estimated 1.6 million more prescriptions for similar products made by other manufacturers. Darvon was first marketed in 1957; a recent study by the FDA found that deaths involving overdoses from propoxyphene hydrochloride increased from 152 in 1972 to 269 in 1974 in areas with a total population of 52.6 million.

Connecticut Rules Pot Safe

The Connecticut Superior Court has ruled that there are substantial differences between marijuana and psychoactive drugs such as amphetamines and barbiturates. The decision came after overwhelming evidence indicating that experimental, moderate and intermittent use of marijuana carried minimal public risk was presented to the court.

The Connecticut court concluded that the classification of pot along with amphetamines and barbiturates denies the marijuana smoker equal protection under the law. Said the court in relation to the state's statutory classification of marijuana with amphetamines and barbiturates, "neither rests upon grounds which have a fair and substantial relation to the purposes of this legislation, nor are there any state of facts which can reasonably be conceived by this court to justify such a classification."

Chicago Research Yields New Contraceptive

After four years of clinical research, Dr. Antonio Scommegna at the Michael Reese Medical Center in Chicago received a patent for a hormonal contraceptive that promises year-long protection. Implanted in the uterus, the device releases progesterone slowly over 12 months, altering the womb lining so a

fertilized egg cannot adhere to it.

"We have orders in the house for \$2.25 million worldwide," said Dr. Bruce Pharriss, principal scientist at the Alza Corporation of Palo Alto, California, which has been licensed by the FDA to market the contraceptive. Dr. Pharriss said that the device, called Progestasert, is made of ethylene acetate, a plastic polymeric material. It is obtainable only through a physician.

Aborigines Sniff Gasoline Down Under

Authorities in Australia are becoming increasingly concerned over the growing amount of gasoline sniffing among aboriginal children. Government social worker John Tomlinson said that at least 100 children, some as young as ten, were addicted to gasoline sniffing.

Gasoline has an uninhibiting effect; many aboriginal children have described the sensation as making them drunk and silly. "Children on Elcho Island," said Tomlinson, "use the effects of gasoline to confront the spirits of the dead: Children go into a cemetery, sniff themselves into a stupor, then open graves to talk to the spirits within," he explained.

Research at Elcho Island has shown that gasoline sniffers typically either have lost their fathers through death or have fathers who are described as "inadequate" by mission authorities. Sniffers on the island have indicated they would give up sniffing gasoline for drinking liquor.

Fertility Drops in Rats with Pot-Smoking Grandmothers

Canadian research has shown a sharp drop in fertility and sexual drive among second-generation descendants of rats exposed to marijuana smoke during pregnancy. The pregnant females themselves and their first-generation offspring were unaffected, according to Peter Fried of Carleton University in Ottawa.

Fried, an associate professor of psychology, explained that none of the young rats affected was actually exposed to any dope. The pregnant rats were exposed to smoke from one joint per day, equivalent to human use of five per day. The study was prompted, he said, by the

knowledge that THC crosses the placental barrier in humans and may be absorbed in large quantities proportionate to the weight of the fetus. It is not known if the fetal liver can detoxify cannabis as the adult liver can. Fried plans additional research to determine whether the male can also transmit this effect to his grandchildren and whether grass smoking is more dangerous in one stage of pregnancy than in others.

At Harvard Medical School, pot-smoking rat research indicates that a substance in the water-soluble portion of pot smoke acts as a poison that (in rats) decreases the body's ability to kill invading bacteria. If these findings hold true for humans, the germicidal properties of THC would be nullified when marijuana is smoked. The researchers did not indicate whether this component is effectively removed when the smoke is passed through a water pipe.

Legalizing Pot Sales May Reduce Heroin Addiction

The "Potsville to Mainline" myth has resurfaced in a three-year study of marijuana use conducted by sociologists at the University of Kentucky and the University of California at Berkeley. Interviews of 2,500 men 20 to 30 years old showed that 55 percent had used marijuana and 11 percent had subsequently "graduated to heroin." Dr. John A. O'Donnell claimed most of these heroin users initially tried the drug because it was sold by the same dealers who provided their smoke. O'Donnell stated that pot sales, as well as use, would have to be legalized before this aspect of the addiction problem could be solved.

Ounce-Plus Smokers Risk Sperm Loss

Scientists at Columbia University feel they have come up with evidence that marijuana has a direct and adverse effect on the germinal epithelium, the tissue that produces sperm cells. Eleven men, regular users of hemp, were tested for hormone levels and sperm production over a three-month period during which they also consumed large, specified amounts of marijuana. Hormone secretion was unaffected, but sperm produc-

tion decreased by an average of 57 percent during the experiment, and there was an increase in immature and abnormal sperm cell formation.

These results are suspect, however, because of the unrealistic quantities of pot the men were required to inhale. Each subject had to smoke over a pound of high-quality National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) weed in two weeks, or more than an ounce per day. All aspects of reproductive functions had registered normal during an earlier period of moderate smoking. Sperm counts decreased during and after the reefer blitz. The researchers also failed to determine which chemical component of pot smoke caused the results and neglected to find out whether the effects were temporary or permanent.

Propanolol Effective for Coke OD

Two California doctors have reported dramatic results in experimental use of propanolol to save the lives of victims of cocaine overdose. Propanolol is widely used in hospital emergency rooms to lower the blood pressure of cardiac patients. Excessive amounts of coke often raise the blood pressure sufficiently to cause a fatal heart attack or cerebral aneurysm (rupture of an artery in the brain). Dr. Richard T. Rappolt, editor of the periodical Clinical Toxicology, and Dr. George R. Gay, former director of the Haight-Ashbury Free Clinic, have successfully treated over 50 emergency cocaine cases with propanolol.

Marijuana Serves as Insect Repellent

Police in Winnipeg, Canada, believe they have uncovered a new use for marijuana: as an insect repellent. One elderly couple whose garden boasted seven-foot plants said they didn't know what the weed was but they let it grow because it kept the bugs away. A local farmer reported the same effect. He noticed that whenever his cattle went to pasture during the mosquito season, they would head for one specific clump of bushes. A closer look revealed hemp in the vicinity. The area was remarkably free of flies and 'skeeters,' the farmer said.

THCDrops: Highs Through the Eyes

Eye drops made from synthetic THC have been developed that are effective in reducing pressure within the eyeball in glaucoma cases. The drops are the first drug to produce a high by being absorbed through the eyes. Dr. Keith Green, an ophthalmology teacher, said researchers will continue to work on drops that "hopefully won't have the euphoric side effects." The high is linked to marijuana's temporary effect of increasing the pulse rate while reducing blood pressure. This makes it medically inadvisable for persons with heart ailments, according to some physicians. Dr. Robert Peterson of the National Institute of Drug Abuse confirmed this drawback and added, "Not everyone enjoys getting high."

Chinese Cure Headaches with Hemp Seeds

For fast relief of headaches, many Chinese chew marijuana seeds, reports John W. English, a recent visitor to the People's Republic of China. The remedy is cheap and readily available, because hemp is grown in small clumps throughout the countryside for rope production. The nutritious seeds have been eaten roasted for thousands of years, especially during famines, and are still grown as a food source in Manchuria and the Ukraine. The seeds are 20 to 35 percent oil, which is extracted and used for lamps in Russia.

Pot Fertilizers Debated

Dope that has been fertilized with high-nitrate-content fertilizers may possibly contain a cancer-causing substance, according to Drs. Norman R. Farnsworth and Geoffrey Cordell of the University of Illinois Medical Center. Some of the nitrates may be reduced to nitrites while still in the soil or during growth, storage or use of the grass. Conceivably these nitrites could react with nitrogen contained in other compounds that have recently been found in marijuana, called basic alkaloids. And catalyzed by the catechol derivatives, other substances in hemp, this reaction could form n-nitrosamine, which is known to be a potent carcinogen that is formed in the stomach

during digestion of meats or fish preserved with nitrates or nitrites.

The pharmacologists emphasize this is only speculation, and there is no evidence as yet that any pot contains nitrosamines. No known commercial crops are currently fed high-nitrate fertilizers, though fish emulsion, an organic preparation high in nitrogen, is often used by small-scale domestic growers. Nitrates are one of the three major nutrients needed by all plants, so it would be impossible to grow pot without them. Nitrogen promotes lush foliage and is especially important in the marijuana plant's early stages of growth. Overfertilization might become more common after legalization in the U.S. in attempts to grow high-yield crops. Controls over farming methods may then be needed to prevent sale of cancer weed.

Latest Research Finds No Pot Perils

Neither large doses of synthetic THC nor a history of marijuana smoking has any adverse effect on the body's defenses against disease germs, according to research by Drs. Reese T. Jones and Neil Benowitz of the Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute in San Francisco. Jones is known for his liberality in dispensing synthetic THC for the sake of science (see "Subsidized High," *High Times* Dec. 1975/Jan. 1976.) The eight volunteers in this most recent experiment received 210 mg. of .6-.9-THC per day for 18 days, a prodigious amount by American standards. All the testees were regular users, toking an average of 13.5 joints a week for 3½ years. Tests showed no impairment of disease resistance in any of them, nor in an additional seven pot smokers, who did not receive the synthetic THC.

Pot's effect on the immune response against disease has been debated since Dr. Gabriel Nahas reported in 1974 that lymphocyte (one type of white blood cell) response in chronic smokers was 40 percent below normal. Nahas' tests were done only in test tube cultures. Two other groups of scientists conducted tests on live subjects and found no adverse effects.

In another clinical study, a battery of psychiatric tests has failed to show any

impairment of mental function from intermittent, moderate marijuana use. Psychiatrists at Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee, tested students (10 male, 10 female) who had smoked pot an average of six times a month for a year or longer. They were compared with 20 students who had never smoked the herb. Subjects were given standard psychiatric measurement tests of motivation, hand-eye reaction time, immediate memory, muscular coordination and attention while they were not stoned, to test pot's residual effects only. No differences in performance were found between the two groups.

These studies join a long list of studies in the last five years that have found no harm in chronic marijuana smoking including investigations in Jamaica, Greece, Egypt and Costa Rica. The Costa Rican study is especially significant because of the inclusion of sleep electroencephalograms, a recently developed means of evaluating a chemical's long term effect on the brain. Thirty-two Costa Rican men were sleep-tested; they had smoked 2% to 40 joints daily for 10 to 27 years! A lack of brain wave disturbances during sleep was the "most impressive" finding, according to sleep researcher Dr. Ismet Caracan of Baylor College of Medicine in Houston.

Police Test Developed for Grass in Blood

A blood test for marijuana, sensitive to cannabinoid levels of less than one part per billion, has been devised by Dr. Joe Vinson, assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Scranton in Pennsylvania. Vinson described the test as fast, cheap and ideally suited for police laboratories, but said its major drawback is that it must be made within two to three hours after the suspect has smoked. THC levels in the blood drop so fast, he explained, that it is virtually undetectable after a long period. The procedure involves treating a blood sample with a series of compounds that cause THC to fluoresce. It cannot yet show the exact amount of THC present, but Vinson expects to solve that problem within a year. He says he has already been get-

ting calls from police departments throughout the nation.

Dopers Breathe Easier

While debate rages around the comparative danger of lung cancer from marijuana and tobacco, two independent studies have confirmed that the active ingredient in pot is an effective breathing aid for those suffering from chronic asthma or bronchitis. Aerosolized 1/3-9-THC was administered to asthmatics by Dr. Louis Vachon at the Boston University School of Medicine; Dr. Vachon recorded a 44 percent increase in airflow in his patients.

While at UCLA Dr. Donald Tashkin measured the effects of marijuana smoke, aerosolized THC and isoproterenol (a common bronchodilator) on asthmatic volunteers. Tashkin found that marijuana produced a dilation of the breathing passages that lasted about an hour, reaching peak effectiveness 15 minutes after smoking. This was longer, but not as strong, as the effects of the isoproterenol. However, 10 mg. of aerosolized THC was more effective than the smoke or commercial aid, improving breathing ability by 90 percent.

Urine Tests Fail Accuracy Exams

Scientific studies show that many laboratory tests of urine samples for drugs are startlingly inaccurate. The tests, routinely used to check for illegal euphoria among probationers and methadone patients, often determine whether an individual will receive addiction treatment, continued parole or reduced sentences.

The most recent investigation, one of a half-dozen studies made, checked the performance of two reputable labs. One establishment got 47 percent of the answers right. The other scored 14 percent. Especially disturbing were the number of false-positive results, which indicated drug use when the urine showed none.

You Are Growing Very Stoned ...

If given a choice between drugs and self-hypnosis, most people will go for the dope. Or they'll do both at the same time. That's the conclusion of the researchers at the United States Health Services Drug Educa-

tion Program. They trained ten male and female subjects aged 18 to 50 in self-hypnosis, the object being to re-create their favorite high spontaneously. In less than six sessions the men and women were able to produce marijuana, heroin, alcohol and Dijaudid stones without the drugs. Nevertheless, the program was a flop. Many new subjects dropped out of the program. Those who stayed seemed unable to keep appointments, and follow-up study revealed that former participants continued to use their favorite psychoactive along with the self-hypnosis.

Atom-Tagged Methadone to Foil Booster Shots

Methadone patients may soon need a Ph.D. in nuclear physics to up their dosage on the side or sell their own quota to others. Three University of Toronto chemists have produced methadone labeled with deuterium, or "heavy hydrogen" (a non-radioactive isotope of hydrogen containing an extra neutron), making the methadone molecule slightly heavier than normal. Clinical tests can then distinguish the amount of prescribed methadone in the urine from quantities originating from other sources. Labeled methadone can also be used to check on illegal resale from clinic to clinic.

Boys and Girls of Two Minds

The hemispheres of boys' brains begin to specialize at age 6, while the brain halves develop symmetrically in girls until they are 13. Recent experiments showed that left-hemisphere specialization for language begins by age 6 in both sexes. But girls retain plasticity of the right hemisphere until adolescence.

In most right-handed adults, the left hemisphere is the domain of logic, speech and reading. The right takes care of touch, space perception, intuition and creative insight. The unspecialized right hemisphere in young girls could also take over the logical functions in case of disease or injury of the left side. This may explain why females are relatively free of such language-related problems as dyslexia, aphasia and autism. Ontario psychiatrist Sandra Witelson suggested that female hormones might be tried in treating these conditions in boys.

Smokers Are Better Students

Students who start smoking pot in their early teens wind up with better college grades than late tokers, according to a survey at the University of Vermont in Burlington. Data on over 500 students revealed that women smoke as much as men, athletes as much as nonathletes, and that students with the highest grades had, on the average, begun using grass earliest.

Researchers speculate that the most adventurous children try hemp earliest, or that pot may stimulate curiosity. It certainly doesn't decrease intellectual motivation, according to the recent study.

THC Lowers High Blood Pressure in Rats

It may someday be used by doctors for patients with high blood pressure. Recent work on hypertensive rats shows that injected delta- δ THC lowers blood pressure to normal and may also help reduce fevers. Medical use will probably have to wait, however, until chemists create highless THC analogs with the same effect on blood pressure as the real thing.

Asbestos in Wine Uncorks Cancer

A bottle of cheap French wine often includes 40 million fibers of asbestos, a suspected carcinogen, according to a French consumer magazine. The residue derives from the filters used for poorer grades of red wine, particularly in cheaper types of Beaujolais Villages and Cotes du Rhone. The wine is subject to no U.S. import restrictions, even though asbestos filters have been banned from American wineries, breweries, distilleries and soft-drink factories.

The U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was unaware of the problem in imports, admitted Randy Dyer of the bureau's laboratory. Two years ago, the agency commissioned a study of asbestos in domestic beverages by the Franklin Research Institute and the Food and Drug Administration. Results will be released within six months, he said. Dyer believes American processors are fully cooperating with ATF's asbestos ban, although several wine shipments were recalled last year.

Workers in asbestos plants risk stomach

and bowel cancer due to irritation of the mucous membranes by the tiny fibers. The material has been studied as a water contaminant in Duluth, Minnesota.

A Sobering Pill to Take

The traditional "one for the road" may soon wash down an antialcohol tablet. Amethystic agents, such as L-dopa, ephedrine, apomorphine and aminophyllin work in much the same way as adrenalin: they increase the production of brain enzymes that neutralize alcohol by up to 50 percent in half an hour. The U. of California at Irvine project director, Ernest Noble, also expects the sobering agents to help save the lives of people who O.O. on a combination of booze and downers.

Pot Cools Human Hostility

Harvard Medical School researchers have found that cannabis does not increase animosity in social groups. They monitored 20 small groups of men, all strangers, to each other, who met once a week to smoke either grass or placebo joints without knowledge of their contents. The subjects became friendlier when given real reefer.

The scientists also tested frustration levels by giving the men tasks to perform and then arbitrarily telling them their work was unacceptable and had to be redone. Stoned groups took the news calmer.

Grass Better Than Glasses

Pioneer glaucoma researcher Dr. Frederick M. Blanton announced plans last December for a nationwide glaucoma prevention study in which persons with a family history of the eye disease would be given federal THC by ophthalmologists throughout the country. The eye pressure and incidence data would then be compared to those of the general population by Blanton at the Robert B. Criswell Eye Hospital in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Glaucoma afflicts 4 percent of all Americans and 12 percent of those whose relatives have it. Blanton added that since the condition is hard to treat, medical efforts should also be directed toward prevention. Patients would be issued cards for quick proof to police that they are bona fide project members.

Dr. Blanton himself will not participate

in the experiment. Federal agencies have denied all his requests to study pot, even before his successful but unauthorized hemp brownie treatments of glaucoma a few years ago.

Your Brain Waves May Choose Your Highs

The brain's characteristic response to external events seems to determine which psychochemicals an individual chooses, says Dr. Edward Deaux of New Mexico's Department of Hospitals. Neurologists have established that most people are either "augmenters," whose minds increase the perceived intensity of stimuli, or "reducers," whose heads play it down.

Deaux compared barbiturate users with amphetamine enthusiasts and found that the drug of choice compensated for the innate pattern. Deaux cautioned drug counselors that relaxation therapy or meditation could "encourage an extreme reducer to seek more stimulation" with ups.

Psychiatrists Discover Contact High

You don't really have to smoke to get high, report scientists who found some of their control subjects were getting off on smoke exhaled by a group of tokers under study. Five heavy smokers and one nonsmoker were tested in a locked ward at the New York State Psychiatric Institute in Manhattan. The control subject-and some of the staff members-complained of dizziness, nausea, rapid pulse and red eyes and began staying at the far end of the ward, away from the potheads. Eventually a closed-circuit television system was installed to observe the subjects. Drs. Phillip Zeidenberg, Raymond Bourdon and Gabriel Nahas suggested that no-smoking laws be extended after legalization to protect non-tokers from absorption of cannabinoids.

Volunteers Get Off Without Help

You can trip every time you sit down, according to experiments by Dr. Harry Hunt, a Canadian psychologist, and his associate Cara Chafurka at Ontario's Brock University.

The research team seated a group of people on straight-backed chairs in an

empty room. Some were told to just relax; some were asked to concentrate on how they felt; others practiced introspection techniques; and the rest pretended that they had taken a psychedelic and were waiting for it to take effect. Half the volunteers smoked pot frequently, and a quarter of them had some experience with psychedelic substances.

Within ten minutes, many of the subjects, especially those in the last two groups, reported altered states of consciousness: they saw stationary objects moving, they saw unusual color patterns and they felt like they were floating. Those who had been exposed to psychedelics saw more intense colors and reported that their experiences in the experiment were similar to LSD trips or intense grass highs.

The experimenters concluded that the focusing of consciousness "on itself" rather than "outward" in the usual way produces "anomalies of awareness" as a natural function of the mind.

Lady's No Tramp, Doctors Admit

Recent medical tests on coke showed none of the risks long reported by scientists and drug agencies. According to doctors at New York Medical College, tests on 200 opiate addicts who also used cocaine prove that coke does not produce psychotic reactions, increased breathing or pulse rate, palpitations or a need for increasing doses to maintain the high. Drs. Richard Resnick and Elaine Schuyten-Resnick found that post-smow depression is largely a myth, too, and paranoia is caused by social setting rather than the stimulant.

Drinking Dads Damage Genes

Fathers who are heavy drinkers may damage their chromosomes, according to Dr. F.M. Badr. The damage manifests itself in dominant mutations of the genes that in turn may cause birth defects and death of fetuses. Dr. Badr conducted a survey of 100 families at St. Vincent's Hospital in Worcester, Mass. The results of his survey indicate that the father, as well as the mother, is responsible for "fetal alcohol syndrome." Dr. Badr plans to investigate the matter further with an additional 20,000 families.

Sage Replaces Food Chemicals

Professor Stephen Chang of Rutgers University's Cook College in New Jersey has discovered that the oils of rosemary and sage are excellent natural preservatives for food. The food-science professor has patented his method of preparing the rosemary-sage mixture and hopes to have it on the market soon. Chang says the natural preservatives will be cheaper, easier to produce and less toxic than the endless numbers of chemical additives that are now pumped into mass-produced food.

Alcoholism, Smoking Cured by Meditation

A sensory deprivation tank is being used by a San Diego, California, therapist in a three-year project to help people stop chronic drinking or smoking and achieve other psychological goals, such as increased honesty in self-evaluation. Mark Kammerman of the United States International University claims the experience of deep meditation is produced easily in the tank and is effective in solving many kinds of problems. The tank slows the body's metabolic rhythms in much the same way meditation does and causes the brain to emit alpha wave frequencies characteristic of serenity.

Washington Develops Ersatz Cigarette

A synthetic cigarette that tastes like tar and nicotine is now being developed thanks to a grant of \$183,000 from the National Cancer Foundation of the Health Education and Welfare Department. Part of the grant is going to the Arthur D. Little Corporation, which has isolated several food-additive chemicals that resemble the taste of real tobacco smoke. The rest of the grant is going to other companies for the production of decancerized tobacco and cereal fillers that are just like the real thing.

I've Got Juice Under My Skin

A time-release skin implant that brings on flulike symptoms the minute a reformed drinker falls off the wagon has been de-

veloped by University of Winnipeg researcher Dr. Allan Wilson. The implant, composed of Antabuse, an anti-alcohol compound, is effective for approximately six months.

Alcoholics' Kids Deride Booze Risks

Children of alcoholic parents view drinking as harmless because they can't admit their parents have a problem with it, concludes a Philadelphia sociologist as a result of a survey of tenth-graders in an area where there is a high rate of alcoholism. The students with drinking parents were themselves heavy drinkers and considered school alcohol-education programs "subversive." At the same time, these students shunned the use of other drugs in the belief that they are of greater danger than alcohol.

Western Docs Dig Underground Herb

A London biologist has broken new ground by following health food healers eastward to seek the roots of medicine-ginseng, to be exact. Curative claims for the slow-growing tuber have long been pooh-poohed by experts, but Western medics may now be ready to dig it at last. Stephen Fulder's recent article in *The New Scientist* reviews Russian and Chinese research that confirms even the most extravagant claims of barefoot doctors. Used in the Orient for three millennia as an energizer, preventive medicine and longevity tonic, ginseng has been condemned as useless in the West because it doesn't cure any specific diseases.

Professor Israel Brekhman of Vladivostok's Institute of Biologically Active Substances has documented 35- to 100-percent increases in stamina in both mice and men as a result of ginseng use—proof that the Vietcong soldiers and Russian cosmonauts who chewed the root weren't just shell-shocked or spaced out. Ever quota-conscious, the Russians also found the herb ups efficiency in boring, repetitive work like proofreading and telegraphy.

Mouse tests in Russia and Bulgaria have yielded dramatic evidence that ginseng offers protection against a wide variety of stresses: bacteria and virus infections.

effects of alcohol and medicines, radioactivity, environmental poisons, temperature extremes - even injections of cancer cells.

Fulder's article raises the hope that American medics may develop increased interest in ginseng's powers of prevention. Still, it's doubtful they will adopt the practice of their ancient Chinese brethren, who got paid only as long as their patients stayed healthy.

A Ripple A Day

A glass of the grape kills more viruses than a shot of penicillin, say Canadian researchers. Jack Konowalchuk and Joan Spears of Ottawa's Bureau of Microbial Hazards tested wines, grape juice, fresh grapes and raisins against several subcellular bugs. They found that compounds called phenols in grape skins are good medicine for polio, herpes and several other viral ills. Because only the skins work, red wines or roses are better than white ones, although whole white grapes are just as potent as Concords or Tokays. So next time you've got Benghi Fever, stop off at the corner bar on your way to the doctor's office.

Here's Spit in Your Mouth

A Stony Brook, New York, dental researcher has synthesized sialin, the chemical in saliva that prevents tooth decay. State University professor Israel Kleinberg said the compound works by neutralizing acid from bacteria. British studies show nuts and cheese make good desserts or snacks to stimulate saliva flow. But Kleinberg expects sialin toothpaste, mouthwash, gum and candies in five years, so people can OO on sugar and still have teeth.

Now Where Did I Put That Joint

New evidence that grass impairs memory comes from the University of Kentucky. Previous tests have shown no permanent forgetfulness among smokers when they're not stoned, but scientists have now confirmed those legendary lapses during the high. The Kentucky experiments showed a decrease in both recall and storage (absorption), but the input phase of learning was affected most. The

researchers think hemp impedes the transfer of knowledge from short-term to long-term memory banks.

Flying Stones No Road Hazard

Despite some well-publicized scare stories, stoned drivers are proving themselves quite safe. UCLA researchers recently compared alcohol and marijuana in their effect on vision during simulated road tests. Boozers missed many hazards, while grassheads kept normal alertness.

New Zealand physician Sally Casswell found that drunk drivers function poorly but think they're doing fine, driving faster and more recklessly than normal. Smokers' reflexes were slowed somewhat, but they knew it and took extra precautions. A swift-smoke combo was deadly, however, combining the worst coordination with the greatest confidence. These results confirm a Department of Transportation study that showed pot users have no more accidents than straight drivers.

Pot Probes Expose Shrunken Head Lie

"Research" showing brain atrophy among pot smokers has been officially debunked by reports in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. A 1970 British study that called hemp a real head shrinker made plenty of headlines at the time, though it was widely criticized as unscientific. Only ten persons were tested; all used many drugs besides pot, and many had a previous history of brain damage, or head injury.

Finally, two groups of doctors, one at Washington University in St. Louis and one at Harvard Medical School, improved on the first experiment. One group tested subjects who had toked at least five joints a day for five years. The other had volunteers puff five or more registered reefers in the lab for three weeks. In neither sample was there any evidence of any structural changes in the brain or nervous system.

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The Great Charas: Fighting The Drug Ring

And so I embarked on my last and most important charas venture. The charas adventure, I might well call it.

My original plan was simple. I learned that Greek hashish had vanished from the market. The thought of another smuggling trip to Bombay, of traveling indefinitely shuttlewise from the Himalayas to Suez, the endless formalities, the shady interventions, the journey itself—the battle with the monsoon and the tedious weeks of tossing in the swell of the Indian Ocean—all inspired a distinct aversion.

I longed for a respite—a villa by the Mediterranean. Why not grow hemp myself: compete openly with Chinese charas and have done with contraband? I realized the logical country for a hemp plantation was Abyssinia. Hemp-fiber would be welcomed for local rope manufacture and hemp leaves for export. But it would be several years before I could count on my hemp plantations producing a high-grade quality of ganja. To put Abyssinian ganja on the market immediately, the best method, I felt, was to mix with the dried hemp leaves some powdered charas, the resin from the tops of the finest female ganja plants.

The story of the great charas began with a business letter addressed to Edwin Turnwell, captain of the schooner *Evelyn*, Bombay. Would he be willing to act in a new purchase of charas? Six tons to be bought in Chinese Turkestan, if possible, and sent across India by rail. Although it was illegal to sell hashish in the British colonies, it could be shipped over British soil if it was destined for a country

where hashish was still legal. Hashish was legal in Abyssinia.

Turnwell's answer arrived by telegraph. "Accept. Enchante," I could almost hear him jubilate over the wires. But difficulties on Thrnwell's end mounted as the months passed. Wires flashed back and forth, endlessly, permits were obtained, but no charas materialized. I had just formulated an energetic message to send over the wires when I received a cable: "Your presence here imperative. Come immediately. Urgent Turnwell."

That night I left on the *Altair* for Aden, and four days later, via a P. & O. liner, I landed in Bombay. Thrnwell was on the dock, waving his arms like a disjointed windmill. His round eyes popped with excitement. I could see he was literally bursting with news.

"Well, Thrnwell, what is the matter now?" The question seemed to startle him. He gripped my arm above the elbow and flinging a nervous glance to right and left, towards the groups of homecoming colonials proceeding imperturbably down the pier amid shoals of baggage, murmured through his teeth in a melodramatic tone, though scarcely audible:

"Not here, this is no place; wait, later."

As our cab bumped over the uneven pavement, he sat looking mysterious, his lips pressed together, like a small boy with a secret. We drew up at last before the little bungalow in the suburbs, with which I was already acquainted.

Thrnwell's room stood like an oasis in that unspeakable cottage. I have no distinct recollection of it, except that it was quiet and in order. He shut the door carefully behind me, motioned me to a chair by the window and took a seat opposite me. He was beaming with importance.

"Man, that charas of yours. It is a fortune!" he burst out. "Do you know, you can sell it here in Bombay for ten pounds sterling a seer!" He leaned back in his chair to note the effect of the bomb. His joy in the discovery was so sincere, that I hesitated to dampen it. For in one sense he had made a discovery, which I was curious to fathom.

"You don't say!" I murmured, trying to look as astonished as possible before the question which interested me primarily. "Sell it ... to whom?"

"Oh, that is a long story," Thrnwell settled himself in his chair. "But to begin with, have you ever heard about hashish? They get it from charas, you know. Smuggled into Egypt, it is worth its weight of gold!"

Something in the tone of that last remark of his, a certain excited glitter of his round eyes, affected me disagreeably. I began to regret not having taken Thrnwell more fully into my confidence. But where had he acquired his information? "Who told you, and how-?" I started to question. He did not let me finish.

"As I said, it is quite a story," he broke in importantly. He related how two mysterious strangers, a Greek and a Levantine, had approached him with generous offers to purchase the entire six tons of charas.

"Did they give you a contract?"

"Not directly. I received a third visit. An Englishman. Oh, a gentleman. Here you have his name." He handed me the bit of cardboard, neatly engraved.

Leonard W. T. Ashby, Esq.

"He sent up his card one evening about seven," Thruwell went on. "Apologized for the hour, but said he had just arrived in Bombay and did not want to waste a minute before seeing me. Would I give him the pleasure of dining with him? Afterwards we could talk business. Such a dinner!" Thruwell sighed beatifically at the recollection. "Later we came up here. And what do you think were the first words he said? 'Mr. Turnwell,' he remarked, offering me a Havana (he had a monogrammed case full of them). 'I hear you have just taken out a permit to export six tons of charas. Do you mind telling me what you are going to do with it?' 'Oh,' I answered carelessly, 'I am going to export it.' The Englishman thought a while, turning his cigar round and round in his fingers. Then he spoke crisply. 'Perhaps, Mr. Thruwell, I might make you a better offer than your present customer. What would you say to five pounds a seer?' At that I nearly fell off my chair, but I took care not to show my feelings. I told him I wasn't in a position to make any promises. He said perhaps he could get six pounds a seer and maybe seven."

I told him I couldn't give him an answer immediately. I would have to consult my associate. 'Ah, you have an associate?' He said that in such an odd tone, I couldn't make out whether he was displeased or merely surprised. But, he added quickly, of course he understood. He would wait for an answer, and in the meantime I could always find him at his hotel. Well—and then I sent you the telegram."

"When was it you said Mr. Ashby came to Bombay?"

"Two weeks ago."

And Thruwell had seen him the day of his arrival. ... That is to say he had telegraphed me nearly a week after their conversation. Why the delay, I reflected, or rather why had he telegraphed me at all? Was it loyalty or discretion, I wondered, studying the rosy face before me, wreathed in cigarette smoke like an elderly cherub on a cloud.

"... I wanted to get you here as soon as possible, for naturally I would rather work with you. (Was this meant for flattery?) I don't know any of that crowd. They may be a gang of bandits. And besides ... the permit is in your name ..."

Naive young man—so that was the key to the mystery. Had it not been for that detail, I might never have heard of my agent nor the charas he had agreed to purchase for me. Volikis, I realized, had spoken the truth. That charas shipment of ours had upset the Egyptian market. The "Ring" was out to eliminate the competition. But if I let them have that particular six tons of charas, it would be at my own terms, and when and where I chose

"I suppose the first thing is to see Ashby," I suggested. With that Thruwell agreed. We parted that evening planning to meet again as soon as he had arranged an interview. At ten the next morning, he was at my hotel.



"I have just seen him," he announced. "Ashby will meet us in an hour." "On the boulevard?" I inquired as he gave an order to the cab-driver.

"Ashby will pick up his car. There we can talk freely."

Promptly at eleven by Thruwell's wrist watch, a rented automobile, very vast with its one passenger lost in the wide back seat, drove slowly past and stopped a few rods ahead. Thruwell presented me to a little man of about fifty with sharp features over which a yellow skin lay in innumerable wrinkles. One would have said he had just issued from the hands of the laundress, so spotless he was from sun helmet to gaiters. He reached me a claw-like hand, with a smile that added additional creases to the waxy folds about his mouth.

"Charmed at this meeting, Monsieur Franqui," he chirped in excellent French. (I had charged Thruwell to withhold my true name, preferring for a variety of reasons to remain incognito.)

"I may say that not a gram of hashish reaches the consumer that does not first pass through the hands of our organization," he affirmed. (A statement which I could have contradicted had I so chosen.) His group had become interested recently (and how recently I alone knew) in Indian charas. Ashby remarked in passing that he had unlimited funds at his disposal and he was prepared to make an offer which Thruwell had let him understand was superior to what I was accustomed to receive from my usual customers. What would I say to a tentative figure of six or seven pounds a seer?

I replied that seven pounds seemed a fair basis for discussion. We finally agreed on ten, including Ashby's commission. He tried to get me to make over the charas to him in Bombay; but I explained that I had obtained the permit for exporting the drug with the understanding that it was

to be shipped to Djibouti. If it were to become known that I had disposed of the charas in Bombay to the Egyptian hashish syndicate, it would undoubtedly compromise the success of any further purchases I might desire to make in India. We ended our conversation with the understanding that I was to inform him at his Cairo address when the charas might be expected at Djibouti. In the meantime he would make all the necessary arrangements for its delivery.

I was not over-pleased to enter in contact with the Egyptian hashish syndicate, which Volikis had always characterized as a "den of bandits." If I let them have the charas it would mean postponing my Abyssinian project, perhaps indefinitely. I pretended to accept the Englishman's offer chiefly because I saw no other way out of the situation.

I had a boat leaving for Aden within two days. Thrnwell was to leave within twenty-four hours for Kashmir to purchase the drug. Ashby, too, was eager to return to Cairo, but he felt that it was imprudent to travel on the same boat as I. He would wait over for the next one. Besides he had a little affair to finish up in Bombay—for in addition to his connection with the hashish syndicate, he attended to matters of publicity on the side—and he was making engagements with a troupe of Indian dancers for music-halls of Cairo and Alexandria. An odd little man, Ashby, in appearance stiff and reserved as a Protestant pastor. He had a finger in a good many odd operations, among which the hashish trade, I suspected, was perhaps the most reputable.

In my last conversation with Thrnwell, I learned that my irrepressible agent had still another scheme up his sleeve.

"How soon do you suppose it will be before I can count on my commission?" he inquired as we sat over our coffee after dinner that evening. "As soon as your friend Ashby makes the first payment. Why?" I inquired, wondering what lay back of the question ..

Thrnwell hesitated and grew red.

"It ... that ... I have found another steamer for sale. The Caiman, a former Chinese coast-guard. A much better bargain than the Southern Cross; it can be bought for a song."

I was in no mood for philanthropy. Nor did I intend to let my sensibilities be moved by the pathos of the situation. I quashed his enthusiasm with brutal directness, telling him that once he had fulfilled his obligations towards me, he could buy a fleet of steamers if he chose. That was his affair. Personally I had no need of a steamer. It was for him, as my agent, to see that the charas arrived in Bombay at a time when it could be loaded immediately on a boat for Aden. If he felt incapable of assuring me that, I would remain in Bombay myself to handle the affair.

Two weeks after my return to the African coast, I received a telegram from Thrnwell, announcing the purchase of the charas and his own arrival in Bombay. Owing to certain difficulties of transport, he explained, he had been obliged to abandon the drug in the north, to follow after him, he assured me, within a few days. That news gave me a fresh opportunity to regret my choice of Thrnwell as a business agent. I could not help wondering what pressing business had demanded Thrnwell's pres-



ence in Bombay, while my charas wandered over the railroads of India, unattended.

After that first telegram I received no further news from Bombay for fully two weeks. Then in reply to a letter and a cable of my own, demanding news of the traveling charas, a letter came, crammed with excuses. The shipment had been held up at Srinagar. When he wrote, he was about to make a flying trip to Rawalpindi with the papers. He urged me to be patient, assuring me that such delays could not be avoided, and promised to put the drug aboard a steamer leaving a week later or at most within ten days.

A week passed, two weeks, and no further news came from Bombay. I cabled again. In reply, I received a reassuring message.

"Merchandise leaving end of week on steamer Canossa after difficulty with Excise Office."

I drew a breath of relief, reproaching myself with having nourished unjust suspicions. Such delays, as Thrnwell had said, were not extraordinary under the circumstances, as I knew from personal experience with the Indian administration. I made the Altair ready for sea; several days later, we hoisted sail for Aden. We reached port on the eve of the day scheduled for the arrival of the Canossa. I went ashore to spend the night at a little hotel in which I had put up many times before. The proprietor greeted me like an old friend.

"Well, Abd el Hai, on your way to India again?"

I explained that this time I had merely come for goods the Canossa was bringing from Bombay. In the course of our conversation, I mentioned Thrnwell, whom the hotelkeeper remembered.

"Odd you should speak of him. Only the other day I had news of Thrnwell from one of our guests. I had not thought of the man for months. It seems he is going back to



the sea again."

"???"

"On an old Chinese freighter, I believe. Belongs now to an Englishman who bought it in Bombay. It was the owner himself who told me. He engaged Thrnwell to bring it to Europe."

"Do you remember the owner's name?"

"Fellow by the name of Ashby. Though what he could want with an old Chinese tramp, I can't . . ."

"You don't recollect what he called the steamer?" I broke in hastily.

"He told me, but I have forgotten. Some Chinese name, I suppose. He bragged a lot about his purchase, that Mr. Ashby. I took it he had never owned a boat before."

The news, I confess, staggered me. Ashby, Thrnwell, and presumably, the Caiman The situation seemed all too clear. The Caiman on the way to Europe with Thrnwell and doubtless my six tons of charas on board. The hashish syndicate had carried the day; I could imagine no other explanation. At any rate, the arrival of the Canossa would remove any doubts I still might cherish in the matter.

Then I came off an empty Canossa, I found a reply to my Bombay cable awaiting me at the hotel. "Owner and master steamer Caiman: Captain Thrnwell. Destination, Abyssinia, via Perirn," My charas had been stolen. It was on the way to Egypt. But by what route? The declared port, Perirn, was manifestly a blind. Thrnwell, Ashby as well, knew better than to touch at an English port, as dangerous for a vessel carrying stolen goods as a French one, under the circumstances. I had the right to appeal both to English and French authorities to protect my interests-a right I intended to utilize to the utmost..

On the other hand, the men who had appropriated the charas had committed an act of piracy; there was no other

name for it. They had loaded it on a ship which left Bombay with false papers, to be smuggled into Egypt in contraband. For once, I had the powers of the law on my side!

Then began the battle of telegrams. A one-sided battle, at the beginning.

During a week or more, answers to my cables poured in from all directions. No news of the Caiman anywhere. As if it had disappeared into thin air. Then one morning, I received a dispatch from Alexandria. It was signed Vaporidis (the name of a Cairo banker whom I had already heard mentioned in connection with the activities of the hashish syndicate),, and read:

"Cease action. Goods in our hands. Come Alexandria for understanding."'

The first concrete result.. Five days later, I climbed a dark stairway of an old house in Alexandria, and was received in a dusty office, much less luxurious than I had anticipated, by an Egyptian clerk who opened his eyes wide as I handed him my card. The banker was absent; he would not return to his office before five in the afternoon. Promptly at five, I repeated my visit..

When I had sat there for nearly an hour, a bell buzzed somewhere overhead. Getting instantly to his feet, the clerk with an air of mystery, swung aside a row of bookshelves that masked a door in the wall. A door which, even without the protecting shelves, was all but invisible, as the chocolate-colored wall paper of the room lay smooth across the panels. I heard the clink of a bolt on the other side, and the door opened inward on well-oiled hinges.

'Beyond, in a vast room containing massive office furniture, had assembled what looked like a Board of Directors' meeting. Ten men sat about a mahogany table at the end of which a gray-bearded Greek presided with the dignity of a Cabinet Minister. He waved me to a chair facing him and during the conversation that followed, acted as spokesman.

"We are glad of the chance to talk with you," he began as I took my place in the circle. "By the publicity you have given to-ahem-certain matters, you threaten to compromise your own interests and ours."

"Publicity?" I repeated stiffly. "I fail to grasp your point of view. There is nothing illicit about the merchandise you refer to. I shipped it to Djibouti through the regular channels . . ."

"You were to have shipped it . . ." the speaker corrected with a dry smile. "Come now, Abd el Hai," he went on with a change of tone. "We are men of business and this is a business matter. How much do you want?"

"Not a piastre. When the charas reaches Djibouti we will talk business if you choose so. Not before."

My interlocutor bit his lips with impatience.

"There is no question of returning you anything," he returned coldly. "We offer to make you a fair payment, nothing more. If you do not choose to accept it, that is your affair. We are seated here, comfortably," he went on. "Keep on running about; make all the noise you want to; we can afford to wait." At the words, a discreet smile went the rounds of the table. I got to my feet.

"Stay in your armchairs, gentlemen. Take your rest

while you may; you may have plenty of sleepless nights ahead ... " I took my leave, flaunting an air of confidence which in no way expressed the true state of my feelings.

I planned to leave Alexandria that night, but as I passed before the Hotel Claridge on my way to the station, I caught sight of a familiar figure in the lighted hallway. Ashby himself. A sudden impulse carried me through the door. The Englishman had disappeared.

"Mr. Ashby?" I inquired at the desk. The clerk consulted the register.

"The gentleman is not in," I came near protesting; he was mistaken, but thought better of it and walked away. Half an hour later I again demanded Ashby. He was still invisible. But I did not intend to be disposed of so easily.

I waited on the terrace until the day clerk of the hotel went off duty. As soon as he left the building, I presented myself at the desk, carrying a bag, and asked for a room. On the register I signed, "Captain Thrnwell, Bombay," and walked off to the room assigned me, wondering how long it would take before the fish rose to the bait ... I did not have long to wait. Barely an hour later, a call came from the desk. Could I receive Mr. Ashby?

"With pleasure."

I switched off the electricity, leaving the room in semi-darkness, lighted only from street-lamps beyond the window. At Ashby's knock, I admitted my visitor, closed the door behind him, and turned on the lights again. The Englishman tottered as if he had received a blow. His waxy features went dead white. Visibly he was frightened. My back against the door, I spoke with utmost affability.

"See here, Ashby," I stated frankly. "You have been working for a group of bandits. It may mean serious trouble for you in the near future. Don't you think it might be more to your interest to swing over to my way of thinking? I could make it worth your while ... ?"

"No doubt, no doubt." Again a nervous glance towards the door. Manifestly the man was thoroughly scared.

"I make no threats of any sort," I reassured him. "You have only to tell me what became of the Caiman ... ?"

"I ... I have no idea where your charas is," Ashby muttered. His face had not yet resumed a normal color and his fingers twitched as he spoke.

"And there is no convenient means of reviving your memory?" I glanced casually towards a check book which lay on the table between us.

"I tell you, I don't know what has become of your charas," he repeated unsteadily. Then without transition, he broke into a hysterical tirade. Some one had played him false. He had done all the work; and now he had been shoved aside. He continued for several minutes in the same strain, almost on the point of tears. Was the man lying? In any case, it seemed clear that he could or would furnish me with no information. I put the check book back in my pocket and rose to my feet, signifying that my visitor was free to leave. At the door, he turned to me with a word of entreaty.

"Don't show yourself much in the hotel, I beg you. If they learn that the two of us are staying here, no knowing what might happen. They already accuse me of having

warned you ... ?"

I closed the door on the worthy servant of the drug ring. Perhaps the scene had been carefully played; but something told me the man had spoken the truth.

Volikis, whom I saw in Cairo the following day, shared the opinion.

According to Volikis, the cargo was still on the high seas.

"My advice is to keep your eyes fixed on the south of the Indian Ocean. They may try to send the Caiman around the Cape."

The idea seemed plausible. In that case, Thrnwell's steamer would have to put in somewhere to take on coal. I found the optimism of the Greek most consoling. Though as I thought it over later, the south of the Indian Ocean seemed rather too large a region for one man to survey ... by telegraph.

During that trip to Egypt, I acquired another ally. A young French pearl merchant established in Cairo, with whom I had done considerable business, offered to help me in the quest for the lost charas. Pelletier viewed the whole matter with romantic enthusiasm; he knew several members of the hashish syndicate personally; and he felt convinced that he would have little difficulty in ferreting out information. I counted little on the aid that might be furnished by the amateur detective ... but I considered it useful to possess a partisan in no way connected with the drug trade.

Pelletier took his role seriously. I had scarcely returned to Djibouti when I received a telegram.

"Discovered whereabouts Caiman. At Socotra. Will transfer cargo to ship for Zanzibar."

Within twenty-four hours, a second cable from Pelletier arrived, contradicting the first.

"Caiman hiding Red Sea. Information sure." Six hours later, the pearl merchant telegraphed again.

"News confirmed. Steamer Elsa passing Canal to meet Caiman."

That was an eventuality I had not foreseen. The Ring had decided to risk no encounter with the Bedouins of the Red Sea coast. They were sending the charas through the Canal on another ship, to land it somewhere on the north shore of Egypt.

I wasted no time. Preparing the Altair for sea, I mounted a toy cannon in the bow; provided the crew with rifles or revolvers; and manufactured several hand-grenades—a capsule of dynamite and a handful of buckshot in a pickle bottle. Nor did we lack the customary classic equipment for such expeditions; each man wore a curved gembia, belted at the waist. When we met with the Caiman, I planned to send a shot into the engines, and in case of resistance to recover my property by force of arms, if necessary. However, knowing Thrnwell as I did, I little feared that matters would progress as far as that. A mere show of force would suffice.

As we passed before Perirn, we crossed an Arab boute traveling south. Approaching within hailing distance, I called to the nakhoda to ask whether he had seen a small steamer with three masts and a yellow funnel.



"Two days ago," came the answer. "Fifteen miles north of Moka, close to the land." My suspicions seemed confirmed.

We reached Moka the next morning. No trace of the Caiman in the harbor. The usual crowd had gathered on the beach-askari with guns and silver dagger-hilts; Bedouins shining with butter, black-skinned coolies and Soudanese slaves, splendid of torso, but invariably bow-legged or knock-kneed. An askar offered to conduct me to the house of the Sheik-for I had brought with me a letter from a former Arab customer of mine, requesting the dignitary to furnish me all cooperation in getting back my stolen charas.

My guide left me at the door of the Sheik's house, an ancient building four stories high, with a spiral stair, built doubtless for strategic reasons, narrow and steep; lighted only by occasional slits in the wall. A slave to whom I surrendered my letter, led me into a dark little room in which twenty Arabs sat about, chewing the green shoots of kat. In a few words, I related the story of the stolen cargo and my quest of Caiman, the fugitive. But no such steamer had entered the port of Moka. In case it should, the Sheik promised me to lure the captain on land and to hold him prisoner till my return. For my part, I guaranteed a reward of 1,000 francs payable when the prisoner was turned over to me. Inquiries made in town and along the beach brought no further information. Absolutely no one had seen the Caiman nor any ship like it. The steamer had evidently avoided the port; perhaps it lay at anchor among the Hanish Islands, the only possible hiding place for a boat of its dimensions.

Accordingly at midnight, we hoisted sail for Djebbel Hanish. Morning came as we rounded its southern tip. Not

a boat in sight; not even a boute of fishers for us to question. We headed for little Hanish Island, a rock three miles long, which at the north encloses a little bay affording excellent shelter.

As we rounded the northern end of the island, I made out between the two capes that mark the limits of the bay, the vertical lines of three masts against the sky. A single cry went up from the deck: the Caiman! Starting the motor for greater speed, I swung the Altair to starboard and steered straight for the anchorage. To my surprise, as we changed our direction, I saw the three masts shift their position against the sky and disappear. Had we been seen? In thirty minutes we rounded the cape into the bay. It was empty. Far out at sea, a big freighter was making for the horizon.

The Caiman, I decided, must have slipped around the southern end of Little Hanish as we approached, and from that point, hidden from us, had headed for the east coast of Djebbel Hanish. The wind had risen in the meantime and the sea was running high. I dared not risk the Altair on the eastern side of Great Hanish; it took us nearly three hours to beat our way across to a little anchorage at its southwestern tip. I left the boute, and accompanied by Abdi, climbed painfully up a steep slope of crumbling lava-rock to the summit of the island. From that point we could view the entire sea. Not a boat anywhere. Even the big freighter had disappeared. I had been duped by an optical illusion. What I had taken for the Caiman lying at anchor, had evidently been the freighter passing between the two islands. When I changed our direction, its speed became apparent as it continued its route towards the north.

Feeling it useless to play hide-and-seek with our own shadows, I resolved to return straightway to Djibouti, in the hope that during our absence fresh news of the fugitives might have come. Instead of the anticipated telegrams, I found only a letter from Pelletier, explaining with pride how he had happened on the news of the Caiman. It appeared that while waiting in an anteroom at the house of Vaporidis, he had "discovered" an open telegram lying on a table. As if by accident... The amateur detective had led me on a pretty chase. The Drug Ring must have themselves with delight at Pelletier's gullibility ... and mine. How nicely I had fallen into their trap.

Where was the Caiman? As if in answer to the unspoken question, a pair of bare feet thudded across the room behind me. A Somali, carrying a blue envelope. I tore it open; read it once, read it twice.

"Steamer Caiman at Seychelles Islands." Signed French Consulate, Bombay.

"Nothing yet, Abdi?"

"No bottom, Abd el HaL"

My mate drew in the lead, in wet, even coils. The metal clinked on the deck. All about us, black waves rose and sank with clock-like regularity. The seventh sounding since sunset, and still no sign of the submerged plateau that rises, a vast submarine mountain, sheer out of 9,000 feet of water.

"No bottom, Abdi?"

"Not yet, Abd el HaL"

A month had passed since I received from Bombay the news of the Caiman's presence in the Seychelles Islands. For days the wires hummed with messages. Telegram to the Governor of Seychelles: "Seize the cargo of the Caiman." Telegram from Seychelles: "Regret, impossible under local laws." More cables to Bombay; the cumbersome machine of the law put in motion. A silence, of consternation no doubt, followed the command; then a reply came from the distant islands: "Seizure effective Monday providing owner of cargo transmits 30,000 rupees bond." At the same time I received an urgent dispatch from the attorney whose services I had engaged at Mahé—also by cable. "Send bond sure. Dutch ship in harbor will load cargo Caiman Monday if seizure not made."

I received the two telegrams on a Saturday afternoon. The banks of Aden were closed. I had until Monday morning at nine o'clock to deliver the sum at Mahé; otherwise, once more the fugitive charas would slip through my fingers. On the face of it, it seemed obvious that others beside Thrnwell had an interest in preventing the seizure of the Caiman's cargo. It scarcely seemed probable that Thrnwell would have put in to Mahé harbor without assurance in advance of certain protection

But for once I had the Empire on my side. It alone could dominate the situation. I climbed the hill above the port of Aden to call upon the Resident. The official was not at home. He had left to play golf that afternoon and would dine in town. Undiscouraged by this time, I had been given many a lesson in Oriental patience—I sat down by the roadside at the gate of the villa, to wait for the dinner-guest's return.

A midnight interview, courteous and brief.

"Deposit the sum with the trading-house of Cowadjee," the Resident told me. "Bring me the receipt and I will guarantee the transaction."

Sunday morning an official cable went over the wires to Seychelles: "Bond deposited here. Seize the Caiman's cargo." Twenty-four hours later the reply came announcing the seizure. I had scored my first victory.

But the Dutch ship remained in the harbor....

I consulted the sailing-lists. The only boats for Seychelles left via Bombay or Dar es Salaam on the African coast. No sailing was scheduled for a month. Odd coincidence

There remained the Altair. It had made the crossing to Bombay; it could also attempt Seychelles. I equipped the boute, selected a crew with care, and we headed south into the Indian Ocean.

"What does the lead say, Abdi?"

"Nothing as yet, Abd el Hal"

Morning broke over the sea whipped at the surface by a fine rain. Were the currents carrying us east and north? Had we left the Seychelles behind us? If so, we might plow on indefinitely Only three days of the allotted weeks were left! That plateau, over a hundred miles square, shrank to a grain of sand in the immensity of the ocean.

The day dragged through and brought no change. At each sounding, the lead spun out endlessly Night came; I resolved to keep on until noon next day, before



putting about. At midnight, a sharp cry forward-echoed joyfully by a dozen voices:

"Bottom, Abd el Hal. Twelve fathoms."

The currents had not carried the Altair out of her course. They had merely held us back.

When morning came, the Seychelles lay before us, granite peaks, their summits wrapped with rain clouds and streaked by torrents; their base green with coconut palms. By noon we reached the channel of Mahé, above which the town lay piled in a succession of terraces, gleaming white through a heavy curtain of leaves. But more welcome still, sight of a ship moored to the wharf—a steamer painted white, carrying three masts and a yellow funnel. The Caiman ... My quest had ended!

When I came to take over the stock of charas, I made a surprising and agreeable discovery. Its quantity had multiplied. From six tons, it had grown to twelve! Thrnwell had made use of my purchase-and-export permit not once but twice. Their attempt at piracy was costing the Hashish Syndicate a pretty sum. The great charas adventure was turning out better than I dreamed.

"I hope you bear me no ill will," Thrnwell mumbled as we parted, offering me a hand that trembled slightly.

"Au contraire," I assured him. I shook the limp hand vigorously as I left him, solitary, round-eyed, and pathetic, helpless as a lost dog in the pelting tropical rain. I never saw him again.

But the charas adventure was not over.

In two weeks' time, the Altair with its precious cargo, put into Djibouti, and unloaded on the Customs' docks. There it could not long remain; goods of that nature deteriorate in the heat, and it was to my interest to transport it as

rapidly as possible to the Abyssinian plateau, to my future hemp plantations.

The night of our arrival in Djibouti, I received a visitor. A gentleman preferring not to give his name, but who presented himself as an old friend. "Old friend" was scarcely the title I myself should have given him—I had last seen the gentleman comfortably seated in an armchair in Alexandria, as he said, to await my return. Vaporidis himself.

He came towards me, very man-of-the-world, his hand outstretched.

"I congratulate you sincerely. You have given my former associates the lesson they deserved."

I rose to the bait obligingly.

"Your former associates?"

"I have broken with them completely. Disapprove heartily of their methods. The affair of the Caiman proved the last straw . . ." He paused with a virtuous sign. "And now, if you have time, we can talk business."

"Business," I repeated innocently. "But if you have severed connections with the Syndicate?"

"From now on I plan to work independently. Like your friend Volikis. I am sure we can cooperate Tell me, how much do you want for your charas?"

"No price you can pay," I told him bluntly. "I am keeping it for myself."

"Come, come," the Greek retorted with impatience. "This is a business proposition. I have told you I condemn the attitude of the Syndicate..."

"You took a different view when you held the upper hand," I reminded.

"You are not the man to nourish a grudge," he flattered. "I am ready to pay any price . . ."

"And I tell you I do not intend to sell."

"But you are taking the charas out of the country," Vaporidis objected.

"Merely to get it out of the heat."

"You can sell it to us from Abyssinia as well as Djibouti," he suggested slyly. "We have a man up there who can arrange matters. A European who—"

"I am not going to sell," I cut in briefly, "to you, nor to anyone else."

"Not even six tons?"

"Not even six."

"If that is the case," the smooth features of the Greek grew sharp with restrained anger, "look for trouble ahead. Only, don't come to me to help you out!"

"Trouble ahead . . ." I wondered what the Greek had meant. I had purchased the goods legally; the forces of international law, of two governments, had aided me in recovering it. I had been authorized, legally, to import it into Abyssinia.

I was still naive ... Ten days after this interview, I found myself in a situation fully as serious as the affair of the fugitive Caiman, though less spectacular. I lingered on the coast, making preparations for a prolonged absence from the sea, a telegram informed me that the charas which I had shipped to Harrar in Abyssinia and which lay in deposit at the Customs, had been seized by the order of the



Ethiopian government and transported to the capital, Addis Ababa.

At the news that my charas had been seized, I took the next train for Addis Ababa to plead my case. At the British legation, I learned from a slim young levantine, a Greek naturalized citizen of the Empire, to whom the new charas offensive had been entrusted, that it was indeed true that his government had decided to interfere; in fact no stone was to be left unturned until the charas was destroyed.

A sad blow to my dream of hemp-cultivation. The most I could hope was to prevent the destruction of the merchandise I had spent so much time, money, and effort in procuring. Was it just, I argued, to destroy goods which I had been authorized to import? That argument, I observed, made a serious impression on the Ethiopian authorities. With the matter still pending, I lost no time in calling on the chief of the local Customs, a Syrian who, I may add, was subsequently dismissed from office. That elegant young man received me in silk pajamas, having just risen from his bed at eleven in the morning. He motioned me to a chair, yawning copiously, ordered coffee for the two of us, and remarked with a smile of disdainful compassion:

"You are making a desperate struggle, but I warn you in advance you will not succeed. The odds are stacked against you. What do you plan to do? Fight the Union Jack alone?"

I replied hotly that I did not see what the British Empire had to do with it; and that I still was confident the Ethiopian government would restore the charas, even if it obliged me to take the drug out of the country. The official shook his head.

"The government is going to burn your charas," he

stated definitely: "Only," he paused with an enigmatic smile, "as you know, charas is a poor combustible. It might be hem-more practical to burn something else in its place! That is, if you are interested in getting your merchandise back again."

"If I am interested ... ? I repeated with considerable astonishment. "What do you mean? Is it a question ... of price?"

The Syrian yawned ostentatiously.

"Of course. What did you think I meant? Suppose you recover a part of the charas; a ton, say; will you be content to let the matter rest?"

For an instant I experience an hallucination: the shade of Vaporidis standing by the speaker's elbow. Yield to them my charas? Far better destroy it! I had been ruined before. Rather than lose the battle to the Greek and his associates (I had not believed for a moment that he had broken with the group) I would burn the shipment myself, and stand over the bonfire until the last gram of charas was consumed!

"I want all my merchandise or none at all," I told the Syrian firmly: "What is more, I have no intention of paying for it twice." With that, I took leave of the official, leaving his coffee untouched.

Ten minutes later I reported the conversation to a friend at the French consulate. It was clear, the diplomat assured me, that the Syrian had acted entirely outside his official capacity. The Ethiopian government had no inkling of the matter. Were it to learn of the proposed bargain, the Syrian would not remain five minutes in office....

"But tell me," the speaker continued, eyeing me quizzically. "If the Ethiopians do give you back the charas and order you to take it out of the country (which they are perfectly justified in doing), once you have the shipment in Djibouti, what do you plan to do with it?"

"Ship it to Germany and sell it to manufacturers of chemicals," I told him. "And what is more, I will send it from Aden in a British ship!"

The Frenchman opened round eyes of astonishment.

"But, my dear man, it will be like putting your hand into the jaws of the lion!"

I shook my head.

"Take into account the sporting spirit of the race," I disagreed. "If I entrust the charas to the English, they will watch over it like a babe in arms."

The Ethiopian government sent me forthwith a notification stating that the charas would be returned to me ... in Djibouti; and that all expenses incurred, transport and storage, would be refunded. I was present when the charas received careful inspection from the Anglo-Levantine, who pronounced the drug authentic; after which an armed guard conveyed it to the station and locked it in a freightcar, sealed with the arms of three nations: Ethiopia, England, France. Whereupon the charas and I in the same train began the long descent to the coast.

Until Dire Daoua all went well. There, as is the custom, the train stopped for the night. The following morning, when I arrived at the station, I discovered that the car containing the charas was no longer attached to the train.

"A hot-box," some one explained. "The inspector gave orders to have the car uncoupled."

"A hot-box ... during the night?" I remarked incredulously. "Call the inspector."

He came straightway, a Greek employee of the road. The man explained that an axle had heated. He had taken off the car because of the value of the goods it contained.

"It can continue, of course," he admitted dubiously, "though at your own risk."

I replied that I was willing to assume the entire responsibility; the car was brought from a far corner—a particularly discreet corner of the yards; coupled to the end of the train, and we got under way at last, one hour after the scheduled time of leaving.

I decided now not to take my eyes off the precious shipment until our arrival in Djibouti. I installed myself in a third-class compartment crowded with natives, separated from the charas by two freight-cars and a third filled with baggage: As the train pulled out of the station, a section-boss—also a Greek—ran down the track and jumped aboard. He traveled with us until Adagala. I confess I remarked his departure with relief. I had begun to view every Greek, however humble and innocent in appearance, with suspicion.

During that halt at Adagala, I walked up and down the platform surveying the car of charas and chuckling inwardly at the myth of the hot-box. For myth it was undoubtedly; I had examined the axle at every station—it showed no signs of heating. On leaving Adagala, the road climbs a steep grade for six miles or more to a tunnel, beyond which the roadbed becomes level again. I remained at the window, leaning out from time to time to assure myself that the car of charas still followed docilely at the rear of the train.

Straining and puffing, the locomotive attacked the grade. When we had covered over five miles of the distance between Adagala and the tunnel, my diligence received its reward. A dark form slipped through the doorway of the baggage car, felt its way cautiously along the rail, and disappeared between the baggage car and the car of charas. In one bound I reached the platform. No means of passing around the two freight cars; I hoisted myself to the roof and ran towards the end of the train—no great feat in view of the slow speed we were making up the grade. I leaned over the rim of the baggage car. Below me, a Somali was working at the coupling.

"Esh te savvi? (What are you doing?)" I shouted. His start of surprise almost threw the Somali on the tracks. I clambered down beside him.

He mumbled something about the guard having sent him to repair the coupling (he had been trying obviously to knock out the coupling pin!) The plan was clear. The car, uncoupled in the tunnel, would have rolled down the grade, carried by its own weight. By the time the "accident" was discovered, or I had time to notify the station or return to Adagala, the trick would have been played. I would have found the seals broken, the car empty, and the charas vanished beyond recovery.

I rode beside the Somali on the couplings, to the next

station. There I confronted the man with the train guard, an Abyssinian whom I knew personally. As I suspected, he had given no orders whatsoever to the Somali, who did not belong to the train-crew. He was a sectionhand, it appeared, who had boarded the train at Dire Daoua. I let the fellow off without punishment. I held no grudge against him; he had merely done what he had been told.

At Djibouti, where I and my charas arrived that evening, I saw the drug deposited at the Customs and straightway set about obtaining a permit for its transport to Aden. My countrymen seemed to think I had gone temporarily mad. The officials humored my folly to the extent of granting me the permit, on the receipt of which I paid down 50,000 francs in bond, to be refunded when I brought word from the authorities in Aden stating that the charas had been delivered into their hands.

The next day, a squad of askari loaded the charas on the Altair. A government launch accompanied us to the limit of French waters, and twenty-four hours later we arrived in the Bay of Aden. At the Customs, to which I went to inquire where I might unload the charas, I was ordered none too courteously to return to my boute. A tug lay alongside the Altair, manned by soldiers in uniform.

"Keep your hands off the cargo. My men will attend to the unloading," an officer commanded.

Obediently the crew and I stood aside while the askari emptied the hold, conveying the charas between two rows of bayonets to the Customs. The assistant director, an Indian, received the merchandise and delivered me a receipt—so many tons of charas, to be shipped to Hamburg. For the first time in months, I breathed a long sigh of relief. The shipment was at last in safe-keeping ... in the hands of the English.

In Djibouti I presented the receipt and had the bond refunded. It was evident that the Europeans of the port, my countrymen in particular, viewed my content with considerable amazement. They took pleasure in painting for my benefit the jubilation of the British legation at my lack of elementary foresightedness. I let them talk; my responsibility had ended. The merchandise was on the way to Hamburg. That part of the transaction, I felt assured, would be carried out with scrupulous exactitude. Once the shipment arrived in Hamburg ... well, we would see....

And we did. Not being possessed of second sight, I could not follow from afar the details of its reception. But all in due time the story came to me.

In Hamburg the charas received a welcome generally reserved for traveling diplomats. The representative of three nations, the Customs, and the police, stood waiting on the pier to receive it. The British agent was particularly in evidence, for once again the influence of the Empire had been at work persuading the local authorities that within the heavy cases lurked a grave menace, only to be avoided by seizure and destruction.

A procession formed, the merchandise carried in the lead like a catafalque, and diplomatic agents, customs men, and police following behind. Escorted to a private room and in the presence of two chemists, the cases were ripped open and the first of the sacks opened to the light.



The chemists bent over the contents, which gave off a slight musty odor. One of the scientists dipped his fingers in the dark mass, lifting a fragment to his nose. He wrinkled his brows in a puzzled frown.

"I have never seen any charas like this," he muttered.

He turned to his colleague, who also was busy examining a dark powder in the palm of his hand. The two men conferred together in undertones. Then they turned to the representatives of the three nations who stood looking on against a background of uniforms.

"Gentlemen," the spokesman began. He said "Gentlemen," but his remarks were addressed to the English in particular. "This is not—ahem—precisely... charas. In fact—ahem—it is not charas at all."

"Not charas? Then what is it?"

The chemist tossed aside the sample, dusting his fingers.

"Erde," he said shortly. "Humus, or, if you will, topsoil."

Hastily the other cases were hammered open, the sacks torn apart and their contents dumped on the cement floor. All contained the same dark powdery substance. Erde ... as the chemist had said. And while less interesting, no doubt, than the charas it had replaced, it offered a certain rarity to the group that crowded about the heap of earth to finger and comment ... for it was authentic—the rusty-red soil of the African desert.

"—And there the story ends."

Abd el Hai set down the keshir cup he had been turning in his fingers as he talked, and looked out over the water, his eyes reminiscent, his lips pressed together as if to check a smile.

"But the charas?" I persisted.

"What more is there to tell? The Drug Syndicate checkmated; the Intelligence as well ... ,"

And you?"

The smile of my companion grew more definite.

"I told you once, that like the rat of the fable, I have left a good many tails on the battlefield. But not on that particular occasion."

With that, I had to be content.

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In The Land Of Yage

The Valley of Sibundoy is a strange and beautiful world. Because of its natural isolation by rugged mountains, the Indian villages within it have developed unique customs, particularly in regard to the use of plants. In fact, some of the plants themselves are unique, as we shall see, and one Colombian botanist I know says a man cannot really call himself a botanist until he has worked in Sibundoy.

One of the first things I did on settling down in the town of Sibundoy was to call on Salvador, a Kamsa witch doctor who specializes in the preparation of yagé. Before I describe that meeting, I should explain that the term "witch doctor" really has no equivalent in Spanish.

"Witch" is brujo, and while this term is commonly used by white scientists for men like Salvador it is usually not used to their faces, for it has the same dark connotations as its English equivalent. The Spanish term for "medical" doctor is medico, and some native practitioners insist on being addressed by it. A third term is curandero, or "healer," perhaps a more accurate designation for someone who has the power to cure by unorthodox methods.

Salvador, however, asks to be called a medico, and has a certificate from a botanist at the National University in Bogata announcing to whom it may concern that he is a skilled practitioner of herbal medicine, and, especially, an expert on the preparation and administration of yagé (pronounced yah-HAY). Now, yagé, is a native of the hot country; it does not grow anywhere near the Valley of Sibundoy. Consequently, the Ingas and Kamsas who have learned its use have had to cross the mountains to the east and descend into the Amazon basin to study with men of tribes who live in the area where the vine grows. And, when they want to use yagé, they must make the same long trip to get a supply and bring it back to their valley.

No drug plant excites more interest than yagé. A jungle vine, whose ceremonial use by Indians was noted by early explorers of the Amazon basin, yagé is a powerful "remedy" among those tribes that still consume it ritually. It is also a pharmacological problem, imperfectly studied, and an exotic high sought out by drug users from all parts of the world.

In different areas of South America this same drug is known by other names: ayahuasca, for instance, and caapi. To the botanist it is *Banisteriopsis caapi*, a vigorous and curious liana of the Amazon forests, of relatively rare occurrence even in its home areas.

The drug is prepared from the woody stem or trunk-what Colombian Indians call the bejuco. It is cut into manageable lengths, mashed by pounding with rocks and boiled in water, usually along with one or more additives that vary from region to region. Then the plant material is discarded

and the liquid is cooked to a concentrated extract.

Years ago, as a student in the Harvard Botanical Museum, I first saw pictures of *Banisteriopsis* and read much of the older literature about it. I knew that extracts of it commonly produce vomiting, diarrhea and visions. Witch doctors credit it with the ability to confer telepathic powers, so that a yagé-intoxicated brujo can communicate with people in other parts of the forest, if not the world, and also with the spirits of animals and plants. Telepathic powers are often attributed to the influence of magic plants by their users. North American Indians say the same thing about peyote, for example.

But the association with yagé is especially strong, so much so that when German scientists first isolated the main alkaloid from the plant, they called it telepathine. It is now known, less interestingly, as harmaline. This alkaloid and others in *Banisteriopsis* belong to a family of drugs related chemically to such known hallucinogens as the tryptamines (including DMT) and LSD. But the pharmacological literature on the harmalines is far less extensive than that on other psychoactive drugs.

If scientific writings on yagé are inadequate, there is no lack of popular literature on the subject. In fact, in the United States, at least, a considerable mythology of yagé has accrued since the early 1950s. A major contributor to this body of folklore was William Burroughs, whose slim book, *The Yage Letters*, described his wanderings through the Putumayo Territory of southwest Colombia in search of the drug. The book is

distinguished by a uniformly negative tone and, according to experts on the region, considerable misinformation; nevertheless, it has become an underground classic and has drawn thousands of young Americans to the Putumayo.

In a much more recent book, *Wizard of the Upper Amazon*, Manuel Córdova-Ríos, a Peruvian healer, recounted his experiences as a child when he was kidnapped by Amahuaca Indians and trained to be a future chieftain. His training consisted of frequent sessions with yagé during which the natures of forest plants and animals were revealed to him in visions.

In addition to popular books, there exists an oral tradition of yagé tales, not all of them very accurate, in the American drug subculture. During a stay in the Haight-Ashbury in San Francisco in 1967 I was offered yagé by a vendor of unusual drugs. He called it the "tiger drug" because it was supposed to induce visions of jungle animals, especially big cats. In all who took it, I thought this unlikely, but he assured me that "when Eskimos are given yagé in a laboratory, they see visions of huge house cats since they have never seen tigers." I pointed out (to no avail) that with the paucity of research on yagé it was extremely improbable that any-

"We drank nixi pae. Before starting to chant, we talked a bit. The brew begin to move me and I drank some more. Soon I began to shake all over. The earth shook. The wind blew and the trees swayed... The nixi pae people began to appear. They had bows and arrows and wanted to shoot me. I was afraid but they told me their arrows would not kill me, only make me more drunk.... Snakes, large brightly colored snakes were crawling on the ground. They began to crawl all over me. One large female snake tried to swallow me, but since I was chanting she couldn't succeed.... I heard armadillo tall trumpets and then many frogs and toads singing. Amazonian Cashinahua Indian reporting yage intoxication in "Drug Dependence," October 1970

one had done such an experiment. And I declined to buy any of his wares because it seemed to me that yagé could not be very fresh by the time it got to San Francisco.

Salvador lives with his family and animals in a thatched house not far from the town of Sibundoy. To get to it, one must tramp through fields that are quite wet in the rainy season and cross several mildly ticklish log bridges over small ravines. Eventually one reaches a sort of dense thicket of strange plants, in the middle of which is Salvador's house.

It is said that the inhabitants of the Valley of Sibundoy use a greater variety of intoxicating plants than any other people. And most of those plants grow right in Salvador's garden. The first time I entered the house, Salvador's wife was attempting to get a fire going in the middle of the earthen floor. A huge fire-blackened pot rested on some stones, and she was blowing on some glowing wood underneath it, trying to produce flames. The house was filled with smoke.

It was mid-afternoon, but Salvador was curled up in bed, looking under the weather. With some effort he got up, explaining that he had taken yagé the previous evening with some visitors and was now tired. He says he is between 60 and 70, but his face is youthful and of indeterminate age. He has an engaging smile. He speaks perfect Spanish with visitors but converses among his family in the Kamsa dialect.

Salvador told me that he was a medico and a famous one, since people from all over came to see him, principally to take yagé. He showed me a book in which all of these visitors had recorded their names and addresses. Then he asked me if I would get him a document from the United States certifying him to be a medico and an expert on medicinal plants. It would have to have an official seal, he added. I said I would see. His request rubbed me the wrong way; after all, I hardly knew him, and if a medicine man is really a medicine man, why should he need certificates from the United States to prove it?

We drank several cups of chicha, a mildly alcoholic fermented mash of cornmeal, water and raw sugar. I told Salvador I was interested in seeing him prepare yagé and asked him what he made it from besides the *bejuco*. He said the only thing he added was

the leaves of chagrapanga. Chagrapanga, I knew from my reading, is a related species, *Banisteriopsis rufibiana*, whose leaves contain DMT (dimethyltryptamine) but none of the harmalines that are in *B. caapi*.

Synthetic DMT, when available on the U.S. black market, is usually smoked (mixed with marijuana or mint leaves) and rarely injected. It cannot be taken by mouth because an enzyme in the human digestive tract inactivates it. But, as Indians have long known and pharmacologists have recently discovered, it is effective orally if mixed with yagé, because yagé contains substances that inhibit the enzyme. Consequently, chagrapanga is never taken by itself but is always mixed with yagé, and it is one of the commonest additives to the potion. When I asked him why he added the chagrapanga, Salvador replied: "To make the visions brighter" ("Para brillar la pinta").

We decided that I should come back the next day to make and drink yagé. Salvador explained that the potion is prepared in the afternoon and drunk only at night. Women may not be present during the preparation but may consume the finished drink. He told me I should not eat on the day of taking yagé and, particularly, should avoid milk. He then requested that I buy him some meat, coffee, salt, sugar, candles and, most important of all, aguardiente for the ceremony. Aguardiente is an unaged whisky distilled from sugar cane, sweetened and flavored with anise; it is the local fire water of South America. Since I like neither alcohol nor anise, I was not much looking forward to drinking it and wondered just how much of it we were going to use in this "ceremony."

I went back to the little town of Sibundoy to shop. It was a cold, gray afternoon. As usual the streets were full of people doing nothing, mostly Indians but a fair number of hippies as well. This latter group was international: Americans, Europeans, Latin Americans, all with little or no money and yagé uppermost in their minds.

Sibundoy, because it is the closest yagé center to the Pan-American Highway, has been visited increasingly by freaks, many of whom have not the time or means to continue over the eastern mountains to the Amazon basin. Salvador's address book testifies that they have been coming for several years now, and one effect has been that yagé has become good business for the *brujos* and medicos of the valley. For a fee, they

will put on a yagé ceremony for you.

One of the surest ways to debase the ritual use of a drug is to begin selling the drug to strangers. Evidently, this process had been going on in the Sibundoy for some time, and what I was going to see would be a fairly debased ritual. I decided that a good way to gauge the degree of debasement would be to pay attention to the preparation of the drug.

Most people who come to the valley pay their money and drink their yagé. I was glad I had asked Salvador to let me in on the making, and I supposed his requests for groceries were the additional fee for this privilege. I assumed he would want a few dollars cash for the actual ceremony. As a standard of comparison I had in mind a description of a yagé preparation that took place many years ago in the remote forests of Peru among a group of Amahuaca Indians as yet untouched by Western ways. These Indians made their drink from the *bejuco* of yagé and from the leaves of another plant, probably also chagrapanga.

When I went back to Salvador's house, it was raining steadily, and by the time I got there, I was soaked. This time Salvador's son was present, Juan Pedro, a young man in his late twenties. I handed over the groceries, and Salvador immediately extracted the aguardiente, saying it would be good for all of us to drink some. He poured out shot glasses of the stuff, and we all gulped it down in turn; it was even worse than I had remembered from my previous encounter with it a number of years ago. Salvador was not satisfied with one round. He continued passing out the booze, usually serving himself two shots for everyone given away, while Juan Pedro served up bowl after bowl of chicha. Outside, the rain kept up a steady patter; inside, chickens ran around on the floor, and the fire went out, causing clouds of smoke—apparently, a chronic problem in the wet season.

In a short time I was feeling pretty drunk, but the drinking went on with no signs of our doing anything about the yagé. Then Juan Pedro asked me if I had any marijuana on me. I told him I did not, which disappointed him, because he said many people who came told him how great marijuana was, but he had only smoked it once and had not gotten high on it.

I managed to turn the conversation to yagé, and Salvador launched into a

long series of anecdotes about the miraculous powers of the drug. (By the way, he never referred to it as a drug, but always as *el remedio*—"the remedy." But the condition it produces is a *borrachera* or "intoxication.") There were stories of locating lost objects through *yage'* visions, solving crimes and producing miracle cures. I listened to these stories with interest, but I have learned that witch doctors always have good raps about their products, and the stories are very much the same, whether the drug is peyote, *yage'*, magic mushroom or anything else—which may simply mean that the "effects" of the drug are really capacities of the mind in other states of consciousness.

Finally, when we had dispatched the bottle of aguardiente and my stomach was about bursting from the volume of chicha I had drunk, Salvador decided we could start making *yage'*. Fortunately the rain had let up, and even a little bit of sun was showing. We took wooden stools from the house and walked to a little clearing partly sheltered by banana fronds. A large fire-blackened caldron was on the ground next to the ashes of an old fire. And on a mat of banana leaves was a pile of the *bejuco*—lengths of the woody stems of *yage'*.

Salvador indicated that the first step was to strip off the outer bark of the *bejuco*, and I set to work on that task with the blade of a pocket knife. The *bejuco* seemed neither very fresh nor very old. Looking at the cut ends, I noticed that it had the requisite number of "hearts" and therefore was mature enough for use. The bark came off easily.

Meanwhile, Salvador had uncovered the caldron, which contained a mess of black, cooked leaves and mashed *bejuco* in a rusty brown liquid—apparently the remains of the last batch of *yage'*. He poured the liquid into a bottle and fished out the spent leaves and stems. Then he seemed a bit confused and mumbled something about firewood that I did not catch.

The next step in the process was the mashing of the *bejuco*, a job that took considerably more energy because the stems—up to three inches in diameter—were tough wood. There was a smooth flat stone to lay them on and a heavy rock to pound with. I set to work, taking frequent rests.

When I was finished and had an armload of mashed *bejuco*, Salvador announced that there was no firewood so that we would have to make this *yage'* without actually cooking it. Nor, apparently, was there any fresh chagrapanga, because he began putting the old, unattractive leaves back into the caldron with the freshly pounded *bejuco*. He then poured the liquid from the old brew into the pot plus a little fresh water, and set about mashing everything together with a heavy stick. After about ten minutes, he felt the potion was finished and poured it into two empty aguardiente bottles; it was a muddy brown liquid. Then we walked back to the house.

In that moment I knew that I had no desire to spend more time with Salvador and certainly no interest in drinking his *yage'*. His preparation had turned out to be much sloppier and more haphazard than I could have imagined. I was not expecting a

three-day production with interminable chants, but, at least, I wanted cooking, particularly since the alkaloids of *yage'* are not terribly soluble and require long boiling to release them from the plant tissue. I doubted that Salvador's brown liquid had any potency except what might have been there from the previous batch, if that had been made properly.

It was now merely dusk, and Salvador suggested that I go off and return at nine to take the drug. "And don't forget to bring more aguardiente for tonight," he said. I was still a little wobbly from all the drinking I had done that afternoon, and the thought of more sickly sweet, anise-flavored alcohol did not make me feel better. I said good-bye and made my way back.

To solidify my decision not to take *yage'* that night, I went back to Sibundoy and ate a large meal. My stomach had been crying out for something to soak up the remaining aguardiente and chicha. Shortly afterward the rain started again, this time in torrents. I doubt that I could have made it back to Salvador's house even if I had wanted to.

I felt I had seen enough of *yage'* in Sibundoy. I decided I would leave the valley the next morning and head into the hot country, over the mountains to the little town of Mocoa, the capital of the Putumayo Territory. There, I hoped, the travelers would be fewer and the Indians a little more scrupulous about their *yage'* rites. Besides, the damp chill of winter in Sibundoy was getting to my bones, and I longed to be somewhere where the chance of seeing sunshine was a bit better.

TRANS-HIGH MARKET QUOTATIONS

JULY 1976 THROUGH AUGUST 1978

The 'Trans-High Market Quotations are a factual record of actual transactions that have taken place in the weeks before press time. The THMQ does not represent prices now, nor does it necessarily represent what people should or should not be paying. Dope prices vary widely according to region, city, quality, quantity, condition, freshness, market conditions, supply and demand, law enforcement intensity and many other factors. (Prices in the pound column are for 1 to 100 lbs. all prices are in U.S. dollars.)

DOMESTIC		EAST COAST		Lebanese..		red; very good		gm		25-35		Crackludes		boatleg, 7145 passable.		100		100-150	
Regular	Mexican	long green tops;	oz	15-25	LSD	brown blatter	oz	250-475	oz	150-300	Domestic..	not worth	oz	10-15	one	250-400	one	200-300	
Mexican		scaly	lb	100-225	Cocaine	good, blow available	gm	75-125	Domestic..	the money	lb	75-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	10-20	lb	100-225	
Top-grade	Mexican	lime green	oz	75-120	Cannabis	disappearing	oz	1100-1650	Domestic..	the best	lb	10-20	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	25-40	lb	375-500	
Mexican	Jamaican	sinemilla rare	lb	700-1000		one	2-3.50	Domestic..	the best	lb	30-40	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	30-40	lb	350-450		
Jamaican		poor when found	oz	20-30		100	100-250	Domestic..	the best	lb	50-100	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	50-100	lb	500-1000		
Commercial	Colombian	nope impressive	oz	25-35	Domestic	new crop still	oz	10-30	Domestic..	not worth	oz	10-15	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	10-20	lb	75-200	
Colombian	Colombian	lb	275-400	Commercial	growing	lb	100-250	Domestic..	the money	lb	75-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	10-20	lb	100-225		
Commercial	Colombian	gold, good to excel	oz	35-55	Commercial	supply on increase	oz	15-25	Domestic..	the best	lb	25-40	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	25-40	lb	375-500	
Colombian	Colombian	low, fair supply	lb	425-575	Mexican..	green/gold	oz	40-60	Domestic..	the best	lb	25-40	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	30-40	lb	350-450	
Colombian	Colombian	red, oil bland	oz	35-50	Mexican..	Guerrero; good	lb	575-625	Domestic..	the best	lb	25-40	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	40-60	lb	500-1000	
Colombian	Colombian	red	lb	425-550	Commercial	much of in actuality	oz	25-40	Domestic..	the best	lb	25-40	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	50-100	lb	175-225	
Colombian	Colombian	black, heavy press	oz	35-50	Colombian..	Jamaican	lb	325-450	Domestic..	the best	lb	25-40	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	50-100	lb	110-175	
Hawaiian		overrated	lb	400-500	Colombian..	delightful when	oz	40-55	Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
Hawaiian		exceptional, extremely	oz	200-250	Colombian..	round	lb	450-575	Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1100-1600	
Moroccan		spice	lb	2200-3000	Colombian..	worlage	oz	65-100	Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
Moroccan		Kifkefek	oz	75-115	Alghani..	thick black slabs	oz	600-1000	Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
Moroccan		hash	lb	900-1200	Alghani..	decant	lb	110-150	Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
Lebanese..		some excellent red	oz	100-150	Alghani..	thick but not	gm	1250-1600	Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
Lebanese..		hash	lb	1100-1700	Alghani..	the best	oz	375-475	Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
Afghan		stale, sulfurous	oz	110-165	Oil	one	1-2	Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900		
Nepalese..		hash	lb	1300-1750	THC	supply on increased	one	1-2	Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
Nepalese..		fresh temple, belic	oz	180-175	LSD	PCP product	100	75-125	Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
Lebanese..		rare	lb	1500-1900	Cocaine	various kinds	one	1-3	Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
Lebanese..		sweet red	gm	20-30	Cocaine	usually stepped long	gm	50-90	Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
Afghani..		thick and potent	oz	300-425	Speed	heavily stepped long	oz	1000-1500	Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
Afghani..		hash Oil	gm	20-30		bulky crystals	one	50-1	Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
Honey oil		all shades and grades	oz	325-450		100	25-50	Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900		
THC		mixed bag of quality	lb	375-500					Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
LSD		usually POP	100	75-150					Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
Peloubini..		nothing exceptional	lb	1-250					Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
Peloubini..		extremely rare	oz	75-150					Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
Cocaine		usually, fair quality	gm	20-35					Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
Cannabis		in tremendous demand	oz	1300-2000					Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
Ups		boatleg, coarse roads; terrible	oz	150-300					Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
		100	50-1	25-50					Domestic..	the best	lb	150-200	Commercial..	silipoor	oz	150-200	lb	1500-1900	
FLORIDA-GEORGIA																			
Domestic..		new crops in progress	oz	10-20	Domestic..	purple	oz	10-20	Domestic..	Tucson, and Texas	oz	10-20	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	10-20	lb	75-200	
Mexican..		lb	75-200	Domestic..	supply declining	oz	35-65	Domestic..	all varieties	oz	15-25	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	15-25	lb	75-200		
Cannabis..		usually, fair quality	gm	75-195	Mexican..	good	lb	475-650	Domestic..	Pueblo, Michigan	oz	25-50	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	25-50	lb	250-500	
Cannabis..		long, dark brown	oz	8-4	Commercial..	long, dark brown	oz	25-40	Domestic..	all good	oz	25-50	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	25-50	lb	350-450	
Ups		poor to fair	oz	100	Commercial..	poor to fair	oz	300-450	Domestic..	very seedy	oz	25-50	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	25-50	lb	350-450	
		25-50	Domestic..	small supply, '01	Commercial..	good (oil)	lb	450-600	Domestic..	sticky red/tape	oz	35-65	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	35-65	lb	450-575	
		Domestic..	good (oil)	lb	Domestic..	smallest, I	one	20-30	Domestic..	scaleo	oz	20-30	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	20-30	lb	175-225	
		Domestic..	smallest, I	one	Domestic..	pressed	oz	1-75-225	Domestic..	Thai sticks	one	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	Domestic..	silipoor
					Alghani..	black, w/ green	oz	110-450	Domestic..	dry, red slabs	oz	60-180	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	60-180	lb	175-225	
					Nepalese..	knobby (oil)	lb	1200-1700	Domestic..	fair	lb	200-1300	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	200-1300	lb	200-1300	
					Nepalese..	peppered fibers	oz	110-165	Domestic..	potent	gm	25-35	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	25-35	lb	375-500	
					Nepalese..	some pieces good	lb	1300-1600	Domestic..	buttons	one	1-2.50	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	1-2.50	lb	100-200	
					Nepalese..	crumbly, bladdery	oz	90-130	Domestic..	ranges from fair to bad	gm	50-100	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	50-100	lb	1100-1700	
					Lebanese..	oz	1100-1500	Domestic..	bad	oz	1100-1500	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	1100-1500	lb	1100-1700		
					Alghani..	lb	1200-1600	Domestic..	bad	oz	1200-1600	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	1200-1600	lb	1200-1600		
					Alghani..	lb	150-250	Domestic..	bad	oz	150-250	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	150-250	lb	150-250		
					Peloubini..	lb	2-4	Domestic..	bad	oz	2-4	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	2-4	lb	2-4		
					Peloubini..	lb	100	Domestic..	bad	oz	100	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	100	lb	100		
					Peloubini..	lb	150-250	Domestic..	bad	oz	150-250	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	150-250	lb	150-250		
					Peloubini..	lb	2-4	Domestic..	bad	oz	2-4	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	2-4	lb	2-4		
					Peloubini..	lb	100	Domestic..	bad	oz	100	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	100	lb	100		
					Peloubini..	lb	150-250	Domestic..	bad	oz	150-250	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	150-250	lb	150-250		
					Peloubini..	lb	2-4	Domestic..	bad	oz	2-4	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	2-4	lb	2-4		
					Peloubini..	lb	100	Domestic..	bad	oz	100	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	100	lb	100		
					Peloubini..	lb	150-250	Domestic..	bad	oz	150-250	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	150-250	lb	150-250		
					Peloubini..	lb	2-4	Domestic..	bad	oz	2-4	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	2-4	lb	2-4		
					Peloubini..	lb	100	Domestic..	bad	oz	100	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	100	lb	100		
					Peloubini..	lb	150-250	Domestic..	bad	oz	150-250	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	150-250	lb	150-250		
					Peloubini..	lb	2-4	Domestic..	bad	oz	2-4	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	2-4	lb	2-4		
					Peloubini..	lb	100	Domestic..	bad	oz	100	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	100	lb	100		
					Peloubini..	lb	150-250	Domestic..	bad	oz	150-250	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	150-250	lb	150-250		
					Peloubini..	lb	2-4	Domestic..	bad	oz	2-4	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	2-4	lb	2-4		
					Peloubini..	lb	100	Domestic..	bad	oz	100	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	100	lb	100		
					Peloubini..	lb	150-250	Domestic..	bad	oz	150-250	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	150-250	lb	150-250		
					Peloubini..	lb	2-4	Domestic..	bad	oz	2-4	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	2-4	lb	2-4		
					Peloubini..	lb	100	Domestic..	bad	oz	100	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	100	lb	100		
					Peloubini..	lb	150-250	Domestic..	bad	oz	150-250	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	150-250	lb	150-250		
					Peloubini..	lb	2-4	Domestic..	bad	oz	2-4	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	2-4	lb	2-4		
					Peloubini..	lb	100	Domestic..	bad	oz	100	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	100	lb	100		
					Peloubini..	lb	150-250	Domestic..	bad	oz	150-250	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	150-250	lb	150-250		
					Peloubini..	lb	2-4	Domestic..	bad	oz	2-4	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	2-4	lb	2-4		
					Peloubini..	lb	100	Domestic..	bad	oz	100	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	100	lb	100		
					Peloubini..	lb	150-250	Domestic..	bad	oz	150-250	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	150-250	lb	150-250		
					Peloubini..	lb	2-4	Domestic..	bad	oz	2-4	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	2-4	lb	2-4		
					Peloubini..	lb	100	Domestic..	bad	oz	100	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	100	lb	100		
					Peloubini..	lb	150-250	Domestic..	bad	oz	150-250	Domestic..	silipoor	oz	150-250	lb	150-250		
					Peloubini..	lb	2-4	Domestic..	bad	oz	2-4</								

Up & speed	D.S.714s unstable quality,	100 one 100	175-250 .50-.75 35.75	Thick sticks	limited, sporadic supply; good quality, only good blower	lb one oz 100	2300-3300 80-30 175-200 200-300	Santa Maria gold, real Macchu Picchu	easily obtainable, excellent high very good grade	oz lb oz	5-7 23-30 5-7								
SOUTHWEST																			
Domestic	Texas; and Tucson tops; fair to good	oz	10-20	LSD	poor to excellent	lb one oz 10	2300-3300 80-30 175-200 200-300	Punta Roja	superb sweet smoke	oz lb	7-9 25-32								
Regular Mexican	nothing special	oz	10-20	Up	popular on the pipeline; different qualit-	oz one 10	25-4 15-25	Colombian hash	just for export	lb oz	200-5000 200-500								
Top-grade Mexican	very good	oz	25-50	Commercial Colombian	nothing out of the ordinary	oz lb	30-45 250-450	LSD	fair to good	lb oz	2000-2500 2-5								
Commercial Colombian	fair and seedy	oz	25-55	Connisseur Colombian	spicy gold tops; woolly linding	oz lb	40-65 245-625	Mushrooms Cocaine	scarce	lb oz	25-400 300-400								
Connisseur Colombian	fluffy light brown tops; very good	oz	35-55	Konagold	outstanding prospects	lb	75-100 1200-2000	Cocaine	abundant mother-of-pearl	lb oz	4500-5000 250-350								
Thai sticks	excellent when found	oz	20-30	Miau	green, realious buds; a tropical treasure	lb	1100-1600	good rock	4000-5000	lb									
Lebanese hash	dry red slabs; fair	oz	80-110	LSD	brown computer dots	lb one	75-125 125-175	HAWAII											
Afghani hash oil	decent	gm	20-30	Cocaine	good flake; sporadic supply	gm oz	60-120 1500-2100	EASTERN CANADA											
LSD	good blower available	one	1-2.50	Domestic	poor to poorer	oz	15-25	Kentgrass	strong	oz lb	1-2 15-20								
Peyote	good fresh buttons	100	100-150	Regular Mexican	low grade, but cheap	oz lb	150-250 90-95	Thai sticks	not up to par	one oz	1-2 10-15								
Cocaine	fair to good quality, and quantity	oz	15-25	Top-grade Mexican	some tasty tops; looks Oaxacan	oz lb	35-50 400-500	Kashmiri hash	good quality	oz lb	9-12 100-125								
WEST COAST																			
Domestic	good possibility; Californian excellent	oz	20-75	Commercial Colombian	fair to decent	oz lb	25-40 375-450	Afghani hash	water pressed	oz lb	10-15 100-150								
Commercial Mexican	readily available	oz	15-20	Connisseur Colombian	some gold & red buds	oz lb	45-60 475-600	Bomber black hash	unbelievable	oz lb	10-20 150-200								
Top-grade Mexican	various types still acceptable	oz	30-45	Guanacaste	scarce	oz lb	45-60 500-650	Mandal hash	occasionally mixed	oz lb	12-18 150-185								
Commercial Colombian	improving lately	oz	30-45	Hawaiian	Kana green, some excellent brown	oz lb	175-250 1400-2000	Cocaine	fair to good	gm oz	60-120 1200-1800								
Connisseur Colombian	really multicolor; hard to find	oz	45-60	Ducham sticks, Afghani hash	varied potency	one oz	15-20 150-200	BOMBAY, INDIA											
Hawaiian	incredible when around	oz	195-225	Indian hash	poorly pressed; fair	oz lb	100-165 1500-1800	Kashmiri hash	fine product	gm oz	2-3 45-60								
Thai sticks	good but rare	one	25-35	Kashmiri hash	best available	oz lb	125-225 1400-2000	Lebanese hash	blonde, good	oz lb	35-50 400-600								
Lebanese hash	blonde & red; fair to good	oz	80-125	Algerian hash	unpure	gm	25-40	Nigerian grass	excellent red; harder to find	oz lb	25-35 400-500								
Moroccan hash	usual crumbly green; fair	oz	70-110	Honey oil	sweet & potent	gm	25-40	LSD	microdot & blotter	oz lb	3-5 250-350								
Afghani hash	subtbody; OK	oz	810-1120	NIDA Cocaine	pseudospeed some fresh flake	gm oz	400-550 75-125	BRUSSELS, BELGIUM											
Colonbian hash	avoid	lb	1400-1800	Algerian hash oil	unpure	gm	1400-2000	Chitral Hash	delightful blonde	gm lb	2-3 700-900								
Alghani hash oil	black & potent	gm	20-35	Honey oil	sweet & potent	gm	400-525	Moroccan hash	nothing special	gm lb	1.50-2.50 800-750								
Lebanese oil	red, sweet tasting, potent	oz	400-500	NIDA Cocaine	pseudospeed some fresh flake	gm oz	425-550 75-125	LSD	very capable	oz lb	2-4 125-200								
Honey oil	amber, the best	gm	25-35	FOREIGN															
LSD	good windowpane & blower	one	1-3	AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS															
Peyote	still around	one	.30-.50	Domestic hash	still trying;	oz	15-20	Lebanese hash	red, very good	gm kg	2-2.50 1100-1200								
Cocaine	always available	oz	60-100	Senegalese & Congolese	barge boat very strong	oz kg	200-350 45-60	Afghani hash	black, excellent	oz lb	40-60 500-700								
NORTHWEST																			
Regular Mexican	quality, and quantity, declining	oz	10-20	Moroccan hash	keep away from it	oz kg	200-350 50-70	Moroccan hash	green, soft	oz lb	35-50 450-550								
Top-grade Mexican	long green tops; good	oz	35-55	Lobanese hash	excellent choice	oz kg	45-50 800-900	Thali sticks	potent	one kg	10-12 800-900								
Commercial Colombian	just average	oz	400-600	Pakistani hash	dark green; be selective	oz kg	45-55 800-1000	LSD	various type	one kg	4 950-975								
Connisseur Colombian	small amount of spicy red	oz	25-35	Kashmiri hash	strong	oz kg	55-60 1115-1325	Cocaine	fresh, good	gm oz	60-90 400-600								
Lebanese hash	pressed gold slabs	oz	450-600	Hash oil	dense black Afghani; good	kg	200-300	Speed	powder; good	gm oz	20-35 400-450								
Moroccan hash	crumbly green; poor	oz	1000-1500	LSD	U.S. blower	kg	2-4	Iherolin	brown rock, china white	gm oz	60 1000								
Afghani hash	black slate, CK	oz	110-165	Cocaine	all types	kg oz	130-200 60-120	FRANKFURT, GERMANY											
Lebanese hash oil	good, sticky red	gm	20-30	Burma opium	excellent	kg oz	1100-2000 3	AZORE ISLANDS											
Honey oil	excellent	gm	375-425	Angola grass	drastically potent	oz	35-50	Lebanese hash	red, very good	gm kg	2-2.50 1100-1200								
LSD	brown and clear & blower	one	1-3	Mozambique grass	narcoic; limited	oz kg	400-700 55-75	Afghani hash	black, excellent	oz kg	40-60 500-700								
Peyote	Wash. buttons; green and good	100	75-125	Quatudea	Guaman bootlegs	kg oz	500-800 1-2	Moroccan hash	green, soft	oz kg	35-50 450-550								
Cocaine	good blow scarce	oz	25-50	Morphine	pure primo	kg oz	75-125 5-10	Thali sticks	potent	one kg	10-12 800-900								
ALASKA																			
Melanuska	very rare; dealers' stash only	oz	50-75	BANGKOK, THAILAND															
Thunderfuck	still stable	oz	500-700	Lowland grass	plentiful	oz	3-4	Guadalajara green	steady quality	oz kg	3-5 40-60								
Regular Mexican	still stable	oz	15-30	Sticks	good new harvest	kg one	30-50 50-75	Oxagen tops	long green tops; very good	oz kg	4-7 30-50								
Commercial Colombian	dry & seedy	oz	325-450	Buddha sticks	le grand stick	kg one	5-10	Guernero gold	some better crops at present	kg lb	4-6 30-40								
Connisseur Colombian	decent red tops	oz	40-65	Summese opium	the greatest	kg one	5-10	Pueblo	good to excellent	kg lb	5-8 40-60								
Hawaiian	amazing Puna butter;	oz	500-650	GUADALAJARA, MEXICO															
ALASKA																			
Melanuska	very rare; dealers' stash only	oz	50-75	Angola grass	drastically potent	oz	35-50	Magic mushrooms	natural tips	kg lb	4-5 30-50								
Thunderfuck	still stable	oz	500-700	Mozambique grass	narcoic; limited	oz kg	400-700 55-75	Cocaine	rock & flake; almost pure	kg lb	25-40 500-750								
Regular Mexican	still stable	oz	15-30	Lowland grass	plentiful	kg one	3-4	Opium	instant meditation	kg lb	400-500 5000								
Commercial Colombian	dry & seedy	oz	225-350	Sticks	good new harvest	kg one	30-50 50-75	HONG KONG											
Connisseur Colombian	decent red tops	oz	40-65	Buddha sticks	le grand stick	kg one	5-10	Mainland wood	still not up to par	oz lb	10-15 100-150								
Hawaiian	amazing Puna butter;	oz	225-300	Summese opium	the greatest	kg one	100	Thal grass	stick shake	oz kg lb	50-100 600-950								

Honey oil	amber	gm	25-35
Afghan oil	very strong	gm	20-30
		oz	450-550
LSD	mostly blotters	lb	150-3
MDA	Questionnaire origin good quality buttons	gm	30-40
Peyote	heavily cut	lb	1-2
Cocaine		gm	75-115
		oz	1100-1700

SOUTHWEST

Domestic	76 crop looks promising	oz	10-20
Regular Mexican	standard of the people	oz	10-20
Top-grade Mexican	delightful Caucasian	lb	25-45
Commercial Colombian	fair shape & good quality	lb	25-35
Connisseur Colombian	seldom seen or late	oz	35-55
Thai sticks	rare	one	20-30
Lebanese hash	fair red	oz	80-110
Afghan hash oil	black and potent	gm	25-35
LSD	all kinds	oz	375-475
Peyote Cocaine	still fresh fluctuating quantity and quality	one	15-25
		gm	65-110
		oz	1100-2000

WEST COAST

Domestic	all ranges; average to surreal	oz	20-75
Commercial Mexican	decent varieties available	oz	15-25
Top-grade Mexican	red hair tops	lb	100-175
Commercial Colombian	fake, overpriced	oz	30-50
Connisseur Colombian	spicy gold, short supply	lb	325-450
Hawaiian	poor availability	oz	40-55
Thai sticks	large gold and good	one	175-225
Lebanese	sacked red, good	oz	90-130
Peki hash	black on the outside, green inside	lb	100-145
Afghani hash	black with white streaks	lb	115-170
Lebanese hash oil	very tasty red	gm	1400-1800
Afghani hash oil	fresh, black & dead	gm	20-30
Honey oil	delicious but scarce	gm	25-35
LSD	assorted types	one	400-550
Peyote Cocaine	still available various qualities	one	75-125
	around	gm	100-190
		oz	1100-2000

NORTHWEST

Regular Mexican	plentiful	oz	10-20
Top-grade Mexican	far high altitude products	oz	35-60
Commercial Colombian	decent, good supply	lb	425-600
Connisseur Colombian	spicy gold available	lb	325-450
Lebanese hash	red; good	oz	40-60
Moroccan hash	regular green	lb	450-600
Afghani hash	excellent, moldy black, limited	lb	75-100
Lebanese hash oil	very tasty	gm	900-1150
Afghani hash oil	potent	gm	120-175
Honey oil	Highly refined; very good	oz	1300-1900
LSD	mostly broken blotter	lb	20-35
Peyote Cocaine	still in season all qualities	one	25-50
		gm	70-110
Polyccbin	grows profusely; a family pick	oz	1100-1600
		oz	25

ALASKA

Domestic	excellent when found	oz	35-60
		lb	425-550

Regular Mexican	constant supply	oz	20-30
Top-grade Mexican	Dryascan	oz	250-350
Commercial Colombian	decent quality, and quantity	oz	40-60
Connisseur Colombian	occasional gold buds	oz	350-475
Hawaiian	tremendous High	oz	40-65
Thai sticks	scarce	one	225-300
LSD	brown blotter	lb	2300-3300
Cocaine	various qualities; decent flow	oz	25-35
		oz	200-250
		lb	100-200

Chiba hash	supply declining	gm	2-3
Lebanese hash	decent and plentiful	oz	45-60
Nepalese hash	new fine	lb	35-50
Algerian grass	temple balls	lb	400-500
Cocaine	fair domestic	oz	45-75
	new import	gm	50-100
LSD	nonpure speedy	oz	100-1800
		lb	2-5
		oz	225-325

HAWAII

Commercial Colombian	panless import	oz	30-40
Connisseur Colombian	decents	lb	350-450
Hawaiian	rusty red	oz	40-65
Konagold	loose; scarce	lb	450-650
	excellent	oz	75-100
Maui	first harvest, very promising	lb	1200-2000
LSD	Windspurpane;	lb	75-125
Cocaine	excellent	oz	125-175

FOREIGN

AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS

Domestic hash	needs agricultural improvement	oz	15-20
Senegalese & Congolese	the smoke of the month	lb	200-350
Moroccan hash	mostly garbage	lb	50-100
Lebanese hash	still going strong	kg	860-1000
Pakistani hash	spectrum of quality	kg	45-55
Kashmiri hash	great high grade	kg	910-1200
Hash oil	a knockout	kg	1115-1325
LSD	all kinds, all doses	lb	2-4
Cocaine	It's snowing	gm	130-200
Burmese opium	The greatest	gm	60-120
		oz	1100-2000
		oz	3
		lb	65-70

AZORE ISLANDS

Angolan grass	wake love, not war	oz	25-50
Mozambique grass	good / bad	oz	55-75
Queludes	scarce	lb	500-800
Dominican Spanish	Spanish methamphetamine	lb	150-250
Morphine	tremendous	oz	1-2

BANGKOK, THAILAND

Lowland grass	all you can smoke	oz	3-4
Sticks	always great	one	50-75
Buddha sticks	the finest	one	5-10
Bankee opium	sweet dreams	oz	5-10
		lb	100

BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA

Santa Marta gold, red	top-notch	oz	5-7
Machalí Picu	excellent	oz	30-40
		lb	5-7
Punta Roja	very tasty	oz	23-32
Colombian hash	improving	lb	7-9
Colombian hash oil	still trying	oz	25-35
LSD	not necessary	lb	200-2500
Mushrooms	everywhere	lb	1000-3000
Cocaine	fake	oz	3-5
		lb	300-450
		lb	4500-5500
	rock	oz	250-350
		lb	4000-5000

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Chiba hash	supply declining	gm	2-3
Lebanese hash	decent and plentiful	oz	45-60
Nepalese hash	new fine	lb	45-75
Algerian grass	temple balls	lb	475-575
Cocaine	fair domestic	oz	25-35
	new import	gm	400-500
LSD	nonpure speedy	oz	50-100
		lb	2-5
		oz	225-325

EASTERN CANADA

Domestic	fair at best	oz	10-20
Regular Mexican	poor to good quality	lb	15-25
Top-grade Mexican	good supply of late	lb	150-225
Commercial Colombian	dry and seedly	oz	25-40
Connisseur Colombian	scarcity	lb	375-450
Hawaiian	excellent vibra-	oz	45-65
	kund	lb	475-600
Afghani hash	black/wilts;	oz	800-3000
Indian hash	very good	lb	150-200
Kashmiri hash	just ok	lb	1200-1550
Afghani hash oil	wonderful	oz	150-225
Honey oil	unimpressive	gm	25-35
		oz	375-500
MDA	Highly refined: excellent	oz	425-550
Cocaine	dubious	gm	25-30
	excellent rock available, limited	oz	75-125
LSD	microdots	lb	1400-1800

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

Lebanese hash	usual quality (price on decline)	gm	2-3
Moroccan hash	pressed black/green	gm	1.50-2.50
Magic Mushroom	sweet and potent	lb	600-750
LSD	microdots	lb	2-4
		oz	125-200

FRANKFURT, GERMANY

Lobanese hash	readily available	gm	2-3
Afghani hash	potent, the best	lb	40-60
Moroccan hash	some good black	oz	35-50
Thail sticks	the best import	one	10-12
LSD	blotters	lb	3-4
Cocaine	some excellent rocks	oz	400-600
Speed	pharmaceutical, muth,	oz	400-450
Herdin	made in France	gm	40-75
		oz	1000

GUADALAJARA, MEXICO

Toneon violet	decapitating	oz	5-10
Guzdalajara green	envioe domestic crop	oz	3-4
Oaxacan lope	very immature, sweet	lb	25-40
Guerrero gold	consistent	oz	4-6
Pueblo	excellent taste	oz	6-8
Magic mushroom	mental magic	oz	4-6
Cocaine	mostly pure rocks	gm	30-50
		oz	25-40
Opium	heavy dreams	oz	400-500
		lb	5000

HONG KONG

Mainland wood	mostly ragined	oz	10-15
Thai grass	excellent	oz	50-100
		lb	500-950
Thai sticks	very good brown	one	8-12
		oz	75-150

Heroin	brown rocks, the best	oz 90-100	Lebanese hash	sacked, red and blonde	oz 100	SOUTH			
Hashish	small amounts, various kinds	lb 1000 gm 8-10 oz 75-150	Afghani hash	slow burn, long lasting	oz 100-110	Domestic hash good			
ISTANBUL, TURKEY									
Turkish hash	high grade, potent	oz 5-8	Moroccan hash	occasional good black	oz 85-115	Regular Mexican decent			
Antonia hash	highly cherished	oz 8-10	LSD	some blotters	hit 4-5	Top-grade Mexican best now			
LSD	microdots and blotters	lb 100	Cocaine	flake, varied quality	gm 40-60	Jamaican stringy and seedy			
Cyclum	could be better	oz 3-5	Speed	some powder meth.	oz 900-1100	Daxecan-the best now			
		lb 60	Smack	good quality	gm 50	stringy and seedy			
OCTOBER 1976									
KABUL, AFGHANISTAN									
Local hash	better than nothing	oz 1-2	DOMESTIC						
Water-pressed hash	little on hash side	oz 1-150	EAST COAST						
Shirnashash	a fine catch	kilo 30-50 oz 3-5	Regular Mexican	paper-wrapped bricks	oz 15-25	Regular Mexican decent			
Mazar-i-Sharif	personal stash	oz 5-8	Top-grade Mexican	Daxecan and Guerrero	oz 30-50	Top-grade Mexican decent			
Hash oil	the best ingredients	kilo 125-250	Jamaican	poor	lb 325-450	Jamaican stringy and seedy			
		lb 600-800	Commercial Colombian	supply poor	oz 20-25	Daxecan-the best now			
LONDON, ENGLAND			Connisseur Colombian	scarce	lb 225-300	stringy and seedy			
Moroccan hash	good black, poor green	oz 50-70	Hawaiian	remnants	oz 45-150	Daxecan-the best now			
Lebanese hash	red slabs	lb 600-750	Thai sticks	fluctuating supply	lb 20-250	stringy and seedy			
Afghani hash	70-80	lb 600-900	Nigerian grass	very good when found	oz 2200-3000	Commercial Colombian			
Colombian hash	A-1	lb 600-900	Moroccan hash	thin green slabs	oz 190-240	Connisseur Colombian			
Hash oil	too impure	gm 25-35	Lebanese hash	OK	oz 40-60	Hawaiian			
LSD	some windowpane	oz 400-500	Afghani hash	thick black/white; very good	lb 1000-1500	Thai sticks			
Cocaine	high price, lowgrade	hit 2-4	Nepalese hash	limes and balls	oz 125-200	Nigerian grass			
Mandrax	British Quaalude	oz 100-1800	Paki hash	decent	lb 1900-2300	Moroccan hash			
		100	Lebanese hash	red agavein	oz 1400-1900	Afghani hash			
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA			Afghani hash oil	thick and potent	lb 120-165	Nepalese hash			
Domestic grass	good smoke	oz 20-30	Honey oil	scarce	lb 1300-1700	Paki hash			
Nepalese hash	black, white and potent	lb 160-300	Honey oil	excellent	oz 110-150	Thai sticks			
Indian hash	much better	oz 80-110	LSD	various types	oz 1-3	Commercial Colombian			
Afghani hash	quality available	lb 900-1000	Thi sticks	several kinda	lb 75-150	Hawaiian			
Excellent	excellent	lb 875-1000	Psychoactive mushrooms	scarce	oz 20-35	Thai sticks			
LSD	scarce dots	lb 100-125	Cocaine	all qualities	lb 150-250	Nepalese hash			
Cocaine	leaves something to be desired	hit 1100-1500	Quaalude	few and far between	oz 75-125	Paki hash			
		3-5	Ups	bagged black beauties	oz 1200-1600	Lebanese hash			
PARIS, FRANCE			Thi sticks	OK	oz 1-3	Psychoactive mushrooms			
Yamba	a better African pot	oz 40-60	Moroccan hash	poor	lb 175-200	Cocaine			
Colombian	good tourist import	lb 300-600	Domestic	new stand-by	oz 1-2	Quaalude			
Moroccan	tasty but non-potent	lb 30-55	Mexican	none exceptional	lb 10-20	Thai sticks			
Afghani hash	top grade	lb 495-700	Jamaican	worthless	oz 20-30	Commercial Colombian			
Chiralt hash	scarce, decent	gm 5-7	Commercial Colombian	fair quantity	lb 150-200	Honey oil			
LSD	U.S. dots and excellent blotter	lb 900-1100	Connisseur Colombian	hard to find	oz 20-30	Afghani hash			
Opium Morphine	a great buy	oz 50-700	Hawaiian	just stash	lb 225-350	Lebanese hash			
	French pharmaceutical	oz 90-100	Thi sticks	scarce	oz 350-550	Honey oil			
QUITO, ECUADOR			Moroccan hash	poor	oz 500-650	Psychoactive mushrooms			
Colombian red	excellent Import	oz 8-10	Lebanese hash	thick black, very good	oz 600-1100	Afghani hash			
Ecuadorian red	ok	lb 80-100	Afghani hash	sacked red; decent	oz 120-175	Lebanese hash			
Cocaine	Bolivian pink fake	oz 4-5	Lebanese hash oil	potent	lb 1500-2000	Honey oil			
San Pedro cactus	anesthetics-like	lb 40-50	Lebanese hash oil	good	oz 65-115	Psychoactive mushrooms			
		500-600	LSD	scarce	lb 1000-1400	Connisseur Colombian			
ROME, ITALY			Ups	bagged black beauties; good	oz 20-35	Hawaiian			
Colombian grass	scarce but very good	oz 80-90	Thi sticks	good quality around	lb 150-250	Lebanese hash			
		1000gm 260	Quaalude	now and then	oz 1-2	Psychoactive mushrooms			
			Thi sticks	bagged black beauties; good	lb 100-150	Afghani hash oil			
SOUTHWEST			Thi sticks	good quality around	oz 150-250	Lebanese hash			
Domestic	decent	oz 10-20	Domestic	decent	oz 10-20	Psychoactive mushrooms			
Regular Mexican	OK	lb 75-175	Regular Mexican	OK	lb 75-175	Honey oil			
Top-grade Mexican	supply fluctuating	oz 10-20	Top-grade Mexican	supply fluctuating	oz 25-50	Psychoactive mushrooms			
Commercial Colombian	shaky in al ways	lb 30-45	Commercial Colombian	shaky	lb 300-550	Hawaiian			
Connisseur Colombian	impossible dream	lb 350-450	Honey oil	thick black	oz 20-30	Lebanese hash			
Thi sticks	scarce	oz 45-70	Afghani oil	delicious	lb 375-500	Psychoactive mushrooms			
		one	LSD	scarce of late	oz 1-4	Connisseur Colombian			
MIDWEST			Afghani oil	very different	oz 100-200	Honey oil			
Domestic	wheat flavor	oz 10-20	Feyote	fair supply	oz 1-2	Psychoactive mushrooms			
Regular Mexican	usual bricks	lb 75-200	Cocaine	decent	oz 75-125	Honey oil			
Top-grade Mexican	diminished	oz 10-20	Quaalude	rare	oz 100-150	Psychoactive mushrooms			
Commercial Colombian	shaky in al ways	lb 40-60	Domestic	decent	oz 1200-1800	Connisseur Colombian			
Connisseur Colombian	impossible dream	lb 45-70	Regular Mexican	OK	oz 1-2	Honey oil			
Thi sticks	scarce	lb 500-650	Top-grade Mexican	OK	oz 1-2	Psychoactive mushrooms			
		one	Commercial Colombian	OK	oz 1-2	Honey oil			
SOUTHWEST			Honey oil	lower grade	oz 200-250	Psychoactive mushrooms			
Domestic	occasional;	oz 110-160	Afghani hash	occasional;	oz 1400-1800	Honey oil			
Regular Mexican	lower grade	lb 100-140	Lebanese hash	sacked red	oz 110-140	Psychoactive mushrooms			
Top-grade Mexican	delicious	lb 1150-1650	Honey oil	delicious	oz 25-35	Honey oil			
Commercial Colombian	shaky	oz 450-575	Afghani oil	thick black	oz 450-575	Psychoactive mushrooms			
Connisseur Colombian	impossible dream	lb 500-650	LSD	scarce of late	oz 375-500	Honey oil			
Thi sticks	scarce	oz 600-1100	MDA	very different	oz 1-4	Psychoactive mushrooms			
		one	Feyote	fair supply	oz 100-200	Honey oil			
SOUTHWEST			Cocaine	decent	oz 1-2	Psychoactive mushrooms			
Domestic	decent	oz 10-20	Quaalude	now and then	oz 10-20	Honey oil			
Regular Mexican	OK	lb 75-175	Thi sticks	bagged black beauties; good	oz 10-20	Psychoactive mushrooms			
Top-grade Mexican	OK	lb 75-175	Domestic	decent	oz 10-20	Honey oil			
Commercial Colombian	shaky	lb 300-550	Regular Mexican	OK	lb 75-175	Psychoactive mushrooms			
Connisseur Colombian	gold and red; both rare	lb 350-550	Top-grade Mexican	OK	lb 75-175	Honey oil			
Thi sticks	small green ones	oz 20-30	Commercial Colombian	shaky	lb 300-550	Psychoactive mushrooms			
		one	Honey oil	thick black	oz 35-55	Honey oil			
SOUTHWEST			Afghani oil	gold and red; both rare	oz 450-500	Psychoactive mushrooms			
Domestic	decent	oz 10-20	Lebanese hash	OK	oz 10-20	Honey oil			
Regular Mexican	OK	lb 75-175	Regular Mexican	OK	lb 75-175	Psychoactive mushrooms			
Top-grade Mexican	OK	lb 75-175	Top-grade Mexican	OK	lb 75-175	Honey oil			
Commercial Colombian	shaky	lb 300-550	Commercial Colombian	shaky	lb 300-550	Psychoactive mushrooms			
Connisseur Colombian	gold and red; both rare	lb 350-550	Honey oil	thick black	oz 35-55	Honey oil			
Thi sticks	small green ones	oz 20-30	Afghani oil	OK	lb 900-1200	Psychoactive mushrooms			
		one	Lebanese hash	OK	oz 90-115	Honey oil			
SOUTHWEST			Afghani hash oil	OK	oz 25-35	Honey oil			
Domestic	decent	oz 10-20	Lebanese hash	OK	oz 25-35	Psychoactive mushrooms			
Regular Mexican	OK	lb 75-175	Regular Mexican	OK	lb 75-175	Honey oil			
Top-grade Mexican	OK	lb 75-175	Top-grade Mexican	OK	lb 75-175	Psychoactive mushrooms			
Commercial Colombian	shaky	lb 300-550	Commercial Colombian	shaky	lb 300-550	Honey oil			
Connisseur Colombian	gold and red; both rare	lb 350-550	Honey oil	thick black	oz 35-55	Psychoactive mushrooms			
Thi sticks	small green ones	oz 20-30	Afghani oil	OK	lb 900-1200	Honey oil			
		one	Lebanese hash	OK	oz 90-115	Psychoactive mushrooms			
SOUTHWEST			Afghani hash oil	OK	oz 375-475	Honey oil			

LONDON, ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	mediocre	oz	50-70
Lebanese hash	blonde; decent	oz	600-750
Alghani hash	the best	oz	70-60
Colombian hash	worst of the bunch	oz	50-70
Hash oil	needs work	gm	25-35
LSD	good U.S. blotters	HI	400-500
Cocaine	cut to shreds	100	75-150
Nandrax	French 250s and 500s	gm	60-100
		oz	1200-1800
		one	1-2
		100	75-150

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Domestic grass	decent	oz	80-30
Nepalese hash	very potent	oz	80-110
Indian hash	no bargain	oz	70-80
Alghani hash	best buy	oz	875-975
LSD	focal chemistry, big month for lacrose	HI	100-1500
Cocaine	gm	80-125	2-5
	oz	1750-2500	

PARIS, FRANCE

Yamba	an excellent African import	oz	40-60
Colombian	becoming very scarce	oz	30-55
Moroccan	poor	oz	30-50
Alghani hash	still the best	gm	5-7
Chitral hash	varied quality	oz	50-70
LSD	microdots and tabs	HI	3-5
		100	200-325
Opium Morphine	good quality, available easy to get	gm	12-15
		gm	50-100

QUITO, ECUADOR

Colombian grass	tasty, gold and red	oz	8-10
Ecuadorian red	could loan from neighbors	oz	4-5
Cocaine	Bolivian best	gm	20-30
San Pedro cactus	South American peyote	oz	500-600

ROME, ITALY

Colombian hash	some gold; scarce	oz	80-90
Lebanese hash	the same sacks	oz	600-800
		100	gm300
Alghani hash	best import	oz	100-110
		100	gm270-300
Moroccan hash	some good black	oz	65-115
		100	gm270-285
LSD	blotters and dots	HI	4-5
		100	gm300-350
Cocaine	too much cut	gm	40-60
		oz	900-1100
Speed	the 3-minute smile	gm	50
		oz	1000
Smack	China brown; the best	gm	100
		oz	8000

NOVEMBER 1976

USA

Domestic	promising crops	oz	10-25
Regular Mexican	just average	oz	15-30
Top-grade Mexican	occasional Guerreran and Oaxacan	oz	35-75
Jamaican	poor to fair	oz	20-30
		lb	250-400

Commercial Colombian	generally worthwhile	oz	30-50
Connisseur Colombian	rare	oz	50-100
Hawaiian	excellent when found	oz	500-250
Thai sticks	San Luis stickiness good	one	20-30
	small green; tasty	oz	175-225

Thai sticks	San Luis stickiness good	oz	175-225
Moroccan hash	thin green slabs, poor	oz	75-125
	slab supply	lb	500-1200
Lebanese hash	short supply	oz	125-175
		lb	1200-1700

Afghani hash	thick black slabs	oz	120-190
Nepalese hash	some temple balls and fingers	lb	1500-2100
Pakhi hash	not up to par	oz	115-165
		lb	1300-1700
Lebanese hash	unavailable	gm	25-35

Domestic	potent	gm	400-500
Honey oil	scarce	gm	25-40
LSD	various types; mostly blotters	oz	20-40
	available in certain areas	lb	150-200
Cocaine	fair to good I quality, and quantity	gm	75-125

Cannabis	scarce	oz	1-2
Ups	black beauty bootlegs, good	one	200-375
		100	80-165
		oz	125-225

ALASKA

Domestic	various types	oz	35-65
Regular Mexican	decent supply and quality	oz	20-35
Connisseur Colombian	rare	oz	50-80
Cocaine	good to excellent	gm	75-125
		oz	1600-2200

HAWAII

Kona Gold	tasty	oz	100-150
Maui	wonderful smoke	oz	100-150
		lb	1100-2000
		oz	100-150

AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS

Dominican hash	good expectations	oz	15-35
Senegalese & Congolese	fair supply	oz	250-350
Moroccan hash	good quantity, and quality,	oz	50-70
Lebanese hash	little flow	oz	300-500
Pakistani hash	moderate	oz	50-60

Kashmiri hash	scarce	oz	60-90
Hash oil	various types	flor	1800-2100
LSD	blotter	HI	2-4
		100	150-200
Cocaine	fair	gm	75-125

Burmese opium	dreamy	gm	3-5
		oz	60-75
		oz	600-700
		oz	100-150
		oz	250-350

AZORE ISLANDS

Angolan grass	excellent	oz	25-50
Mozambique grass	wonderful	oz	45-70
Cannabis	rare	oz	60-90
Oaxacan hash	scarce	lb	550-800
Peruhash	surprisingly good	one	2-3

Peruhash	surprisingly good	lb	75-150
Peruhash	surprisingly good	oz	100-200
Peruhash	surprisingly good	oz	50-100
Peruhash	surprisingly good	oz	50-100
Peruhash	surprisingly good	lb	150-200

Colombian hash	surprisingly good	oz	5-10
Machu Picchu	still to be harvested	oz	8-10
Punta Roja	tremendous stash	oz	45-65
Colombian hash	surprisingly good	lb	45-65
		oz	20-50

Colombian hash	surprisingly good	oz	175-225
LSD	fair	HI	3-5
Mushrooms	best trip in town	oz	3-5
		lb	30-45
Cocaine	amazing quality, available	oz	250-400

Cannabis	amazing quality, available	lb	4000-6000
		oz	100-200
		oz	50-100
		oz	50-100
		oz	50-100

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Chitral hash	lasty	gm	2-3
Lebanese hash	supply declining	oz	45-60
Nepalese hash	very good	oz	35-50
Nigerian grass	fair to good	oz	25-35
LSD	some dots	HI	2-5

Cocaine	heavy cut	gm	50-100
		oz	1050-1500
		oz	150-250
		oz	15-30
		oz	15-30

CANADA

Domestic	some okay	oz	15-25</td
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KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

Local hash	decent	oz	1-2
		lb	50-100
Water-pressed hash	low-grade	oz	1-1.50
		kilo	30-50
Shiraz hash	the greatest	oz	3-5
		kilo	100-200
Mazar-sharif	excellent; one-of-a-kind	oz	5-8
		kilo	1.25-2.50

LONDON, ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	poor product	oz	50-70
		lb	600-750
Lebanese hash	various qualities	oz	70-80
		lb	800-900
Afghan hash	potent	oz	80-110
		lb	900-1000
Colombian hash	worthless	oz	55-70
		lb	600-600
Hash oil	thick black	gm	25-35
LSD	extremely scarce	oz	400-500
		lb	1-2
Cocaine	fair to good	gm	50-100
		oz	1800-1800
Mandrax	usual	one	1-2
		100	75-150

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Domestic grass	fair to good	oz	20-30
		lb	160-300
Nepalese hash	temple balls	oz	80-125
		lb	900-1000
Indian hash	garbage	oz	70-80
		lb	875-975
Algerian hash	excellent	oz	100-125
		lb	1100-1500
LSD	speedy, red tabs	hit	2-5
		100	80-125
Cocaine	30:1 cut	gm	80-125
		oz	1750-2500

PARIS, FRANCE

Yamba	Africa's best	oz	40-60
		lb	300-600
Colombian	scarce	oz	30-60
		lb	425-725
Moroccan	good black	oz	30-50
	poor green	oz	350-500
Afghan hash	very potent	oz	5-7
		lb	900-1100
Chitral hash	some excellent	oz	50-70
		lb	500-700
LSD	locally produced	hit	2.50-5
		100	200-325
Opium	dreamy	gm	12-15
Morphine	obtainable opiate	gm	50-100

QUITO, ECUADOR

Colombian grass	still premature	oz	8-10
		lb	80-150
Ecuadorian red	needs help	oz	4-5
		lb	60-100
Cocaine	pure excitement	gm	80-90
		oz	450-600
San Pedro mescal	tips	free	

ROME, ITALY

Colombian grass	a rare find	oz	80-100
		lb	600-850
Lebanese hash	unsacked	oz	100
		100gm	300
Afghan hash	potent	oz	100-110
		100 gm	270-300
Moroccan hash	fair to good	oz	65-115
		100gm	270-285
LSD	scarce	hit	4-5
		100	300-350
Cocaine	steady imports	gm	40-60
		oz	900-1100
Speed	good when found	gm	50
		oz	1000
Methadine	Turkish	gm	100
		oz	8000

DECEMBER 1976

AFGHANISTAN

Local hash	half to good	oz	1-2
		lb	50-100
Water-pressed hash	better around	oz	1-1.50
		lb	30-50
Shiraz hash	excellent in every way	oz	3-5
		kilo	100-200
Mazar-sharif	tremendous	oz	5-8
		lb	150-275

AUSTRALIA

Domestic grass	some decent	oz	20-35
		lb	160-300

Nopalose hash	mostly fingers; good	oz	75-125
		lb	900-1000
Indian hash	far	oz	70-85
		lb	850-1000
Afghan hash	highly desirable	oz	100-125
		lb	1100-1500
LSD	good quality, scarce	hit	2-5
		100	125-200
Cocaine	OK at best	gm	75-125
		oz	1000-2200

AZORE ISLANDS

Angolan grass	good high	oz	35-60
		lb	500-700
Mozambique grass	tremendous on occasion	oz	70-100
Quajudores	poor supply	one	3-4
Dominican	obtainable	one	1-2
Morphine	very good	oz	5-10
		lb	75-150

BELGIUM

Chitral hash	one of the best	gm	2-4
		oz	45-65
Lebanese hash	erratic flow	oz	35-50
		lb	400-500
Nepalese hash	good when around	oz	45-75
Nigerian grass	supply declining	oz	30-50
Cocaine	usually stepped on	gm	50-100
LSD	various	lb	1100-1600

CANADA

Domestic	fair to good	oz	15-25
		lb	150-250
Regular Mexican	abundant	oz	15-30
Top-grade Mexican	available	lb	150-275
Commercial Colombian	just OK	oz	35-65
Commercial Colombian	scarce	lb	425-525
Commercial Colombian	scarce	oz	50-75
Hawaiian	sweet memories	oz	250-300
Afghan hash	black/white; very good	oz	150-200
Indian hash	undefined	oz	110-150
Cocaine	full range	gm	75-125
LSD	brown blotter	hit	2-5

COLOMBIA

Santa Maria gold, red	excellent	oz	5-10
		lb	40-60
Machu Picchu	very good	oz	8-10
		lb	45-70
Punta raja	tasty	oz	8-10
Colombian hash	terrible	lb	30-50
Colombian hash oil	poor to fair	oz	175-225
LSD	scarce	hit	3-6
Mushrooms	available	oz	3-5
Cocaine	good to great	oz	~99~^~g

DENMARK

Lebanese hash	tasty; rare	gm	2-3
		lb	650-900
Moroccan hash	fair to good	gm	1.50-2.50
		lb	600-800
Magic Moroccan	superb	gm	3-5
LSD	poor supply	lb	800-1000

ECUADOR

Colombian grass	maturing rapidly	oz	8-10
		lb	75-150
Ecuadorian red	very bushy; good	oz	4-5
		lb	60-100
Cocaine	joyful	gm	20-30
		oz	450-600
San Pedro cactus	obtainable	free	

ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	OK	oz	50-75
		lb	600-750
Lebanese hash	fluctuating supply	oz	70-85
		lb	800-925
Afghan hash	good to excellent	oz	80-110
		lb	600-1100
Colombian hash	poor head	oz	50-75
		lb	600-800

Hash oil	mostly Afghan	gm	25-35
	fair products	hit	1-2
Cocaine	poor-to-good quality, and quantity	gm	60-100
Mandrax	standard	one	1-2
		100	75-150

FRANCE

Yamba	good smoke	oz	40-60
Colombian	usually fair	oz	40-60
Moroccan	very good quality, available	oz	30-55
Afghan hash	thick black sticks, good	lb	50-70
Chinese hash	excellent	oz	60-80
LSD	some good	hit	2.50-5
Opium	whirlwind obtainable	gm	12-15

GERMANY

Lebanese hash	good quality; fair supply	oz	2-3
Afghan hash	old standby	oz	40-60
Moroccan hash	fair to good	oz	35-50
Thai sticks	terrible	one	10-15
LSD	mind-blowing	hit	3-4
Cocaine	some good flakes	gm	60-100
Speed	high percentage	gm	20-35
Methadine	available	gm	40-75

HONG KONG

Mainland weeds	poor	oz	10-15

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Cocaine	OK	100 gm	150-250		Angola; grass, supply declining	oz	35-55	Cocaine	heavy cut	gm	50-100		
Burmese opium	good	oz	75-125		Mozambique	excellent, scarce	lb	450-700	Mandrax	domestic and foreign imports	oz	1200-1800	
		gm	1200-2000		grass; Guineas	occasional	oz	60-90			one	1-2	
		oz	3-5		Dormadinos	good	oz	500-800			one	1-2	
		oz	60-80			100	2-3			100	75-150		
TURKEY													
Turkish hash	generally very good	oz	5-8		Nigerian grass, okay	oz	25-40	Yambau	good when found	oz	40-60		
		lb	70-80		Chinaberry	very good; rare	lb	400-500	Colombian	drying up	lb	400-600	
Antonia hash	mindboggling	oz	8-10		LSD	beer	oz	45-65	Moroccan	poor	oz	35-65	
		lb	100-150		Cocaine	USUALLY heavily cut	lb	450-600	Afghan hash	stony	oz	30-50	
LSD	U.S.-made hit	oz	5-12			100	2-5	Chitral hash	excellent, rare	oz	350-500		
Opium	wonderful	oz	3-6			285-325	100	5-7	LSD	microdots	lb	500-700	
		lb	80-80			50-100	100	2-4	Opium	good	oz	200-325	
USA, CONTIGUOUS													
Domestic	harvest time	oz	10-25		Domestic	just decent	oz	15-25	Lebanese hash	supply dwindling	gm	2-3	
		lb	125-275			lb	150-250	Afghan hash	good in every way	oz	1100-1250		
Regular Mexican	good supply	oz	15-30		Rogular Mexican	okay	oz	15-35	Moroccan hash	fair to good	lb	40-60	
Top grade Mexican	west of the Mississippi	oz	25-50		Top-grade Mexican	excellent; scarce	oz	35-60	Thai sticks	excellent when found	oz	35-50	
Jamaican	fair, fluffy	oz	20-35		-commercial Mexican	fair	oz	475-600	LSD	brown blotter	lb	450-600	
		lb	175-425			100	2-5	Opium	good	oz	200-300		
Commercial Colombian	middle cuttings; decent	oz	30-50			285-325	oz	50-100			oz	12-15	
Connotean Colombian	scarce	oz	45-100			50-100-1500							
Hawaiian	occasional	oz	500-725										
		lb	800-300										
Tha sticks	excellent when found	oz	15-30										
Moroccan hash	poor	oz	75-125										
Lebanese hash	most fair; some good	oz	125-175										
Algerian hash	definitely OK	oz	120-200										
		lb	1400-2100										
Nepalese hash	temple balls	oz	120-180										
Pak hash	various qualities	oz	1400-1850										
		lb	110-160										
Lebanese hash oil	sweetened	gm	1200-1650										
Algerian hash oil	black; potent	oz	25-35										
Honey oil	just etzah	oz	400-525										
		gm	25-40										
LSD	usually blotter	oz	400-550										
		lb	1-3										
Psilocybin mushrooms	available	oz	75-150										
Cocaine	all kinds	oz	150-200										
		lb	75-125										
Quaaludes	fluctuating	oz	1200-2000										
		lb	2-5										
Ups	bootleg; black beauties	oz	200-375										
		lb	1.25-2.25										
	white crosses	oz	75-150										
		lb	25-40										
		100	10-20										
ALASKA													
Domestic	fair to good	oz	35-65		Senegal: gold, red	very 'tasty'	oz	5-10	COLOMBIA				
		lb	450-625		Machu Picchu	wonderful smoke	lb	40-60	Colombian hash	ways to go	oz	175-225	
Regular Mexican	good supply	oz	90-40			oz	6-10			lb	2000-2500		
Connotean Colombian	scarce	oz	225-400		LSD	rare	lb	2-5	Mushrooms	abundant	oz	250-400	
Colombian Cocaine	just OK	oz	50-80			lb	3-5	Cocaine	several varieties, most good	lb	30-45		
		lb	500-700			lb	3-5			lb	250-400		
		gm	75-125			lb	25-40			lb	4000-6000		
		oz	1500-2000			lb	5-10			lb			
HAWAII													
Konagold	delightful	oz	100-150		Senegal: grass, green	delicious	oz	5-10	DENMARK				
		lb	1000-1600		Colombian hash	horrible at times	lb	10-20	Lebanese hash	quality -	gm	2-3	
Maui	few better	oz	100-150			lb	2000-3000	Moroccan hash	poor to fair	oz	10-125		
		lb	1100-1700			lb	175-225	Algerian hash	excellent, scarce	oz	100-150		
						lb	200-2500	Moroccan hash	green, okay	oz	100-125		
						lb	250-350	LSD	usually blotter	lb	4-6		
						lb	300-400	Cocaine	decent	gm	40-60		
						lb	400-600	Speed	semipure	gm	50-65		
						lb	1000-1200						
JANUARY 1977													
AFGHANISTAN													
Local Kabul hash	better around	oz	1-2		ECUADOR	good; quality, and quantity	oz	5-10	MEXICO				
		lb	50-100		Colombian hash	improving	lb	80-150	Tempo & Wild	amazing	oz	5-10	
Water-pressed hash	false good	oz	1-1.50			oz	4-5	Guzdalajara	great heat	oz	80-125		
		lb	225-400		Cocaine	excellent quality, available	oz	6-10	Caxaxan tops	various qualities	oz	5-10	
Shirin hash	potent	oz	3-6			lb	50-70	Guanajuato hash	still slightly immature	oz	75-125		
		kilo	100-200		Sen Pedro cactus	just around	lb	8-10	Pueblo	definitely okay	oz	4-6	
Mazar-i-Shadi hash	excellent	oz	5-8			lb	25-40	Magic mushrooms	organic tip	oz	65-100		
		kilo	1.25-2.50			lb	2-4	Cocaine	strong	oz	5-8		
						lb	125-200	Opium	dreamy	oz	50-70		
						lb	100			oz	400-500		
											5000		
AUSTRALIA													
Domestic grass	fair to decent	oz	20-30		ENGLAND	Moroccan hash	fair high	oz	50-70	THE NETHERLANDS			
		lb	200-300			Lebanese hash	pliable blonde; good	oz	600-750	Senegalese & Congolese grass	quantities, on decline	oz	50-60
Nepalese hash	some fingers	oz	75-125			Algerian hash	excellent	oz	70-85	Domestic hash	readily available; okay	oz	80-120
		lb	900-1050			Colombian hash	fair to good	lb	800-900	Moroccan hash	scarce	lb	250-350
Indian hash	poorly made	oz	70-90			Algerian hash	excellent	oz	80-115	Pakistani hash	stable supply	oz	50-75
		lb	900-1000			Colombian hash	poor	oz	800-1000	Kashmiri hash	excellent when you can find it	oz	80-90
Algerian hash	good	oz	100-125			Hash oil	various	oz	800-1000	Hash oil	you can find it	lb	600-725
		lb	1100-1500			LSD	good sampling	lb	100	LSD	various	lb	1800-2100
LSD	improving	oz	2-5								2-4		
		lb	100			Cocaine	decent	oz	2-4			lb	150-225
Cocaine	okay	oz	100-200			Hash oil	some black Afghan	oz	400-500	Burmese opium	delightful treat	oz	3-5
		oz	75-125			lb	25-35			oz	60-80	oz	1200-2000
		oz	1600-2300			lb	1-2						
						lb	75-175	TURKEY	some of the best	oz	5-8		
										lb	70-80		

Antonia hash	extremely fine smoke	oz	8-10	
LSD	High-grade	lb	100-150	
		lit	5-12	
Opium	excellent	oz	3-6	
		lb	60-80	
USA				
Contiguous				
Regular Mexican	supply increasing	oz	15-30	
Top-grade Mexican	still scarce	oz	40-75	
Jamaican	green and sooty	oz	20-30	
Commercial Colombian	immature	oz	25-40	
Connoisseur Colombian	rare	lb	325-525	
Hawaiian	on the upswing	oz	200-250	
		lb	2100-3000	
Thai sticks	supply improving	one	90-30	
Nigerian grass	just stash	oz	40-60	
Moroccan hash	decent	oz	75-100	
Lebanese hash	cloth soaked; fair	oz	100-150	
Afghan hash	some burnable	oz	120-200	
		lb	1400-2000	
Nepalese hash	fingers and temple bats	oz	120-185	
Paki hash	black with green; okay	oz	120-165	
Lebanese hash	tasty red	gm	20-30	
Ci	Afghan hash oil potent	gm	25-35	
Honey oil	occasional	oz	25-40	
THC	green tabs	one	1-3	
LSD	mostly blotter	lit	1-3	
Polycoxin mushrooms	good when you can't find them	oz	20-35	
Cocaine	fabulous good	lb	150-250	
Guzaludes	scarce	oz	75-125	
ITEM		one	1200-1600	
Domestic	okay	oz	35-60	
Regular Mexican	stable, supply,	oz	40-55	
Connoisseur Colombian	hard to find	oz	50-60	
Cocaine	good	gm	75-125	
III VIII.	Konagold	delicious	oz	1600-2300
Maui	good crop coming	oz	75-150	
		lb	1100-1650	
		lb	100-150	
		lb	1200-1800	

FEBRUARY 1977

AFGHANISTAN			
Local Kabul hash	possible	oz	1-2
Water pressed hash	OK	kilo	50-100
Shiraz hash	extremely desirable	oz	1-2
Mazar-i-Sharif	one of the best	kilo	40-80
		oz	3-7
		kilo	100-200
		oz	5-9
		kilo	125-250
AUSTRALIA			
Domestic grass	improving slightly	oz	20-35
Nepalese hash	fair supply; good quality,*	oz	75-140
Indian hash	unrefined; just fair	lb	900-12(10).
Afghan hash	fair to excellent	oz	70-90
LSD	decent	lb	100-140
		lit	1100-1550
Cocaine	easily avoided	oz	100-150
		gm	75-125
		oz	1600-2200
AZORE ISLANDS			
Angolan grass	fair quantity,*	oz	40-65
		lb	500-725
Mozambique grass	mind-bending	oz	65-100
Guzaludes	seldom seen	one	2-3
Domingos	relaxing	one	1-2
		100	75-150

BELGIUM			
Nigerian grass	fair to good	oz	30-45
Chitral hash	tasty; smoke	gm	2-3
Lebanese hash	scarce	oz	45-70
Nepalese hash	quality; imports available	oz	40-60
LSD	Imitation	lit	45-75
		100	450-600
Cocaine	maybe OK	gm	1050-1500
CANADA			
Domestic	OK	oz	15-30
Regular Mexican	most decent	oz	15-35
Top-grade Mexican	poor supply; excellent quality,*	lb	150-300
Commercial Colombian	quantity and quality; improving	oz	35-50
Connoisseur Colombian	scarce	lb	400-550
Hawaiian	worth looking for	oz	50-65
Afghan hash	usually good; decent supply	lb	550-700
Indian hash	poor	oz	200-275
Kashmiri hash	worthwhile smoke	lb	150-200
Afghan hash oil	fair; hard on the lungs	gm	1400-2100
Honey oil	good	gm	30-45
LSD	some blotter; decent	oz	400-550
Cocaine	fair to good	gm	150-250
MDA	quantity declining	gm	25-50
COLOMBIA			
santa Mela gold, red	excellent when found very good!	oz	5-12
Machu Picchu	very good!	lb	40-65
Puntanola	smooth smoke	oz	8-10
Colombian hash	easily avoided !	lb	50-70
		100lb	2000-3000
Colombian hash oil	still trying	oz	175-225
LSD	scarce	lb	2000-2500
Mushrooms	amazing	oz	3-5
Cocaine	usually good	lb	250-400
DENMARK			
Lebanese hash	supply drying up	gm	2-3
Moroccan hash	fair at best	lb	650-900
LSD	OK USA	lb	1.50-2.50
		100	600-750
		100	125-200
ECUADOR			
Colombian grass	supply and quality stable	oz	8-10
Equadorian red	still climbing	oz	4-5
Cocaine	good !	gm	20-35
San Pedro cactus	available	oz	450-650
ENGLAND			
Moroccan hash	just decent	oz	50-75
Lebanese hash	supply declining	oz	600-800
Afghani hash	thick black slabs; good	oz	70-85
Colombian hash	poor	lb	600-800
Hash oil	thick black Afghani	gm	25-35
LSD	mostly blotter	oz	400-500
Cocaine	stepped on	oz	50-100
Mandrax	highly desired	one	1200-1800
FRANCE			
Yamba	excellent head	oz	40-65
Colombian	scarce	oz	45-65
Moroccan	poor/scarce	oz	30-50
		lb	350-500
GERMANY			
Afghani hash	highly potent	gm	5-~
Chitral hash	potent	oz	50-75
LSD	European blotter	lit	500-700
Opium	dreamy	gm	100-125
HONG KONG			
Mainland weed	fair to good	oz	10-15
Thai sticks	very good high	oz	150-225
Thai sticks	strong	one	50-100
Afghani hash	black/white; good	gm	75-150
ITALY			
Colombian grass	quantity, improving; quality, stable	oz	75-100
Lebanese hash	just fair	oz	600-850
Afghani hash	good to excellent; fair supply	oz	100 gm 300-500
Moroccan hash	stale green	oz	75-125
LSD	microdot and blotter	lit	100 gm 200-270
Cocaine	nothing special	gm	300-400
Speed	standard	oz	900-1150
MEXICO			
Torreón violet	mind expanding	oz	5-10
Guadalajara green	tasty weed	oz	5-10
Oaxaca tipo	good crop	lb	75-125
Guernogold	improving steadily	oz	4-7
Fuerte	steady standard	oz	60-120
Magic mushrooms	natural high	oz	65-100
Cocaine	excellent	gm	4-5
Opium	very good	oz	55-70
		lb	400-500
THE NETHERLANDS			
gazegaleo & Congolese grass	supply dissipating	oz	50-65
Domestic hash	steadily improving	oz	20-40
Moroccan hash	thin blonde slabs; OK	oz	50-75
Lebanese hash	decent	oz	400-550
Pakistani hash	quantity, on decline	oz	500-600
Kashmiri hash	well worth the search	oz	65-100
Hash oil	usually good ! both U.S. and American	lit	600-750
Cocaine	OK	oz	1800-2000
Burmese opium	pleasant surprise	gm	3-5
TURKEY			
Turkish hash	potentially amazing	oz	5-8
Anthonia hash	tasty,*	oz	70-85
LSD	good when found	oz	100-150
Opium	wonderful	oz	500-600
USA			
Contiguous	fair	oz	15-30
Regular Mexican	fair	lb	100-300
Top-grade Mexican	excellent when found	oz	40-75
		lb	350-750

Jamaican	usually poor	oz	20-30	
Commercial	improving in quality, and quantity,	oz	25-45	
Colombian	on the horizon	lb	325-525	
Connoisseur	Colombian	oz	40-75	
Hawaiian	fair supply; several varieties	lb	450-650	
Thai sticka	generally good	oz	200-250	
Nigerian grass	rare	oz	2100-3000	
Moroccan hash	thin green slabs; some blonde	oz	20-30	
Lebanese hash	occasional	lb	190-250	
Afghani hash	worth looking for	lb	100-150	
Nopalito hash	some good; some bad	lb	120-200	
Faxi hash	decent	oz	120-165	
Lebanese hash oil	rare	lb	1300-1700	
Afghani hash oil	strong	gm	20-30	
Honey oil	OK supply; good quality; several varieties	oz	325-450	
THC	1-3	oz	350-500	
LSD	all kinds	lb	100	
Psilocybin mushrooms	still available	oz	100	
Cocaine	usually stepped on	lb	20-35	
Cuzaludes	fluctuating supply	oz	150-250	
Alaska Domestic	fair to good	oz	425-500	
Regular Mexican	improving	oz	50-75	
Cocaine	CK	gm	75-125	
Hawaii	Kongold	good to excellent	oz	100-200
Maui	tremendous High	oz	100-150	
		lb	1200-1800	

CANADA			
Domestic	OK	oz	15-30
Regular Mexican	steady supply	oz	15-40
Top-grade Mexican	occasional high	oz	35-70
Commercial Colombian	quality, on upswing	lb	450-625
Connoisseur Colombian	supply increasing	lb	400-550
Hawaiian	green wired hairs; very tatty	oz	50-65
Afghani hash	thick black slabs; good	lb	125-200
Indian hash	poor to fair	oz	100-145
Kashmir hash	excellent when found	lb	1100-1500
Afghani hash oil	strong	gm	25-45
Honey oil	tremendous high	gm	30-50
LSD	brown blotter	lb	2-5
Cocaine	rock and lake available around	oz	150-250
MDA	25-50	gm	1400-1900

Afghani hash	several kinds; meat good	oz	40-60
Moroccan hash	fair to good	oz	50-700
Thai sticka	potent	one	10-12
LSD	mostly blotter	lb	450-600
Cocaine	strong rock	gm	80-100
		oz	400-650
HONG KONG			
Mainland weed	I OK	oz	10-15
Thai grass	strong smoke	oz	150-200
Thai sticka	some of the best	one	50-100
Afghani hash	good when found	gm	75-150
ITALY			
Colombian grass	poor supply; fair quality	oz	75-100
Lebanese hash	supply declining	oz	100-125
Afghani hash	soft, black; very good	100 gm	100-120
Moroccan hash	decent	oz	100-125
LSD	fair to good	lb	4-6
Cocaine	just CK	gm	300-400
Speed	some decent meth	gm	900-1100
MEXICO			
Torrejón violet	tremendous high	oz	5-10
Cuadralátez green	delightful	oz	50-125
Cavagán blues	good to great	oz	3-4
Guerrero gold	quality, on increase	oz	50-75
Pueblo	good I smoke	oz	60-115
Magic mushrooms	good I tip	oz	65-100
Cocajé	USUALLY rock	gm	4-5
Opium	wonderful	oz	55-70
DENMARK			
Lebældø hash	supply drying up	gm	2-3
Moroccan hash	light green; CK smoke	lb	600-650
LSD	occasional, blotter	lb	150-200
ECUADOR			
Colombian	good red; some gold	oz	6-10
Ecuadorian red	lip-smacking good	lb	80-160
Cocajé	smokable	oz	4-5
Sap, Pedro	available	gm	60-100
Cachil		kg	450-625
ENGLAND			
Moroccan hash	poor to good; OK supply	oz	50-75
Lebanese hash	soil blonde; scarce	lb	600-750
Afghani hash	good when found	oz	70-95
Colombian hash	poor	lb	800-1200
Hash oil	black Afghani	gm	25-35
LSD	several types; some good	lb	1-2
Cocajé	usually hit heavily	oz	76-175
Mandrax	available	one	50-100
FRANCE			
Yamba	scarce lately	oz	40-60
Colombian	supply up	oz	36-66
Moroccan	decent	oz	30-50
Afghani hash	good to great; fair quantity	gm	5-7
Chitral hash	excellent find	lb	50-1100
LSD	some blotter	lb	50-70
Opium	dreamy	oz	500-700
GERMANY			
Lebanese hash	quality, and quantity, on decline	gm	2-3
		kg	1100-1250
THE NETHERLANDS			
Senegalese B	supply drying up	oz	50-80
Comptoleo		lb	400-550
Domestic hash	usually fair; some good	oz	20-40
Moroccan hash	poor to fair	oz	50-75
Lebanese hash	rare	oz	50-80
Pakistán hash	quality, and quantity, stable	oz	500-600
Kashmir hash	excellent	oz	50-75
		lb	600-725
Heathall J	some Afghani, occasional	lb	1800-2100
LSD		lb	2-4
Cocaine	OK	oz	150-225
Burmese opium	wonderful	gm	3-5
TURKEY			
Turkish hash	excellent when found	oz	5-8
Afghan hash	potent	oz	70-80
LSD	expensive trip	oz	8-10
		lb	100-150
Opium	very good	oz	5-12
USA			
Contiguous		oz	500-600
Regular Mexican	decent quality, and quantity	oz	15-30
Top-grade Mexican	supply on increase	oz	35-75
Jamaican	usually poor to fair	oz	50-80
Commercial Colombian	improving	oz	25-40
Connoisseur Colombian	gold; red scarce	oz	325-450
Hawaiian	several kinds, good to great	oz	400-700
Thatslicka ~	good ones rare	one	175-250

MARCH 1977

AFGHANISTAN			
Local Kabul	fair to good	oz	1-2
India		lb	50-100
Water-pressed hash	better available	oz	20-35
Shimp hash	strong	oz	3-6
Mazar-i-Shaq hash	tremendous quality	oz	5-8
		kg	125-250

AUSTRALIA

Domestic grass	OK	oz	20-30
Nepalese hash	some fingers and temple balls	oz	75-125
Indian hash	poorly refined	lb	900-1050
Afghani hash	black w/white chunka	oz	100-125
LSD	blotter	lb	1100-1500
Cocajé	fair to good	oz	100-200
		kg	1500-2300

AZORE ISLANDS

Angolan grass	quality, and quantity, on increase	oz	35-60
Si, lozambique grass	very good when found	oz	60-90
Oualeudes	seldom seen	one	2-3
Domladinos	pharmaceutical	one	1-2
		kg	75-150

BELGIUM

Nigerian grass	fine smoke	oz	25-40
Chitral hash	excellent	gm	2-3
		oz	45-65
Lebanese hash	some tatty, red	oz	35-50
Nopalito hash	occasionally green	oz	45-75
LSD	blotter	lb	450-625
Cocajé	poor to fair	oz	100-250
		kg	50-100
		oz	1050-1500

FRANCE

Yamba	scarce lately	oz	40-60
Colombian	supply up	oz	36-66
Moroccan	decent	oz	30-50
Afghani hash	good to great; fair quantity	gm	5-7
Chitral hash	excellent find	lb	50-1100
LSD	some blotter	lb	50-70
Opium	dreamy	oz	500-700
		kg	200-325
Lebanese hash	quality, and quantity, on decline	gm	12-15

GERMANY

Afghani hash	several kinds; meat good	oz	40-60
Moroccan hash	fair to good	oz	35-50
Thai sticka	potent	one	10-12
LSD	mostly blotter	lb	800-900
Cocajé	strong rock	gm	60-100
		oz	400-650
HONG KONG			
Mainland weed	I OK	oz	10-15
Thai grass	strong smoke	oz	50-100
Thai sticka	some of the best	one	6-12
Afghani hash	good when found	gm	75-150
ITALY			
Colombian grass	poor supply; fair quality	oz	75-100
Lebanese hash	supply declining	oz	100-125
Afghani hash	soft, black; very good	100 gm	100-120
Moroccan hash	decent	oz	100-125
LSD	fair to good	lb	4-6
Cocaine	just CK	gm	300-400
Speed	some decent meth	gm	900-1100
MEXICO			
Torrejón violet	tremendous high	oz	5-10
Cuadralátez green	delightful	oz	50-125
Cavagán blues	good to great	oz	3-4
Guerrero gold	quality, on increase	oz	4-7
Pueblo	good I smoke	oz	60-115
Magic mushrooms	good I tip	oz	65-100
Cocajé	USUALLY rock	gm	4-5
Opium	wonderful	oz	55-70
DENMARK			
Lebældø hash	supply drying up	gm	2-3
Moroccan hash	light green; CK smoke	lb	600-650
LSD	occasional, blotter	lb	150-200
ECUADOR			
Colombian	good red; some gold	oz	6-10
Ecuadorian red	lip-smacking good	lb	80-160
Cocajé	smokable	oz	4-5
Sap, Pedro	available	gm	60-100
Cachil		kg	450-625
ENGLAND			
Moroccan hash	poor to good; OK supply	oz	50-75
Lebanese hash	soil blonde; scarce	lb	600-750
Afghani hash	good when found	oz	70-95
Colombian hash	poor	lb	800-1200
Hash oil	black Afghani	gm	25-35
LSD	several types; some good	lb	1-2
Cocajé	usually hit heavily	oz	50-100
Mandrax	available	one	1-2
		kg	75-150
FRANCE			
Yamba	scarce lately	oz	40-60
Colombian	supply up	oz	36-66
Moroccan	decent	oz	30-50
Afghani hash	good to great; fair quantity	gm	5-7
Chitral hash	excellent find	lb	50-1100
LSD	some blotter	lb	50-70
Opium	dreamy	oz	500-700
GERMANY			
Lebanese hash	quality, and quantity, on decline	gm	2-3
		kg	1100-1250
THE NETHERLANDS			
Senegalese B	supply drying up	oz	50-80
Comptoleo		lb	400-550
Domestic hash	usually fair; some good	oz	20-40
Moroccan hash	poor to fair	oz	50-75
Lebanese hash	rare	oz	50-80
Pakistán hash	quality, and quantity, stable	oz	500-600
Kashmir hash	excellent	oz	50-75
		lb	600-725
Heathall J	some Afghani, occasional	lb	1800-2100
LSD		lb	2-4
Cocaine	OK	oz	150-225
Burmese opium	wonderful	gm	3-5
TURKEY			

Nigerian grass	unavailable	oz	40-60	Mexican Commercial	whatabound quality; increasing	lb	450-575	LSD	good blotter	hit	2.50-5
Moroccan hash	soil green stable; fair	oz	75-100	Colombian	35-50	lb	35-50	Cocaine	fair rock	100 gm	200-350
Lebanese hash	occasional	lb	900-1200	Connoisseur	400-550	oz	400-550			oz	65-110
		oz	100-150	Colombian	50-85	lb	50-85			oz	425-750
Afghan hash	pliable black; dead	lb	1000-1500	Hawaiian	450-700	oz	450-700				
		oz	120-190		200-275	lb	200-275				
Afghan hash	pliable black; dead	lb	1300-1800	Afghan hash	good when fresh	oz	175-225				
Nopalense hash	muddy fingers; strong	oz	120-185	Indani hash	some decent	oz	125-200	Mainland wood	just decent	oz	8-12
Pakistani hash	fair	oz	1350-1850	Kashmiri hash	scarce	oz	1200-2000	Thai grass	excellent; resin	lb	115-225
Lebanese hash	leathery but scarce	gm	20-30	Afghan hash	scarce	oz	175-200	Thai sticks	powerful smoke	oz	50-100
(1)		oz	350-475	Honey oil	supply drying up	gm	1800-2600	Afghan hash	scarce	one	750-1200
Afghan hash oil	potent	gm	25-35	Honey oil	amber, good	gm	30-50			oz	8-15
Honey oil	amber color; excellent	gm	350-475		500-600	gm	50-60			oz	75-175
THC	available	oz	25-45	LSD	blotter; fair to good	oz	450-650				
		one	400-600	Cocaine	CK	lb	2.5				
LSD	oil kinda; some good!	lb	1-3	MDA	quality and supply	100 gm	150-250	Colombian grass	usually commercial quality	oz	75-100
Polytopin mushrooms	supply decreasing	oz	100	on decline	gm	75-125	Lebanese hash	decent at best, red	lb	600-850	
Cocaine	weaker than usual	lb	75-150		1400-2000	oz	100-125			oz	100-125
Cannabis	rare	one	1-3		25-50	100 gm	300-400	Afghan hash	black with white stems; good	100 gm	300-400
		100	200-375					Moroccan hash	soft green; CK	oz	70-115
Al= Li								LSD	U.S. blotter	hit	200-275
Domestic	fair to good	oz	25-65					Cocaine	poor to fair	100 gm	3.5-5
Regular Mexican	CK in all ways	oz	400-600					Speed	stable condition	oz	300-350
Connoisseur	still scarce	lb	20-40							oz	45-75
Colombian		oz	250-450							oz	900-1150
Cannabis	decent flake	lb	50-60							oz	50-75
		gm	500-700							oz	1000-1300
		oz	75-125								
Hawaii		oz	1200-1800								
Konagold	very tasty;	oz	75-150								
Meui	excellent! smoke	oz	1100-1700								
		lb	100-150								
		1200-1800									

APRIL 1977

AFGHANISTAN											
Local Kabul hash	better available	oz	1-2	Colombian grass	good quality and quantity	oz	7.50-10				
Water-pressed hash	decent	kilo	50-100	Ecuadorian red	very good	lb	75-150				
Shiraz hash	very tasty	oz	1-2	Cocaine	excellent like	oz	3.5				
Mazar-i-sherif	strong	oz	3-7	San Pedro cactus	OK supply	gm	60-125				
		kilo	100-200			oz	25-40				
		oz	5-9			free	450-700				
AUSTRALIA											
Domestic grass	quality and quantity on increase	oz	20-35								
Nepalese hash	900d fingers	lb	200-325								
		oz	75-150								
Indian hash	OK	lb	900-1250								
Afghan hash	excellent when found	oz	70-90								
LSD	some good	lb	800-1100								
	good blotter	oz	100-140								
Cocaine	nothing special	lb	1100-1550								
		100 gm	2-5								
		oz	100-225								
AZORE ISLANDS											
Angolan grass	poor supply; good quality	oz	35-60	Hash oil	usually good	gm	50-125				
Mozambique grass	tremendous	lb	450-700	LSD	CK	oz	25-35				
Cannabis	scarce	oz	60-90	Cocaine	poor to fair rock	oz	2200				
Dormadinae	tranquill	one	500-800	Mandrax	stable	oz	1-3				
		100	2-3			100 gm	75-200				
BELGIUM											
Nigerian grass	excellent on occasional	oz	30-50								
Chitral hash	fine high	lb	425-550								
		gm	2-3								
Icelandic hash	supply declining; fair quality	oz	45-75								
Nopalense hash	good quality, quantity	lb	40-60								
LSD	poor	oz	425-550								
Cocaine	barfy	lb	450-600								
		gm	225-350								
		oz	60-100								
		1050-1500									
CANADA											
Domestic	poor to good	oz	15-30								
Regular Mexican	usually smokable	lb	150-325								
Top-grade	excellent	lb	15-35								
		175-325									
		35-55									
AFGHANISTAN											
Local Kabul hash	better available	oz	1-2	Colombian	whatabound quality; increasing	lb	450-575	LSD	good blotter	hit	2.50-5
Water-pressed hash	decent	oz	50-100	Commercial	35-50	lb	35-50	Cocaine	fair rock	100 gm	200-350
Shiraz hash	very tasty	oz	1-2	Colombian	400-550	oz	400-550			oz	65-110
Mazar-i-sherif	strong	oz	3-7	Colombian	50-85	lb	50-85			lb	425-750
		kilo	100-200	Colombian	450-700	oz	450-700			oz	8-12
		oz	5-9	Colombian	200-275	lb	200-275			lb	115-225
		125-250		Colombian	175-225	oz	175-225			oz	50-100
				Colombian	1200-2000	lb	1200-2000			lb	750-1200
				Colombian	1800-2500	oz	1800-2500			oz	100-125
				Colombian	2000-3000	lb	2000-3000			oz	300-400
				Colombian	150-225	oz	150-225			lb	100-150
				Colombian	1800-2500	lb	1800-2500			oz	100-150
				Colombian	25-50	oz	25-50			oz	100-150
				Colombian	30-45	lb	30-45			oz	100-150
				Colombian	250-400	oz	250-400			oz	100-150
				Colombian	400-600	lb	400-600			oz	100-150
				Colombian	125-175	oz	125-175			oz	100-150
AFGHANISTAN											
Local Kabul hash	better available	oz	1-2	Colombian	good quality and quantity	oz	7.50-10				
Water-pressed hash	decent	kilo	50-100	Ecuadorian red	very good	lb	75-150				
Shiraz hash	very tasty	oz	1-2	Cocaine	excellent like	oz	3.5				
Mazar-i-sherif	strong	oz	3-7	San Pedro cactus	OK supply	gm	60-125				
		kilo	100-200			oz	25-40				
		oz	5-9			free	450-700				
AUSTRALIA											
Domestic grass	quality and quantity on increase	oz	20-35								
Nepalese hash	900d fingers	lb	200-325								
		oz	75-150								
Indian hash	OK	lb	900-1250								
Afghan hash	excellent when found	oz	70-90								
LSD	some good	lb	800-1100								
	good blotter	oz	100-140								
Cocaine	nothing special	lb	1100-1550								
		100 gm	2-5								
		oz	100-225								
		1000-1500									
AFGHANISTAN											
Local Kabul hash	better available	oz	1-2	Colombian	good quality and quantity	oz	7.50-10				
Water-pressed hash	decent	kilo	50-100	Ecuadorian red	very good	lb	75-150				
Shiraz hash	very tasty	oz	1-2	Cocaine	excellent like	oz	3.5				
Mazar-i-sherif	strong	oz	3-7	San Pedro cactus	OK supply	gm	60-125				
		kilo	100-200			oz	25-40				
		oz	5-9			free	450-700				
AFGHANISTAN											
Local Kabul hash	better available	oz	1-2	Colombian	good quality and quantity	oz	7.50-10				
Water-pressed hash	decent	kilo	50-100	Ecuadorian red	very good	lb	75-150				
Shiraz hash	very tasty	oz	1-2	Cocaine	excellent like	oz	3.5				
Mazar-i-sherif	strong	oz	3-7	San Pedro cactus	OK supply	gm	60-125				
		kilo	100-200			oz	25-40				
		oz	5-9			free	450-700				
AFGHANISTAN											
Local Kabul hash	better available	oz	1-2	Colombian	good quality and quantity	oz	7.50-10				
Water-pressed hash	decent	kilo	50-100	Ecuadorian red	very good	lb	75-150				
Shiraz hash	very tasty	oz	1-2	Cocaine	excellent like	oz	3.5				
Mazar-i-sherif	strong	oz	3-7	San Pedro cactus	OK supply	gm	60-125				
		kilo	100-200								

MAY 1977

AFGHANISTAN						
Local hash	good steady smoke	oz	1-2			
		lb	50-100			
Water-pressed hash	some good, some bad	oz	1-150			
Shire hash	potent	kilos	30-60			
Mazar-i-Sharif	excellent quality, kilo	oz	5-8			
		kilo	125-250			
AUSTRALIA						
Domestic grass	improving slightly	oz	20-30			
		lb	200-300			
Nepalese hash	Usually temple balls	oz	75-125			
		lb	900-1100			
Indian hash	just fair	oz	65-90			
		lb	850-1050			
Afghani hash	soft black, good	oz	100-125			
		lb	1100-1500			
LSD	brown blotter	oz	9-5			
		lb	100-200			
Cocaine	poor to good	gm	75-195			
		oz	1600-2300			
AZORE ISLANDS						
Angolan grass	getting bogus	oz	35-65			
		lb	450-700			
Mozambique grass	scarce	oz	60-90			
Crusader's	seldom seen	one	500-800			
Domingos	good quality,	one	2-3.50			
		100	75-150			
BELGIUM						
Nigerian grass	fine High	oz	30-50			
		lb	425-550			
Chitral hash	primo	gm	2-3			
		oz	45-75			
Lebanese hash	supply drying up	oz	40-60			
		lb	425-550			
Nepalese hash	usually good	oz	45-75			
		lb	450-600			
LSD	decent	hit	2-5			
		100	925-350			
Cocaine	heavily cut	gm	60-100			
		oz	1050-1500			
CANADA						
Domestic	leido good	oz	15-30			
		lb	150-275			
Regular Mexican	good supply	oz	15-40			
Top-grade Mexican	very tasty	lb	150-325			
Commercial	usually abundant	oz	35-70			
Colombian		lb	450-625			
Connisseur	hard to find	oz	400-550			
Colombian		lb	50-75			
		425-650				
COLOMBIA						
Colombian	mostly connisseurs	oz	8-10			
		lb	80-160			
Ecuadorian	red delicious	oz	4-5			
		lb	60-100			
Cocaine	good flake	gm	20-30			
		oz	450-625			
San Pedro cactus	countryside acid free	oz				
ENGLAND						
Moroccan hash	good supply; fair quality	oz	50-75			
		lb	600-750			
Lebanese hash	getting hard to find	oz	70-85			
		lb	900-925			
Afghani hash	good to excellent	oz	85-140			
		lb	950-1200			
Colombian hash	fair	oz	50-70			
		lb	800-850			
Hash oil	usually Afghani, some Lebanese	gm	25-35			
LSD	good quality; available	oz	400-500			
		hit	1-2			
Cocaine	poor to fair quality, and quantity	oz	50-100			
		gm	1200-1750			
Mandrax	standard for some	one	1-2			
		100	75-150			
FRANCE						
Yamba	rare	oz	40-60			
		lb	400-600			
Colombian	decent quality, and quantity	oz	35-65			
		lb	450-750			
Moroccan	various qualities, some good	oz	30-50			
		lb	350-600			
Afghani hash	excellent when found	gm	5-7			
		lb	900-1100			
Chitral hash	mostly stash smoke	oz	50-70			
		lb	500-700			
LSD	U.S.-made	hit	2.50-5			
		100	200-225			
Cocaine	wonderful high	gm	12-15			
GERMANY						
Lebanese hash	disappearing	gm	9-3			
		kilb	1100-1250			
Afghani hash	strong commodity	oz	40-60			
		lb	500-700			
Moroccan hash	fair to good	oz	35-50			
		lb	450-600			
Thai sticks	very good	one	10-12			
		100	800-900			
LSD	good blotter around	hit	3-4			
		100	200-300			
Cocaine	usually rock	gm	60-100			
		oz	400-650			
HONG KONG						
Mainland weed	illicit	oz	10-15			
		lb	150-200			
Thai grass	good bargain	oz	60-90			
		lb	700-1200			
INDIA						
Kashmiri hash	excellent when found	oz	65-90			
Hash oil	fresh Afghan; good some blotters	lb	1000-725			
LSD	ill	hit	9-4			
		100	1600-2100			
Cocaine	fair to good	gm	150-225			
Burmese opium	dreamy	gm	3-5			
TURKEY						
Turkish hash	excellent scarce	oz	5-8			
		lb	70-80			
Antonia hash	strong smoke	oz	8-10			
		lb	100-150			
LSD	rare	hit	5-12			
Opium	very good quality	oz	100-500			
USA						
Contiguous						
Regular Mexican	steady supply and quality	oz	15-30			
		lb	100-300			
Top-grade Mexican	Caucasic, sinensis	oz	75-150			
Jamaican	mostly fair	oz	80-90			
Commercial	good supply	oz	25-40			
Colombian Connisseur	supply up	oz	325-450			
Colombian, Hawaiian	scarce	oz	400-600			
		lb	175-250			
Thai sticks	quality and quantity on increase	one	20-35			
		oz	75-250			
Moroccan hash	poor	oz	75-100			
Lebanese hash	good quality; hard to find	oz	100-150			
Afghani hash	surfboard; good	oz	1000-1500			
Nepalese hash	some tinge and temple balls	oz	120-165			
Pakistani	hit	lb	1350-1850			
Lebanese hash	just stash	gm	1300-1700			
hash oil	oz	20-30				
Afghani hash oil	potent	oz	35-475			
Honey oil	excellent, good supply around	oz	45-45			
THC	oz	400-600				
LSD	all kinds hit	oz	1-3			
		100	75-150			
Psilocybin mushrooms	still available	oz	75-175			
		lb	20-35			

Cocaine	quality mostly improving around	gm oz one 100-	75-125 1200-1800 3.5 200-375	Kashmir hash	excellent when found	oz lb gm oz gm oz	165-200 1700-2400 30.50 400-600 35.55 450-650	ITALY				
Quaaludes				Afghani hash 011	thick, black, potent	lb gm oz	30.50 400-600	Colombian grass	poor to fair	oz lb	75-100 600-850	
California (Special)												
Domestic sinsemilla	excellent sample	oz lb	75-150 700-1500	Honey 011	very good	lb gm oz	2.5 150-250	Lebanese hash	dry red	oz gm	100-125 300-400	
Hawaiian bush	Kamomeiwa Layya; excellent	oz lb	50 700	LSD	good blotter	lb gm oz	165-200	Afghani hash	thin black slabs; good	oz gm	100-150 300-400	
Anilina muscaria	mountain-rain fed	negotiable		Cocaine	fair to good	lb gm oz	1400-2000	Moroccan hash	just OK	oz gm	70-115 200-275	
Polycopte Peyote	tiny gunny sacks from Texas yellow 100 microdots	one 1000	.25-.40 200-350 .60-2	Santa Maria gold, red Machu Picchu	good to excellent, decent supply; sweet smoke	oz lb gm oz	5-15 40-75 5-10 40-75	LSD	brown blotter; some crystal	lb gm	3:50-5 300-350	
LSD	aquamarine; mellow panes, blotter; inimitable	hit hit	.75 2	Puntreroja	one of the best	lb gm oz	5-10 45-75	Cocaine	Improving slightly	oz gm	45-75 900-1150	
Alaska												
Domestic	good prospects	oz lb	25-65 400-600	Colombian hash	decent at best	lb 100 lb	25-50 2000-3000	Speed	standard status	oz gm	60-75 1000-1300	
Regular Mexican	the usual	oz lb	20-40 250-450	Colombian hash 014	fair	lb gm oz	150-225 1800-2500	MEXICO				
Connisseur Colombian	needle in a haystack	oz lb	50-80 500-700	LSD	fluctuating supply; fair to good	lb gm oz	3-5 250-400	Torreón violet	mountaintop High	oz lb	5-10 80-125	
Cocaine	fair to good	gm oz	75-125 1000-1300	Mushrooms	natural trip	lb gm oz	3-5 30-45	Guadalajara green	tasty weed	oz lb	5-10 75-125	
Hawaii				Cocaine	most good	lb gm oz	250-400 4000-6000	Oaxacan topo	good to excellent	oz lb	3-5 50-80	
Konagold	delicious	oz lb	75-150 1100-1700	DENMARK								
Mail	incredible high	oz lb	100-150 1200-1800	ECUADOR								
JUNE 1977									Lebanese hash	supply on decline	gm lb	2.5 650-900
AFGHANISTAN									Moroccan hash	thin green slabs; OK	gm lb	1.50-2.50 600-800
Local Kabul hash	good standard supply	oz kilo	1.2 50-100	LSD	decent	hit 100	2.3 125-175	THE NETHERLANDS				
Waterpressed hash	just like it good	oz kilo	1.2 40-80	Colombian grass	good, constant	oz lb	7.50-10 75-150	Senegalese & Congolese grass	purely stash	oz lb	50-85 450-600	
Shirzeshi	deteriorating when fresh	oz kilo	3-7 100-200	Ecuadorian red	smooth smoke	oz lb	3-5 60-125	Domestic grass	fair to good	oz lb	20-40 250-350	
Mazar-I-sharif	highly desirable	oz kilo	5.9 125-250	Cocaine	excellent flake	gm oz	25-40 450-700	Moroccan hash	nothing special	oz lb	50-75 400-575	
AUSTRALIA									Lebanese hash	seldom seen	oz lb	50-85 500-600
Domestic grass	improving scene	oz lb	20-40 200-350	San Pedro cactus	available	free		Pakistani hash	available	oz lb	50-75 450-650	
Nepalese hash	good when found	oz lb	75-150 900-1250	ENGLAND								
Indian hash	fuel fair, decent	oz lb	70-90 800-1100	Moroccan hash	some good; fair supply	oz lb	50-75 600-800	Kashmir hash	plastic black, wormholes	oz lb	65-110 600-800	
Afghani hash	scarce or late; excellent	oz lb	100-140 1100-1550	Lebanese hash	thick black slabs, good	oz lb	70-85 eo.O-950	Hash oil	thick black; good usually blotter	hit 100	1650-2100 2.4	
LSD	some blotter	hit	2.5 100	Colombian hash	poor	oz lb	50-65 550-750	LSD	OK	lb gm	150-225 1300-2100	
Cocaine	mostly poor quality	gm oz	75-125 1600-2200	Hash 011	usually Afghani	gm	25-35 375-500	Cocaine	OK	oz gm	75-125 3-5 60-85	
AZORE ISLANDS									Bunnoe opium	excellent when found	oz gm	
Angolan grass	dark buds; very good	oz lb	40-65 450-700	FRANCE								
Mozambique grass	rate of late	oz lb	60-90 500-800	Vamba	hard to find	oz lb	40-75 400-625	TURKEY				
Quaaludes	usual	one one	2-3 75-150	Colombian	occasional supply	oz lb	35-65 450-700	Turkish hash	highly desirable	oz lb	5-10 75-90	
Domedinas	standard stuff	one one	1-2 75-150	Moroccan	fair to good	oz lb	25-50 350-500	Antolia hash	very good	oz lb	7.50-10 100-175	
BELGIUM				Algerian	fresh slabs; potent	oz lb	5-10 900-1200	LSD	rare	oz lb	5-12 500-600	
Nigerian grass	usually stash amounts	oz lb	30-50 425-550	Chitral hash	excellent	oz lb	50-75 500-750	Opium	excellent	oz lb	3-7.50 60-8.5	
Chitral hash	excellent head; scarce	oz	2-3 45-75	LSD	OK trips around	hit 100	250-5 200-325	USA				
Lebanese hash	fair to good cloth-sealed	oz lb	40-60 400-550	Opium	dreamy	gm	10-15	Contiguous	some decent	oz lb	15-30 100-300	
Nepalese hash	stale fingers	oz lb	45-75 450-600	GERMANY								
LSD	improving slightly	hit	2.5 100	Lebanese hash	short supply	gm kilo	2.5 1200-1300	Regular Mexican	excellent when found; tasty	oz lb	7.5-150 1000-2000	
Cocaine	OK	gm oz	60-100 1050-1500	Algerian hash	good to excellent, OK supply	oz lb	40-65 500-725	Top-grade Mexican	usually fair	oz lb	20-30 250-400	
CANADA				Moroccan hash	decom	oz lb	35-50 475-575	Jamaican	readily available	oz lb	25-40 275-450	
Domeslip	some bright spots	oz lb	15-30 150-325	Thai sticks	good treat	one	10-20 750-1000	Commercial Colombian	quality and quality on rise	oz lb	40-75 275-500	
Regular Mexican	steady supply and quality	oz lb	15-35 175-325	LSD	U.S. blotter; good	hit 100	2.50-5 200-350	Hawaiian	dark brown, rosiny	oz lb	200-250 2100-3000	
Top-grade Mexican	Domestic sinsemilla	oz	35-55	Cocaine	OK rock	oz gm	65-110 500-750	Thai sticks	fluctuating supply	one	15-30 190-250	
Commercial Colombian	very good	lb	450-575	FRANCE								
Connisseur Colombian	Brown buds OK	oz	35-50	Nigerian grass	small amounts	oz lb	15-30	Nigerian grass	thin green slabs; poor to fair	oz lb	50-650	
Hawaiian	occasional gold	oz	45-75	Moroccan hash	thin green slabs; poor to fair	oz lb	75-110	Lebanese hash	thin green slabs; poor to fair	oz lb	900-1200	
	scarce	oz lb	200-275 2200-3200	Algerian hash	trash black slabs; good	oz lb	120-200	Afghani hash	trash black slabs; good	oz lb	120-185	
Alghani hash	available and good	oz lb	175-225 1400-2200	Nepalese hash	mostly fingers	oz lb	1400-1900	Paki hash	decent	oz lb	120-165	
Indian hash	just OK	oz lb	125-200 1200-2000	HONG KONG								
ITALY									Lebanese hash 011	scarce	oz gm	20-30 325-450
MEXICO									Alghani hash 011	thick, black; strong	oz gm	25-35 350-500
THE NETHERLANDS									Honey 011	amber; very good	oz gm	25-45 375-600
TURKEY									THC	several types	one	1-3
USA									LSD	different shapes and sizes	100	75-175
CONTIGUOUS											1-3	75-150
REGULAR MEXICAN											100	75-150
TOP-GRADE MEXICAN											100	100-175
JAMAICAN											100	500-600
COMMERCIAL COLOMBIAN											100	200-250
CONNISSEUR COLOMBIAN											100	2100-3000
HAWAIIAN											100	150-175
THAI STICKS											100	1250-1750
THAI WEED											100	120-200
THAI GRASS											100	1400-2000
THAI SLICE											100	120-185
HONG KONG											100	1400-1900
THC											100	75-175
LSD											100	75-150

HONG KONG							
Mainland weed	no improvements.	oz	8-12				
	just OK	lb	115-225				
Thaligrass	good I buy again	oz	50-100				
		lb	750-1150				
Thai sticks	excellent, smoke	one	8-15				
		oz	75-175				
Afghan hash	just stash	gm	7.50-15				
		oz	75-175				
ITALY							
Colombian grass	fair quantity, and quality	oz	75-100				
		lb	600-850				
Lebanese hash	several types, none fresh	oz	100-125				
		100 gm	300-400				
Afghan hash	excellent wheat	oz	100-150				
		100 gm	300-400				
Monogram hash	fresh green; fair to good	oz	75-110				
		100 gm	200-275				
LSD	blotter, mostly	hit	3.50-5				
		100	300-350				
Cocaine	just OK	gm	45-75				
		oz	900-1100				
Speed	Available	gm	50-75				
		oz	1000-1300				
MEXICO							
Torreon violet	extremely rare, olive	oz	5-10				
		lb	80-125				
Quedabita...	high potency, green	oz	5-10				
		lb	75-125				
Duracan tape	good supply and quality	oz	3-5				
		lb	50-75				
Guerrero gold	delicious	oz	5-10				
		lb	75-125				
Pueblo	stable condition	oz	4-6				
		lb	50-100				
Magic mushrooms	pickable	oz	5-1				
		lb	75-100				
Cocaine	good rock and flake	gm	5-7.50				
		oz	55-75				
Ocium	dreamy	oz	400-500				
		lb	5000				
THE NETHERLANDS							
Sint Maarten	getting rare	oz	55-90				
Congoese		lb	450-525				
Domestic grass	slight improvement	lb	20-40				
		oz	250-350				
Moroccan hash	several varieties, soft, blonde	oz	50-75				
		lb	400-575				
Lebanese hash	the best	oz	50-85				
		lb	500-800				
Pakistani hash	fair to good	oz	50-75				
		lb	450-650				
Kashmiri hash	pliable black; wonderful high	oz	65-100				
		lb	600-800				
Hash oil	mostly Afghani, some Lebanese	lit	1850-2100				
LSD	US blotter	hit	2.4				
		100	150-225				
Cocaine	poor quality,	gm	2-4				
		oz	1300-2000				
Burmese opium	tremendous when available	gm	3-5				
		oz	60-85				
TURKEY							
Turkish hash	excellent when found	oz	5-10				
Antalya hash	some of the best	lb	75-90				
		oz	100-175				
LSD	rate	hit	5-12				
		100	500-600				
Ocium	dreamy	oz	3-7.50				
		lb	60-85				
USA							
Contiguous							
Regular Mexican	decent quality, and quantity	oz	15-30				
		lb	100-300				
Top grade Mexican	short supply	oz	50-150				
		lb	200-1000				
Jamaican	poor to fair	oz	20-30				
		lb	250-425				
Commercial Colombian	improving	oz	25-40				
		lb	275-450				
Connaisseur Colombian	some gold and red; beady	oz	40-65				
		lb	350-550				
Connaisseur Hawaiian	available; delicious	oz	175-250				
		lb	1500-3000				
Thai sticks	stickland, unstickled; both, good!	one	20-30				
		oz	190-250				
Nigerian grass	scarce	oz	40-65				
		lb	500-650				
Moroccan hash	stale green	oz	75-110				
		lb	900-1200				
Lobapao hash	fresh red; excellent	oz	100-150				
		lb	1000-1500				
CANADA							
Domestic	growing slowly	oz	15-30				
		lb	150-325				
Regular Mexican	steady supply and quality	oz	15-35				
		lb	175-325				
Top grade Mexican	on occasion	oz	35-55				
		lb	450-575				
Commercial Colombian	readily available	oz	35-50				
		lb	400-550				
Connaisseur Colombian	short supply; usually gold	oz	50-65				
		lb	450-700				
Connaisseur Hawaiian	mostly stash	oz	200-275				
		lb	2200-3200				
Afghan hash	thin black slabs; OK	oz	175-225				
		lb	1400-2200				
GERMANY							
Lobapao hash	quality, and quantity, stable	gm	2-5				
		100g	1200-1300				
Afghani hash	thick slabs, black; with white mold	oz	40-65				
		lb	500-725				
Moroccan hash	soft, green; OK high	oz	35-50				
		lb	475-575				
Thai sticks	usually good	one	10-20				
		100	750-1000				
LSD	blotter	hit	2.50-5				
		100	200-350				
Cocaine	just fair	gm	65-110				
		oz	425-750				

AUGUST 1977

AFGHANISTAN		Lebanon, hub		Moroccan, hub		LSD		ECUADOR		ENGLAND		THE NETHERLANDS	
Local Kabul hash	steamy/low-1	oz	1-2	kilo	50-100			Colombian, green	slightly	gm	2.5	Gueynero, gold	good/excellent
W. Afghanistan hash	decent product	oz	1-2	kilo	40-80			Colombian, hub	usually, green, OK.	lb	850-900	Puskuw	one of the best
Sistanbukh	great quality, good quantity,	oz	3-7	kilo	100-200			Colombian, hub	rare	lb	1,50-2,50	Mazaribagh	countrywide & pleasure
Mazaribagh	very leicht,	oz	5-9	kilo	125-250			LSD	rare	lb	650-900	Cocaine	flakes usually, good quality,
AUSTRALIA		Cokeblow, green		Colombian, red		Cocaine		Colombian, some rock		Opium		Benzodiazepines	
Domestic grass	getting up there	oz	20-40	green	75-150			Colombian, hub	good to excellent	oz	7.50-10	~2	scarce
Nebelke, hub	mostly, fingers	oz	75-140	green	900-1250			Colombian, hub	up there with	lb	75-150	Cannell	scarce
Indoor hash	earthy taste	oz	70-90	red	100-1100			Colombian, hub	the local	lb	3.5	Domestic grass	quality, and quantity, OK
Afghan hash	quantity, increasing slightly	oz	100-180	red	1100-1550			Cocaine	lemonade-like, flakes	gm	80-125	Moroccan, hub	usually, fair
LSD	brown, blighty	lb	2-5	red	100			Cocaine	some rock	oz	25-40	Opium	good
Cocaines	usually ready steppeth	gm	75-115	red	1800/2100			Sam. Postponed	just around	lb	450-700		50000
AZORE ISLANDS		LSD		Sam. Postponed		Colombian, hub		Sem. Postponed		Colombian, hub		The Netherlands	
Angolan grass	Highly, really	oz	40-85	black	450-700			Colombian, hub	exactly, green, OK	oz	50-75	~2	scarce
Mozambique grass	scarce	oz	80-90	black	500-800			Colombian, hub	fair to good	lb	800-800	Cannell	450-600
Quimbydoe	available, on occasion	one	2-3	black	100			Colombian, hub	black, with white, very good	oz	70-85	Domestic grass	20-40
Peruhash	usual quality,	one	1-2	black	75-150			Colombian, hub	unsmokable	lb	800-900	Moroccan, hub	250-350
		100		black	75-150			Colombian, hub	unsmokable	oz	75-130	Opium	50-75
BELGIUM		LSD		Colombian, hub		Afghan hash		Mandrax		Afghan hash		Ketamine, hash	
Nigerian grass	supply, dying up	oz	30-50	black	425-550			Colombian, hub	black, Afghan or (adj) Lebapescu supply, dubious	oz	50-75	Ketamine, hash	some leaf, blades, excellent
Chitralhash	Italy, when found	gm	2-3	black	45-75			Colombian, hub	supply, dubious	lb	375-500	Lebapescu	black Afghan, some good
Lebanese hash	state of late	oz	40-80	black	400-550			Colombian, hub	poor to fair	oz	1-1.50	LSD	black Afghan, some good
Nepalese hash	cannily, fingers	oz	45-75	black	450-800			Colombian, hub	available	oz	75-150	Cocaine	black Afghan, some good
LSD	commodated, hub, to be kind	lb	2-5	black	100			Colombian, hub	available	oz	2000-2200	Burnu	black Afghan, some good
Cocaines	decent	gm	80-100	black	1050-1500			Colombian, hub	one	oz	1-3	Opium	when, available
CANADA		Yambe		LSD		Colombian, hub		Mandrax		Afghan hash		Benzodiazepines	
Domestic	af_bright	oz	15-30	black	150-325			Colombian, hub	rate	oz	40-75	~2	scarce
Regular Mexican	steely, alluvial	oz	15-35	black	175-325			Colombian, hub	good when	lb	400-825	Cannell	450-600
Top-grade Mexican	dark green, robust	oz	35-55	black	450-575			Colombian, hub	slightly	lb	35-85	Domestic, hub	top quality
Commercial	~1 table	oz	35-50	black	1050-1500			Colombian, hub	around	lb	450-700	LSD	scarce
GERMANY		Afghan hash		Moroccan, hub		Afghan hash		Colombian, hub		Opium		Turkey	
		supply	CK quality	mostly	mostly, low quality	black	fine, high	Colombian, hub	supply	gm	2-5	Turkey, hub	good demand, fair quantity
						black	well known	Colombian, hub	fairly	kg	1200-1300	Agonias, hub	top quality
						black	well known	Colombian, hub	fairly	lb	40-85	LSD	scarce
						black	well known	Colombian, hub	fairly	lb	500-725	Cocaine	scarce
						black	well known	Colombian, hub	fairly	oz	35-50	Burnu	scarce
						black	well known	Colombian, hub	fairly	lb	475-575	Opium	scarce
						black	well known	Colombian, hub	fairly	oz	10-15		
USA		Thi sticks		Thi sticks		Thi sticks		Thi sticks		Thi sticks		Turkey	
Regular	af_bright	oz	15-30	black	150-325			Thi sticks	excellent	oz	5-10	Turkey, hub	good demand, fair quantity
Mexican	steely, alluvial	oz	15-35	black	175-325			Thi sticks	excellent	lb	75-90	Agonias, hub	top quality
Top-grade Mexican	dark green, robust	oz	35-55	black	450-575			Thi sticks	excellent	lb	100-175	LSD	scarce
Commercial	~1 table	oz	35-50	black	1050-1500			Thi sticks	excellent	oz	5-12	Cocaine	scarce
								Thi sticks	excellent	oz	500-600	Burnu	scarce
								Thi sticks	excellent	lb	3-8	Opium	scarce
								Thi sticks	excellent	oz	80-85		

Nigerian grass	just USA	oz	15-30
Moroccan hash	thin green, Web	lb	500-800
-hub	poor	oz	75-110
-hub	light, red - UK	lb	900-1200
Afghan hash	supply, drying fast	oz	100-150
-hub	some temp, like OK	lb	120-200
N- hub	some temp, like OK	lb	1400-2000
Pekhuk	poorly refined	oz	120-185
Lebanese hub	unavailable	gm	20-30
Afghan hub	thick black	gm	325-450
Honey oil	excellent, quality for supply	oz	25-35
Tell	will green like	one	350-500
LSD	blotter	oz	25-45
Pallorin, myrrhina	available	oz	375-800
Cocaine	= qualities	gm	75-125
Oxalides	scarce	oz	1200-1900
		oz	3-5
		lb	200-400
Alliki		oz	100
Democratic	good expectations	oz	35-85
Pegu	good quality and quantity	oz	425-500
Mexican	poor, Uganda rock and flakes	lb	20-35
Cocaine		oz	250-400
		gm	75-125
		oz	1800-2200
Hawaii			
Kona gold	at growing	oz	75-150
Mell	expected soon	oz	1100-1700
		lb	100-150
		lb	1200-1800

SEPTEMBER 1977

AFGHANISTAN			
Local Kabul hash	fair to good	oz	1-2
Water pressed hash	just OK	kg	50-100
Shirec hash	scarce of late	kg	1-2
Mazarish hash	scarce of late	kg	40-80
		oz	3-7
		kg	100-200
		oz	5-10
		kg	125-250
AUSTRALIA			
Domestic grass	good prospects	oz	20-35
Nepalise hash	lingers and temple balls	oz	75-150
Indian hash	poorly made	oz	900-1250
Afghani hash	rare	lb	70-90
		oz	800-1100
LSD	some blotter	oz	100-140
		lb	100-1550
Cocaine	heavily cut	oz	2-5
		gm	100
		oz	100-225
		gm	75-125
		oz	1600-2200
AZORE ISLANDS			
Angolan grass	good when found	oz	35-60
		lb	450-700
Mozambique grass	resiny, very good	oz	60-90
Oxalides	just stash	oz	500-800
Dormindinas	around	one	2-3
		100	100-225
		one	75-125
		100	50-100
BELGIUM			
Nigerian grass	just stash	oz	30-50
Chitral hash	fresh, excellent	lb	425-550
		gm	2-3
		oz	45-75
Lebanese hash	OK	oz	40-60
		lb	425-550
Nopeleso hash	Just fingers	oz	45-75
		lb	450-600
LSD	scarce	oz	2-5
		100	225-350
Cocaine	fair to good rock	gm	60-110
		oz	1050-1700
CANADA			
Domestic	improving slightly	oz	15-30
		lb	150-325

Regular Mexican	constant	oz	15-35
Top grade Mexican	hard to find	oz	35-60
Commercial Colombian	still available, decent	oz	35-50
Connors	some good buds	oz	50-85
Colombian Hawaiian	rare	lb	450-700
		oz	200-300
Afghan hash	thick black slabs	oz	2200-3250
Indian hash	poorly made	oz	175-225
Kashmiri hash	quantity, on decline	oz	1400-2200
Afghani hash	several types, most good	gm	30-50
		oz	400-575
Honey oil	tremendous when found	gm	50-60
LSD	windowpanes good	hit	400-625
Cocaine	decent	lb	2-5
		gm	150-250
MDA	around	gm	1400-2000
		oz	25-50

GERMANY			
Lebanese hash	stable and good I quality, and quantity,	gm	2.5
	small amounts of prime	kg	1200-1300
Afghani hash	small amounts of prime	oz	50-75
Moroccan hash	poor to fair	lb	500-725
		oz	35-50
Thai sticks	good I when found I	one	10-20
LSD	better is best around	100	750-1000
Cocaine	OK	gm	200-350
		oz	85-110
		oz	425-750

HONG KONG			
Mainland weed	improving slightly	oz	8-12
		lb	115-225
Thai grass	quality and quantity stable	oz	50-100
Thai sticks	available	lb	750-1200
Afghani hash	scarce	one	8-15
		oz	75-125
		gm	7.50-15
		oz	75-175

ITALY			
Colombian grass	fair quality, and quantity, just decent	oz	75-150
Lebanese hash	just decent	oz	600-850
		kg	100-125
Afghani hash	good I to excellent	oz	100-150
Moroccan hash	it green, OK	oz	300-400
		kg	75-120
LSD	better, good I	kg	200-300
Cocaine	some good I rock	gm	3.50-5
		oz	300-350
Speed	available	gm	45-75
		oz	900-1100

DENMARK			
Lebanese hash	quantity, and quality, fluctuating	gm	2-5
Moroccan hash	state of late	kg	650-950
		oz	1.50-2.50
LSD	brown blotters	kg	600-800
		oz	125-175
ECUADOR			
Colombian grass	good quality, around	oz	7.50-10
Ecuadorian red	sweet smoke	oz	75-150
Cocaine	some of the best	oz	3-5
		kg	60-125
San Pedro cactus	good I high	oz	23-40
		kg	450-700
		oz	1000

MEXICO			
Torreón violet	scarce	oz	5-10
Guanajuato green	fair to good I	oz	80-125
Canadian lops	sweet smoke	oz	5-10
Guerrero gold	excellent when found	oz	75-125
Pueblo	fluctuating supply and quality	oz	4-8
Magic mushrooms	around	oz	50-100
Cocaine	smooth flake	gm	5-10
Opium	good	kg	400-500
		oz	5000
THE NETHERLANDS			

Semiglobe 1/2	quantity, on decline	oz	55-90
Congolope 1/2	improving slightly	oz	450-825
Domestic grass	usually, stale	oz	20-40
Moroccan hash	usually, stale	oz	250-350
Lebanese hash	dark, red; good I	oz	50-75
		kg	400-575
Pakistani hash	just OK	oz	500-800
Kashmiri hash	excellent when found	oz	65-100
Hash oil	occasional, Afghanis	kg	600-800
LSD	fair at best	oz	1650-2100
		kg	2-4
Cocaine	fluctuating supply and quality	gm	150-225
Burmese opium	creamy	gm	2-4
		kg	1300-2000
		oz	3-5
		kg	60-85

TURKEY			
Turkish hash	excellent	oz	5-10
Afghan hash	scarce	oz	75-90
		kg	7.50-10
LSD	unavailable, wonderful head	oz	100-175
Opium	3-7.50	kg	60-85
USA			
Contiguous			
Regular Mexican	bulked I green, poor I fair	oz	15-30
Top-grade Mexican	green/gold guerra	oz	100-300
		kg	50-150
		lb	200-1000

GERMANY							
Jamaican	immature	oz	20-30	Nepalese hash	some temple balls, good hard loafing	oz	45-75
Commercial Colombian	supply drying up	oz	25-40	LSD		lb	450-600
Connisseur Colombian	gold, red, black, scarce	oz	40-65	Cocaine	fair quality and quantity	lb	2-5
Hawaiian	large demand, poor supply	lb	350-550			lb	225-350
Thai sticks	several types, most good	oz	175-250			gm	60-100
Nigerian grass	just stash	oz	1500-3000			oz	1050-1500
Moroccan hash	poor to good	oz	20-30	Domestic	fair to good	oz	15-30
Lebanese hash	cloth-sack red	lb	40-63	Regular Mexican	stable situation	lb	150-325
Afghan hash	surfboard slabs, good	lb	500-650	Topgrade Mexican	scarce or late	oz	15-35
Nepalese hash	dry lingers	oz	1000-1500	Commercial Colombian	good supply and quality	lb	175-325
Paki hash	just OK	oz	1400-2000	Connoisseur Colombian	excellent when found	oz	33-55
Lebanese hash oil	sweet lasting	gm	120-185	Hawaiian	just stash	lb	450-575
Afghani hash oil	potent black	oz	120-165	Afghani hash	thick black slabs	oz	330-350
Honey oil	excellent quality	oz	1300-1700	Indian hash	poor to fair	lb	350-500
THC	rare 01 late	one	20-30	Kashmir hash	good to excellent fair supply.	oz	4-75
LSD	mosNybloner	100	325-450	Afghani hash oil	potent	lb	425-650
Psilocybin mushrooms	available	lb	350-500	Honey oil	amber	oz	200-275
Cocaine	usually rock, poor to good	gm	375-600	LSD	blotter, fair to good	oz	2200-3280
Quaaludes	scarce	oz	75-125	Cocaine	good flake	oz	15-225
		one	1200-1900			lb	1400-2200
		100	3-5			lb	125-200
			200-400			lb	1200-2000
Aluka						oz	165-200
Domestic	high expectation	oz	35-65	Santa Marta gold, red	excellent when found	lb	1700-2400
Regular Mexican	steady supply	lb	425-500	Machu Picchu	tasty smoke	oz	30-50
Cocaine	poor to good rock and flake	oz	20-35	Punta roja	very sweet red	lb	400-600
Hawaiian		gm	250-400	Colombian hash	poor to fair	oz	35-55
Kona gold	soon to be available still growing	lb	75-150	Colombian hash oil	some decent	lb	450-650
Maui		oz	100-150			oz	2-5
		lb	1200-1800			lb	150-225
						lb	2000-3000
						oz	15Q-2500
CANADA							
HONG KONG							
Mainland weed	improving slightly	oz	8-12	Thai grass	good supply	lb	115-225
Thai sticks	excellent	one	50-100			lb	50-100
Afghani hash	scarce	oz	75-175			oz	750-1200
		gm	7.5-15			oz	8-12
		oz	75-175			gm	75-175
ITALY							
Colombian grass	fair at best	oz	75-100	Lebanese hash	OK smoke	lb	600-800
Lebanese hash	excellent when found	oz	100-125	Afghani hash	poor to good	oz	100-150
Moroccan hash	poor to good	oz	300-400	LSD	scarce	oz	300-400
Cocaine	quality up	gm	70-115			oz	200-275
Speed	available	oz	3.5-5			lb	3.5-5
		oz	100			oz	300-400
		oz	45-75			lb	45-75
		oz	50-75			oz	500-1150
MEXICO							
Torreón violet	tremendous high	oz	5-10	Guadalupe green	available	lb	80-125
Guadalupe green		oz	5-12	Oaxacan tops	expected soon	lb	75-135
Oaxacan tops		oz	3-5			lb	50-80
Guerrero gold	slightly dry	oz	5-10			lb	75-125
Pueblo	short supply	oz	4-6			lb	65-100

OCTOBER 1977

AFGHANISTAN

Local Kabul hash	better to be found	oz	1-2
Water-pressed hash	just OK	kilo	50-100
Shirac hash	excellent quality	oz	1-2
Mazar-i-sharif	high demand, low supply	kilo	40-80 3-7 100-200 5-9 125-250

AUSTRALIA

Domestic grass	slight improvement	oz lb	20-40 200-350
Nepalese hash	fingers, good	oz lb	75-140 900-1250
Indian hash	poorly made	oz lb	70-90 800-1100
Afghani hash	excellent when found	oz lb	100-160 1100-1550
LSD	U.S. blotter	hit	2-3
Cocaine	fair to good	gm oz	100-225 75-115 1600-2100)

AZORES ISLANDS

AZURE ISLANDS
Angolan grass scarce oz 40-65
lb 450-700

found
available

Quaaludes	available	one	2-3
Domadines	usually around	one	75-150
		100	1-2
		1000	75-150
BELGIUM			
Nigerian grass	rare or late	oz	30-50
Chitral hash	tremendous quality, fair quantity	lb gm oz	425-550 2-3 45-75
Lebanese hash	just OK	oz lb	40-60 400-550

ENGLISH

ENGLAND					
Moroccan hash	freshness of importance	oz lb	50-75 600-850		
Lebanese hash	fair to good	oz lb	70-85 800-950		
Afghani hash	thin black Sheets, good	oz lb	75-125 800+1200		
Colombian hash	poor to fair	oz lb	50-65 550-750		
Hash 011	black Afghani	gm oz	25-35 375-500		
LSD	blotter and dots	hit 100	1-1.50 75-150		
Cocaine	OK rock and flake	gm oz	50-125 200+4220		
Mandrax	available	one	1-3		

FRAMES

FRANCE			
Vamba	scarce or late,	oz	40-75
		lb	400-625
Colombian	fluctuating supply and quality	oz	35-65
Moroccan	some good	oz	450-700
		lb	25-50
			350-500
Afghani hash	thick slabs, good	gm	5-10
		lb	900-1200
Chitral hash	excellent	oz	50-75
LSD	blotter, good	hit	500-750
		100	2.50-5
Opium	OK	gm	200-300
			10-15

1

Contiguous		USA
Regular	several types	oz 15-30
Mexican		lb 100-300
Top-grade	scarce or late	oz 75-150
Mexican		lb 1000-2000
Jamaican	poor 10fair	oz 20-30
		lb 250-400)
Commercial	good supply	oz 25-40
Colombian		lb 275-400
Connoisseur	decent supply,	oz 40-75
Colombian	various kinds	lb 275-500
Hawaiian	just stash	oz 175-250
		lb 2000-3000

Regular Mexican Cocaine	quality down stable situation	oz lb gm oz	20-36 250-400 75-150 1400-2200
Hawaii Kona gold	delicious smoke	oz lb	125-175 1200-1900
Maui	good buy	oz lb	125-175 1300-2000

JANUARY 1978

AFGHANISTAN

AUSTRALIA

BELGIUM

CANADA

COLOMBIA

ECUADOR

Cocaine	supply down	gm oz	25-40 450-850 free
San Pedro cactus	available		
Moroccan hash	slate green, fair	oz lb	50-75 600-800
Lebanese hash	some decent blonde	oz lb	70-85 800-900
Afghani hash	supply on decline	oz lb	75-130 800-1300
Colombian hash	fair	oz lb	50-75 800-2000
Hash oil	black Afghani, goad!	gm oz hit	25-35 300-450 3-5
LSD	scarce or late	100 gm hit	150-250 50-100 10-15
Cocaine	nothing special	100 gm oz	50-100 1200-2000
Mandrax	available	one 100	1-3 75-200

ENGLAND

Guerrero gold	smooth smoke	oz lb	5-10 85-115
Pueblo	better than expected	oz lb	4-6 85-115
Moroccan hash	just OK green	oz lb	30-50 300-400
Lebanese hash	small amounts of blonde primo	oz lb	50-85 500-650
Pakistani hash	too dry	oz lb	40-75 450-600
Cocaine	decent flake	gm oz	50-75 1200-1800
Burmese opium	dreamy stuff	gm oz	5-10 1-250

THE NETHERLANDS

THAILAND

TURKEY

USA

Contiguous Regular Mexican	fair to good, plentiful	oz lb	20-35 100-250
Top-grade Mexican	good when found	oz lb	30-50 300-500
Jamaican	steady supply	oz lb	25-50 225-350
Commercial Colombian	available	oz lb	40-50 275-400
Connoisseur Colombian	getting better, some gold	oz lb	35-50 400-600
Hawaiian	great, decent supply	oz lb	175-225 1500-2800
Thai sticks	increasing supply	one	15-25 175-250
Nigerian grass	rare	oz lb	75-100 1200-1500
Moroccan hash	very dry, brownish	oz lb	30-50 450-600
Lebanese hash	very little	oz lb	35-50 500-650
Afghani hash	slow supply	oz lb	120-175 1300-1900
Nepalese hash	temple balls, OK	oz lb	100-150 1200-1700
Paki hash	fair	oz lb	50-90 550-600
Afghani hash oil	potent black	gm oz	25-40 300-450
Lebanese hash oil	scarce or late	gm oz	25-35 300-450
Honey oil	supply dwindling	gm oz	25-45 350-600
THC	green tabs	one	1-2
LSD	brown and clear, blotter	hit 100	50-125 1-3
Cocaine	OK flake	gm oz	65-150 75-125 1500-2000
Quaaludes	supply on upswing	one 100	3-5 200-300
Alaska Domestic	fair to excellent	oz lb	35-100 400-1200
Regular Mexican	steady supply	oz lb	15-30 200-350
Cocaine	heavy rock	gm oz	85-130 17-1200
Hawaii Kona gold	sweet and strong	oz lb	125-175 1600-2200
Maui	tremendous high	oz lb	125-175 1500-2200

JAMAICA

ECUADOR

FEBRUARY 1978

AFGHANISTAN

Local kabul hash	good!	oz	1-2	
Waterpressed hash	black and white	oz	2-3	
Shirhash	rare	oz	5-8	
Mazarisharif	very good	oz	5-10	
		kilo	150-250	

AUSTRALIA

Domestic grass	supply dwindling	oz	20-25	
Nepalese hash	very fresh, good!	oz	80-100	
Indian hash	decent	oz	75-100	
AlRhami ash	OK	lb	600-1000	
LSD	poor quality	hit	100	100-150
Cocaine	short supply	gm	80-100	
		oz	1600-2000	

CANADA

Domestic	fair to good harvest	oz	15-25	
Regular Mexican	declining supply	oz	15-25	
Top-grade Mexican	rare of late	oz	40-50	
Commercial Colombian	stable situation	oz	35-50	
Connisseur Colombian	some gold	oz	45-65	
Hawaiian	variety, good to excellent	oz	475-525	
Afghani hash	black slabs, toothwhite	oz	175-250	
Indian hash	poor to fair	oz	1200-1400	
Kashmiri hash	excellent when found	oz	180-220	
AlRhami hash oil	fair supply	lb	1600-1800	
Honey 011	amber, tremendous	gm	35-50	
LSD	OK blotter	hit	3-5	
Cocaine	decent rock	gm	75-125	
MDA	available	oz	1450-2000	
		gm	30-50	

COLOMBIA

Santa Marta gold, red	good selection, quantity	oz	4-10	
Machu Picchu	topnotch	oz	10-15	
Punta roja	line-clipped, red	oz	2-10	
Colombian hash	improving	lb	50-75	
Colombian hash 011	poor to fair	oz	25-50	
LSD	scarce of late	hit	150-200	
Mushrooms	OK supply	oz	2-5	
Cocaine	excellent flake and rock	oz	100-150	
		lb	300-400	
		gm	250-450	
		oz	4500-6000	

ECUADOR

Colombian grass	usually good	oz	7-10	
Ecuadorian red	lastly smoke	lb	80-100	
Cocaine	smooth flake	oz	5.7	
San Pedro cactus	available	gm	60-120	
		oz	20-40	
		oz	40-80	free

ENGLAND

Moroccan hash	small amounts of quality	oz	50-60	
Lebanese hash	cloth wrapped	lb	600-6000	
Afghani hash	OK	oz	70-100	
Colombian hash	thin slabs, good!	oz	600-1000	
Haaholl	quality up	lb	75-150	
	some Afghani	~	60-65	
		gm	500-600	
		oz	25-35	
		oz	375-500	

LSD	big blotter	hit	1-150	
Cocaine	just OK	gm	50-125	
Mandrax	large demand, K supply	oz	2000-2200	

FRANCE				
Nigerian grass	short supply	oz	50-60	
Thai sticks	excellent when found	lb	500-600	
Lebanese hash	fair to good	one	100	
Moroccan hash	OK blonde	lb	400-700	
Nepalese hash	scarce of late	oz	25-50	
		lb	350-400	
		oz	65-100	
		lb	900-1100	

GERMANY				
Afghani hash	good to excellent	oz	50-75	
Lebanese	soft, red, good	lb	50-100	
"M-r-~~an hash	just OK	oz	1200-1350	
Cocaine	decent supply	lb	475-675	
		gm	65-110	
		oz	500-650	

HONG KONG				
Mainland weed	better than exlicted	oz	7-10	
Thai grass	Bud ha's delight	lb	100-150	
Thai sticks	tight, sticky	one	50-100	
Afghani hash	rare of late	oz	500-850	
		gm	10-15	
		oz	80-120	

MEXICO				
Torreón violet	breathaking	oz	5-10	
Guadalajara	supply decreasing	lb	65-125	
Oaxacan tops	fair	oz	5-10	
Guerrero gold	smooth, but seedy	lb	60-130	
Pueblo	good	oz	4-6	
Magic mushrooms	excellent	lb	65-90	
Cocaine	brown	oz	5-10	
Opium	supply increasing	lb	50-100	

MOSCOW				
Irkutsk hash	good	oz	60-100	
Nepalese hash	just stash	oz	140-160	
Steppe grass	good! when found	lb	1700-2300	
Siberian hash	scarce	oz	55-65	
European	European	lb	600-600	
		oz	75-100	
		oz	600-1100	
		lb	3-5	
		oz	250-400	

NEPAL				
Nepalese grass	small buds, good head	oz	1-2	
Nepalese hash	excellent	oz	10-15	
Afghani hash	top grade	lb	5-10	
Paki hash	available	oz	75-100	
		lb	75-100	
		oz	100-150	

THE NETHERLANDS				
Sengalese & Congolese	black and sticky, steady supply	oz	50-70	
		lb	450-650	

DOMESTIC				
grass	getting better	oz	20-40	
Moroccan hash	dry, crumbly	oz	25-40	
Lebanese hash	various strains	oz	40-60	
Kashmin hash	light color, lighthead	lb	400-500	
Hash 011	red and sweet	liter	450-750	
LSD	European quality	hit	1600-2000	
Cocaine	going fast	100	2-4	
Burmese opium	dreamy, not abundant	gm	150-250	
		oz	75-125	
		lb	100-150	

TURKEY				
Local hash	good to excellent, dark brown	oz	5-10	
Antonia hash	top notch	lb	60-100	
LSD	scarce	oz	7-10	
Opium	high quality	lb	100-200	
		oz	3-5	
		lb	5-15	

USA				
Contiguous	declining supply	oz	20-20	
Regular Mexican	good Oaxacan	oz	110-275	
Top-grade Mexican	just decent	lb	40-125	
Jamaican	poor to fair quality	oz	175-600	
Commercial Colombian	availability	oz	25-40	
Connisseur Colombian	tight gold buds, some red	lb	250-450	
Moroccan hash	just OK, green	oz	40-100	
Lebanese hash	state red	oz	750-1000	
Afghani hash	good to excellent	oz	100-420	
Nepalese hash	pressed fingers, good	oz	1200-1500	
Paki hash	just decent	lb	100-155	
Thai sticks	abundant	oz	1200-1600	
		oz	15-30	
Hawaiian	short supply	oz	200	
Afghani hash 011	potent black	gm	25-35	
Lebanese hash 011	scarce	oz	350-450	
Honey 011	fine quality	gm	25-40	
THC	small green tabs	oz	40-60	
LSD	usually blotter	oz	1-2,50	
		oz	70-100	
Psilocybin mushrooms	available	oz	25-45	
Quaaludes	rare	lb	150-200	
Cocaine	various qualities	oz	4-5	
		oz	100-375	
		lb	1200-2000	

Alaska				
Domestic	dark green, sweet	oz	40-60	
Regular Mexican	OK supply, quality	oz	450-650	
Cocaine	fair to good	lb	20-30	
		oz	250-350	
		lb	75-120	
Hawaii	piney taste, excellent high	oz	150-225	
Konagold	delicious	lb	1200-2000	
Maul		oz	120-170	
		lb	1200-2000	

MARCH 1978

AFGHANISTAN

Local kabul hash	good	oz	1.2
Waterpressed hah	black and white	oz	.70
Shirhash	rere	oz	2.3
Mazarshatff	very good	oz	100-175
		kilo	100-175
		oz	50-100
		kilo	50-100
		oz	150-250

AUSTRALIA

Domestic supply	dwindling	oz	20-35
Nepal_	very fresh, good	lb	300-500
huh		oz	80-100
Indian hash	decent	lb	900-1300
Al-hanl ash	OK	oz	100-150
LSD	poor quality	lb	150-200
Cocaine	short supply	gm	80-100
		oz	1600-2200

CANADA

Domestic	fair to good harvest	oz	15-25
Regular Mexican	declining supply	oz	15-25
Trade .. exican	rareolate	lb	150-200
Commercial Colombian	stable situation	oz	~
Connoisseur Colombian	some gold	lb	400-500
Hawaiian	variety, 200d to excel ent	oz	475-550
Alghani huh	black slabs, worthwhile	oz	175-250
Indian hash	poor to fair	lb	180-200
Kashmiri hash	excellent when found	oz	1800-1800
Al-hanl uholl	fair supply	gm	35-50
Honey 011	amber, tremendous	gm	450-550
LSD	OK blotter	lb	3-5
Cocaine	decent rock	gm	75-125
MDA	available	gm	1450-2000

COLOMBIA

SantaMarta gold,red	good selection, quantity	oz	4-10
Machu Picchu	top notch	lb	55-75
		oz	10-15
		lb	80-95
Punta raja	line-clipped red	oz	7-10
Colombian hash	Improving	oz	30-75
Colombian hash 011	poor to fair	lb	25-50
LSD	scarce 01 late	oz	150-200
Mushrooms	OK supply	oz	1750-2300
Cocaine	excellent flake and rock	lb	2-5

ECUADOR

Colombian green	usually good	oz	7-10
Ecuadorian red	tutysmoke	oz	110-100
Cocaine	smooth flake	lb	5.7
		gm	80-120
		oz	20-40
		oz	40-650

ENGLAND

Nigerian green	plentiful small amounts of quality	oz	35
Moroccan hah		oz	30-40
Leba_ hah	C1~~ wrapped	lb	400-600
Alghani hah	thin lab, good	oz	7(100)
Colombian hah	quality up	lb	800-1200
Hallhol	some Alghani	gm	25-35
LSD	big blotter	lb	375-600
		oz	1-1.50
		lb	75-150
		oz	100

Cocaine	just OK	gm	50-125
Mandrax	lar~ demand, Ksupply	oz	210(0.2200
		one	1.3
		100	100(200

GERMANY

Afghani hash	good to excellent soft red, good	oz	50-75
Lebanese hash	soft red, good	lb	500-725
Moroccan hash	just OK	oz	25-
Thai sticks	high quality	oz	1200-1350
LSD	blotter	lb	35-50
Cocaine	decent supply	oz	4-75
		100	800-1200
		100	2.50-5
		gm	20(0.400
		oz	66-110
		oz	500-750

HONG KONG

Mainland weed	better than tea	oz	7-10
Thai grass	Bu' ha's delight	lb	100(150
		oz	50-100
Thai sticks	light, sticky	oz	several
Alghani hash	rare or late	oz	50-100
		gm	10(15
		oz	80-120

KENYA

Domestic	fair herb	oz	8-12
Congolese	black, resin	oz	10(120
Yohimbe	authentic	lb	120-150

MEXICO

Torreón violet	breathtaking	oz	5-10
Guadalajara	supply decreasing	lb	66-125
Oaxaca lops	fair	oz	5-10
Guerrero gold	smooth but seedy	lb	80-130
Pueblo	good	oz	4-6
Magic mushrooms	excellent	oz	66-90
Cocaine	brown	lb	50-100
Opium	surPiY increasing	gm	5-10
		oz	25-50
		oz	250-400
		lb	50-75
		lb	400-800

MOSCOW

Irkutsk hash	good	oz	110-100
Nepalase hash	just stuh	oz	600-1000
Turkish hash	Irish	oz	1-180
Steppe grus	good when found	oz	170(0.2300
Siberian	scarce	oz	3 pairs, Lewis
LS	European	lb	5-10

NEPAL

Nepalese grass	small buds, good head	oz	1-2
Nepalese hash	excellent	oz	3-6
Alghani hash	top grade	oz	70(100
Paki hash	available	oz	5-10
Cocaine	good	oz	75-100
		lb	10(15
		oz	150-200

THE NETHERLANDS

Sengalese	black and sticky, ready, suply	oz	50-70
Congolese	getting better	oz	20-40
Domelida gru		lb	250-400
Moroccan hash	dry, crumbly	oz	40-50
		lb	400-500

Lebanese hash	good supply	oz	~70
Pakistani hash	good	oz	50-70
LSD	European quality	lb	450-700
Cocaine	going fast	oz	2-41
		100	150-250
		gm	75-125
		oz	1300-2000

TURKEY

Local hash	good to excellent, dark brown	oz	5-10
Anatolia hash	topnotch	oz	7-10
LSD	scarce	lb	100-200
Opium	high quality	oz	3-5
		lb	50-75

USA

Contiguous	declining supply	oz	20-30
R-~~n	good Oaxacan	oz	50-125
T-rade exican	exican	lb	200-800
Quality	good brown	oz	35-55
Jamaican	good	oz	150-450
Commercial Colombian	decent availability	lb	25-40
Connoisseur Colombian	light gold buds, some red	oz	250-450
California sinsemilla	powerful	lb	~70
Hawaiian Puna buds	sweet and seedless	oz	200-400
Lebanese hash	OK green	oz	80-100
Alghani hash	state red	oz	100-175
Alghani hash 011	hash	lb	1200-1500
Napalese hash	good to excellent	lb	100-120
Pakistani hash	pressed balls, good	lb	100-165
Thai sticks	Just decent	lb	100-155
Hawaiian short supply	abundant	one	15-30
Al-hanl hash 011	potent black	oz	175-225
Lebanese hash 011	scarce	gm	25-30
Honey 011	fine quality	oz	350-450
PoP	small green labs	one	425-525
LSD	usually blotter	hit	1-2.50
Psilocybin mushrooms	available fresh, frozen	oz	25-45
Quaaludes	rare	lb	150-200
Cocaine	various qualities	oz	45-75
		gm	80-120
		oz	1200-2000

Hawaii

Konagold	piney tute, excellent high	oz	120-150
Maui	delicious	oz	120-170
Kauai	Honey	oz	120-150
Punabudi	sweet, red	oz	140-180
		lb	5G-125
		oz	1000-1500

APRIL 1978**AFGHANISTAN**

Local Kabul hash	good I	oz	1-2	
Water-pressed hash	black and white	oz	2-3	
Shiraz hash	slightly	lb	1(K)175	
Mazar-i-sharif	very good	oz	5-8	
Opium	knockout	6 pipes	.20	

CANADA

Domestic	fair to good harvest	oz	15-25	
Regular Mexican	declining supply	oz	25-35	
Top-grade Mexican	rare or late	oz	40-60	
Commercial Colombian	steady supply	lb	475-700	
Connaisseur Colombian	some gold	oz	35-50	
Hawaiian	various	lb	400-600	
Thai sticks	potent	oz	45-65	
Afghani hash	black slabs, worthwhile	lb	175-250	
Kashmir hash	excellent when found	oz	20-25	
Afghani hash oil	fair supply	gm	160-200	
Honey oil	amber	oz	35-40	
Magic mushrooms	tremendous	oz	450-600	
LSD	blotter, microdot	hit.	20-25	
Cocaine	decent rock	gm	150-175	
MDA	available in East	oz	75-100	

COLOMBIA

Santa Marta gold, red	good I selection, quantity	oz	4-10	
Punta roja (inc-elliptic) red	oz	7-10		
Commercial leafy brown	lb	50-75		
Colombian hash	improving	oz	2-4	
Colombian hash oil	poor to fair	lb	200-2000	
Colombian hash oil Mushrooms	OK supply	oz	150-200	
Cocaine	excellent slabs and rock	lb	1750-2300	

DENMARK

Domestic grass	poor to fair	oz	10-15	
Thai sticks	rare	one	8-10	
Moroccan hash	quality varies	gm	2-4	
Lebanese hash	supply down	lb	1500-2000	
Afghani hash	excellent slabs	gm	3-6	
Paki hash	ripoff	gm	1800-2500	
Nepalese hash	slabs	lb	2500-2500	
Cocaine	stepped on	gm	4-7	
LSD	blotter	hit.	3000-4000	
Opium	scence	oz	75-100	

ENGLAND

Nigerian grass	plentiful small amounts of quality	oz	35	
Moroccan hash	cloth wrapped, OK	lb	30-40	
Lebanese hash	thin slabs, good	oz	400-600	
Afghani hash	quality up	lb	70-100	
Colombian hash	some Afghani	oz	600-1000	
Hash oil	big blotter	hit.	25-35	
LSD		100	375-600	

Cocaine
Mandraxjust OK
large demand,
KSupply

short supply

Nigerian grass
Thai sticks100-1200 gm
one 10050-80 oz
10-25 lbEcuadorian red
Cocainehash smoke,
flaked rock5-7 oz
60-120 lb
20-40 gm
400-650 lb
3500 gm**FRANCE**

Nigerian grass

excellent when found

fair to good

OK blonde

scarce of late

LSD available

Opium

just OK

dark brown

topnotch

100-1200 gm

lb

50-80 oz
100-400 gm

100-200 lb

50-60 oz
100-120 gm3-5 oz
50-75 gm5-10 oz
60-120 gm5-10 oz
60-120 gm**GERMANY**

Afghani hash

good I to excellent

soft, red, good I

just OK

high quality

Bollier

decent supply

blond

sweet and seedless

OK green

black

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-400 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

100-200 gm

100-200 gm

lb

50-75 oz
100-200 gm

2-5 lb

100-200 gm

200-400 gm

MAY 1978

AFGHANISTAN

Local kabul hash	good	oz	1-2
Water-pressed hash	marbled	oz	2-3
Shkachash	stupefying	oz	sa
Mazar-i-sharif	black prima	oz	>10
Opium	knockout	spikes.	20

BERLIN

Afghan hash	good to excellent	oz	\$0.75
Lebanese hash	soft; red, good	lb	\$00-725
Moroccan hash	just OK	oz	2.5
Thai sticks	high quality	one	1-25
LSD	better	100	\$00-1800
Cocaine	decent supply	gm	65-10
		oz.	500-750

CANADA

Domestic	fair to good	oz	1-25
Tolig~n	rarefied	oz.	150-400
Commercial Colombian	steady supply	oz.	45-51
Cannabis - Colombian	some gold	oz	45-55
Hawaiian	variety, good to excellent	oz.	17-25
Thai sticks	~ten	one	20-25
Afghan hash	factalabai - worthwhile!	lb	1200-1600
Kashmiri hash	excellent when found	oz	1000-1500
Af-hari hash OII	fair supply	gm	15-51
Honey OII	amber	gm	15-51
Magic mushrooms	irreducible	oz	450-600
LSD	better, microdots	hit	3-6
Cocaine	decent rock	100	7-125
MDA	available In East	gm	1450-6000

COLOMBIA

Santa Maria gold/red	good selection, quantity	oz	4-10
Punta roja	line-dipped	oz	55-75
	red	lb	50-75
Commercial	leathy, brown	oz	2-4
Colombian hash	Improving	oz	2500-3000
Colombian hash OII	poor to fair	oz	150-200
Mushrooms	OK supply	oz	3-6
Cocaine	excellent like rock	oz	250-450
		lb	2500-6000

COPENHAGEN

Domestic	some good violet	oz	168-1-10
Thai sticks	costly treats	kilo	150
Moroccan hash	dusty/green	one	1-20
Lebanese hash	prices dropping	gm	250-650
Afghani hash	tasty, fresh shipments expected	oz	250-400
Pak hash	oily	oz	250-400
Nepalese hash	hand-pressed	gm	3-5-6
O-lum L D	exc. dive item	oz	12-15
	microdots	kilo	250-4
Cocaine	direct from South America	100	150
		gm	25-400
		oz	1100-6200

GENEVA

Afghani, black	rarelabia	gm	3-4
Brown	good, head	oz	250-4
Lebanese		gm	65-75
Moroccan, brown	delicious, reliable	oz	2-2.50
Senegalese	story, by way of Amsterdam	oz	55-75
LSD	orange, purple, blue, microdots	hit	40-50

JAPAN

Paki hash	dark, CK head	gm	20-25
Thai	Buddha sticks, supershake	one	20-25
Vapors	Industrial	oz	25-100
	Udene	gallon	1145
Hemim	Burmese, and others, top drawer	gm	150-250

LONDON

African grass	plentiful	oz	35
Moroccan hash	small amounts	oz	30-40
Lebanese hash	of quality, cloth wrapped	oz	20-40
Afghani hash	OK	lb	800-4000
Colombian hash	thin sticks, good	lb	800-4900
Hemp oil	quality up	oz	25-35
LSD	same Afghani	gm	37-
Cocaine	big blotter	hit	1-1.50
Mandrax	OK to good	100	7-150
	large demand, steady supply	one	2000-2000

MEXICO

Torreón violet	breakfasting	oz	6-12
Guadalajara	scanty supply	oz	10
		lb	110-400
Daxcan tops	fair to primo	oz	14-6
Guerrero gold	smooth, but sleepy	oz	65-90
Puebla	good	lb	50-400
Magic mushrooms	fresh, excellent	oz	10
Cocaine	brown to pure white	gm	50-425
Opium	supply up	oz	400-600
		lb	50-75
		gm	400-500

PARIS

Congo grass	short supply	oz	500-600
Thai sticks	excellent if found	one	10-25
Lebanese hash	fair to good	oz	2000-1800
Moroccan hash	OK blonde	lb	250-350
Nepalese hash	scarce or late	oz	65-100
LSD	comestibles...	one	2.50-6
Opium	available	gm	200-350
		lb	1115

RIO DE JANEIRO

Amazon grass	excellent, increasing	oz	20-25
Paraguayan grass	sublime	oz	200-600
Cocaine	the least of the Copacabana dandy windowspane	oz	40-50
LSD	4 bites to heaven	hit	250-950
Magic mushrooms	heaven	15gm	10-15

SPAIN

Spanish grife	good grass	oz	1-20
Moroccan hash	fresh commercial chocolate, good, sacks, blonde & red hash	oz	41-500
Lebanese hash	sacks, blonde & red not the best	kilo	1000-1700
Chira hash	hard to find	oz	1000
Hash oil	Moroccan, dark green, abundant good blotter	hit	3-5
LSD	1000-2000	100	200-800
Cocaine	good to excellent different kinds	oz	1000-500
Quaaludea	In quantity	100	20-25

USA

Commercial Mexican	green bricks	oz	15-25
Top-grade Mexican	lusty colas	oz	25-75
Quality Jamaican	good brown	oz	20-60
Commercial Colombian	decoct availability buds, bright gold	oz	30-150
Connoisseur Colombian	top sili	oz	50-100
Sequoia Colombian	powerful perfumed rare	oz	100-1400
Hawaiian	sweet and seductive	oz	100-175
Hawaiian Puna buds aged, pressed KU	oz	800-4000	
Moroccan hash	distilled	oz	750-4000
Lebanese hash	black	oz	65-120
Black Afghan hash	elabs	oz	150-225
Nepalese hash	pressed balls, OK	oz	100-150
Pak hash	just decent	oz	100-200
Thai sticks	lacking	one	1-2
Hash oils	potent Afghan honey	oz	150-475
PCP	~-der titter, microdots	oz	500-1000
LSD	available fresh, frozen	oz	200-400
Psilocybin mushrooms	rare, many "boots"	oz	150-200
Ozarkfuchs	various qualities	oz	35-150
Cocaine	~	gm	100-2000

Alaska

Domestic	grepo	oz	30-50
R --- n	sweet, thin supply	oz	30-40
Cocaine	fair to good	gm	250-350

Hawaii

KonaGold	piney taste, excellent high	oz	100-25
Maui	delicious	oz	120-150
Kauai	stoney	oz	120-175
Puna buds	sweet red	oz	1-150
Oahu shake	nice buzz	oz	30-50

JUNE 1978

AFGHANISTAN

Local kabul hash	good	oz	1-8
Water-pressed - I	marked, I	kilo	40-70
hash		oz	2-3
Shihs hash	stupifying	oz	5.6
		kilo	50-80
Mazar-i-sharif	black, primo	oz	5-10
		kilo	150-250
Opium	Knockout	6 pipes	20+

BERLIN

Afghan hash	good to excellent	oz	50-75
Lebanese hash	soft, real good	lb	500-700
Moroccan hash	just OK	gm	9-5
Thal sticks	high quality,	oz	35-60
		lb	475-675
LSD	blotter	one	15-25
		lb	800-1200
Cocaine	decent supply	gm	9.5-16
		oz	500-700

CANADA

Domestic	fair to good	oz	15-25
Top-grade Mexican	rare or late	oz	40-60
Commercial Colombian	glut	lb	475-700
Connoisseur Colombian	Increasing flow	oz	30-45
Hawaiian	variety, good to excellent	oz	350-450
Thai sticks	lacking	lb	450-550
Afghan hash	black slabs, worthwhile	oz	160-200
Kashmiri hash	excellent when found	lb	1200-1400
Afghan hash oil	fair supply	gm	35-50
Honey oil	amber,	oz	450-550
Magic mushrooms	irreverent, offseason, but there	oz	20-25
LSD	blotter, microdot, caveat emptor	lb	3-5
Cocaine	short and sweet	gm	75-125
MDA	available in East	gm	1450-2000

COLOMBIA

Santa Marta gold, red	good selection, quantity	oz	4-10
Punta roja	mostly dated	lb	55-75
		oz	7-10
Commercial	leath brown	oz	2-4
		lb	30-40
Colombian hash	improving	oz	25-50
Colombian hash oil	poor to fair	oz	1000-2000
Mushrooms	OK supply	oz	150-200
		lb	3-5
Cocaine	excellent flake and rock	oz	100-300
		lb	2500-3000

COPENHAGEN

Domestic	some good, violet	oz	free, 8-10
Thai sticks	cosily treats	one	15-20
Moroccan hash	dusty grain	gm	2.50-3.50
		kilo	175-250
Lebanese hash	prices dropping	gm	250-350
		kilo	1500-2500
Afghan hash	tasty, Irish shipments expected	gm	3.5
		kilo	250-400
Peki hash	oil	gm	2.50-4
		kilo	200-350
Nepalese hash	hand-pressed eggs	gm	3.50-6
et-um	exclusive item	gm	325-400
	microdots	hit	12-15
Cocaine	direct from South America	oz	2.50-4
		lb	100
		gm	150
		oz	75-100
		lb	1600-2200

GENEVA

Afghani black	rare slabs	gm	3-4
Brown Lebanese	good head	gm	60-80
Moroccan brown	delicious, reliable	oz	2.50-4
Senegalese	stony, by way of Amsterdam	oz	65-75
LSD	orange, purple, brown microdots	hit	2.50-4

JAPAN

Peki hash	dark, OK head	gm	20-25
Thei	Buddha sticks, supershake	one	20-25
Vapore	Industrial koume	oz	75-100
Heroin	Burmese and others, top drawer	gallon	10-15
Speed	resurgence	gm	150-250
I		gm	20-25

LONDON

African grass	plentiful	oz	35
Moroccan hash	small amounts	oz	30-40
	of quality	lb	300-600
Lebanese hash	dark wrapped, I	lb	713-1000
	OK	oz	800-1000
Afghani hash	thin slabs, good	lb	75-150
Colombian hash	quality up	oz	50-65
Hash oil	some Afghani	gm	25-35
LSD	big blotter	lb	375-600
Cocaine	OK to good	oz	75-150
Mandrax	large demand, steady supply	one	1-3
		lb	100-200

MEXICO

Torodog violet	breathtaking	oz	8-12
Guadalajara	scant supply	oz	50-75
		lb	5-10
Daxcan tops	rising potency	oz	50-75
		lb	4-6
Guerrero gold	smooth, but seedy	oz	65-80
Pueblo	good	oz	3-5
Magic mushrooms	fresh, excellent	oz	5-10
Cocaine	brown to pure white	gm	30-50
	supply up	oz	300-600
Opium		lb	50-75
		oz	400-600

PARIS

Congo grass	short supply	oz	50-60
Thai sticks	excellent if found	one	10-25
		lb	750-1200
Lebanese hash	fair to good	oz	50-60
		lb	400-700
Moroccan hash	OK blond	oz	25-60
Nepalese hash	scarce of late	oz	350-500
LSD	some blotter	one	65-100
		lb	900-1100
Opium	available	oz	200-350
		gm	10-15

RIO DE JANEIRO

Amazon grass	excellent, increasing	oz	20-25
Paraguayan grass	sublime	oz	25-35
Cocaine	the toast of the Copacabana	gm	40-60
	dandy windowpane	lb	650-800
LSD	4 bites to heaven	oz	2.50-3.50
Magic mushrooms		lb	10-15

SPAIN

Spanish grilla	good grass	oz	15-20
Moroccan hash	fresh commercial chocolate, -odd sacks, blond	oz	40-60
	red hash	lb	1000-1800
Lebanese hash	red, not the best	oz	50-60
Chitral hash	hard to find	oz	1500-4700
Hash 011	Moroccan dark green, abundant	lb	2000-2500
LSD	good blotter	oz	3-5
Cocaine	good to excellent	gm	80-100
Guanabaco	different kinds in quantity	oz	20-35
		lb	2000-2250

USA

Contiguous			
Top-grade Mexican	tasty candies	oz	30-50
Quality	good brown	oz	150-400
Jamaican		lb	20-40
Commercial Colombian	much	oz	125-300
Connoisseur Colombian	likewise	oz	25-40
Stedless Colombian	top stuff, scarce	lb	750-1000
California sinsemilla	powerful, perfumed, off-disguised, I	oz	100-125
Hawaiian	sweet and seedless, astronomical	oz	800-1200
Puna buds	not moving	oz	80-100
Moroccan hash	dirty blond, UZ	lb	65-900
Lebanese hash	overpriced	oz	65-120
Black Afghan hash	overpriced	lb	1500-1800
Nepalese hash	pressed balls, good	oz	100-1400
Hindi	just decent, no buy	lb	1000-1200
Peki hash	no buy	oz	75-100
Thai sticks	facking	one	15-30
Hawaiian	fare	oz	100-175
Hash oil	potent Afghani to honey powder	oz	25-40
POP LSD	blotter, 2-3	oz	35-75
Pellicybin mushrooms	available fresh, frozen	oz	75-300
Quazilades	various "boobs," some no good	one	25-45
Cocaine	various qualities	oz	350-600

Alaska

Domestic	green, plenty	oz	25-45
Regular Mexican	thin supply	oz	25-35
Cocaine	fair to good	gm	100-120
Colombian	mostly commercial	oz	1500-4750

Hawaii

Konagold	piney taste, excellent, high	oz	30-75
Maui	delicious, tourist prices	oz	20-40
Kauai	stone, overpriced	oz	75-1000
Puna buds	sweet, red	oz	40-60
Oahu shake	nice buzz!	oz	20-40

JULY 1978

AFGHANISTAN

Local kabul hash	good	oz	1-2
Water-pressed hash	marbled	oz	2-3
Shinac hash	stupetying	oz	56
Mazar-i-sharif	black, primo	oz	5-10
Opium	knockout	5pounds	20
BRAZIL			
Amazon grass	excellent, increasing	oz	20-25
Paraguayan grass	sublime	lb	200-600
Cocaine	the root of the Copacabana dandy windpipe	gm	40-50
LSD	dandy windpipe	oz	650-800
Magic mushrooms	4 miles to heaven	oz	2.50-3.50
CANADA			
Domestic	offseason	oz	10-20
Top-grade Mexican	rare or late	oz	100-195
Commercial Colombian	glul	lb	40-50
Connoisseur Colombian	Increasing flow	oz	350-450
Hawaiian	variety, good to excellent	lb	450-550
Thai sticks	up	one	20-25
Afghani hash	black slabs, worthwhile	oz	160-200
Kashmiri hash	excellent when found	oz	180-220
Al-hash ash oil	fair supply	gm	35-50
Honey oil	amber, tremendous	oz	450-550
Magic mushrooms	off season, but there	oz	30-50
LSD	blotter, microdot, caveat emptor	hit	1-3
Cocaine	short and sweet	gm	100-250
MDA	available, in east	gm	1450-2000
COLOMBIA			
Santa Marta gold, red	good selection, quantity	oz	4-10
Punta roja pick 01	pick 01	lb	55-75
Commercial leafy brown	leafy brown	lb	7-10
Colombian hash	improving, still ho-hum	lb	50-75
Colombian hash oil	poor to fair	lb	150-200
Mushrooms	OK supply	oz	1000-1250
Cocaine	excellent flake and rock	lb	100-300
DENMARK			
Domestic	some good violet	oz	free, 8-10
Thai sticks	costly treats	kilo	150
Moroccan hash	dusty green	one	15-20
Lebanese hash	prices dropping	gm	2.50-3.50
Afghani hash	busty, fresh shipments expected	kilo	175-250
Faki hash	oil	gm	250-400
Nepalense hash	hand-prepared eggs	gm	2.50-5
O-kum LD	exclusive item	gm	325-400
Cocaine	direction from South America	hit	12-15
		lb	2.50-4
		gm	100
		oz	150
		gm	75-100
		oz	1600-2200
ENGLAND			
African grass	plentiful small amounts of quality	oz	25
Moroccan hash	cloth wrapped, OK	lb	800-1000
Lebanese hash	thin slabs, blond	oz	70-100
Afghani hash	quality up	lb	800-1250
Colombian hash	some Afghan	lb	50-65
Hash oil	big blotter	gm	25-35
LSD	OK to good	hit	1-1.50
Cocaine	OK to good	100	75-150
Mandrax	large demand, steady supply	gm	75-150
		oz	1800-2000
		one	1-3
		100	100-200
FRANCE			
Congo grass	short supply	oz	50-60
Thai sticks	excellent II round	lb	800-1000
Lebanese hash	fair to good, for here	one	10-25
Moroccan hash	OK blond	oz	50-60
Napalese hash	scarce or late	lb	25-50
LSD	some blotter	lb	350-600
Opium	available, hot shi	one	65-100
		gm	200-400
		100	2.50-6
		gm	10-15
GERMANY			
Afghani hash	good to excellent	oz	50-75
Lebanese hash	soft red, good	lb	500-725
Moroccan hash	just OK	gm	2-5
Thai sticks	high quality	lb	1200-1350
LSD	blotter	one	35-50
Cocaine	decent supply	lb	475-575
		100	15-25
		hit	600-1200
		100	2.50-4
		gm	200-400
		100	65-110
		lb	500-750
JAPAN			
Paki hash	dark, OK head	gm	20-25
Thai sticks	Buddha sticks, supershake	one	20-25
Vapors Speed	industrial lolicon resurgence	oz	75-100
		gallin	10-15
		gm	20-25
MEXICO			
Torreón violet	breathtaking	oz	6-12
Guadalajara	scant supply	lb	50-75
Oaxacan tops	rising potency	lb	5-10
Guerrero gold	smooth, but seedy	lb	50-75
Pueblo	good	lb	4.5
Magic mushrooms	fresh, excellent	lb	65-90
Cocaine	brown to pure white	oz	36-46
'Opium	not much	lb	20-50
		lb	36-46
		oz	20-70
		lb	5-10
		lb	50-125
		gm	30-50
		oz	300-500
		oz	30-50
		lb	300-400
SPAIN			
Spanish grilla	good grass	oz	15-20
Moroccan hash	fresh commercial chocolate, good	kilo	400-600
Lebanese red hash	sacks, blond & red, not the best	oz	40-60
		kilo	1000-1200
		oz	50-60
		kilo	1500-1700
CHITRAL hash			
hard to find	oz	2000	
Moroccan dark green, abundant	kilo	2000-5000	
gold blotted	liter	1200-1500	
USA, Contiguous			
To-to-may-n	tasty, colors	oz	30-60
Quality Jamaican	good brown	lb	150-400
Jamaican Lambs Bread Prayer	nicke SUPPLY but excellent	oz	30-40
Commercial Colombian	skunk likewise	lb	125-250
Connoisseur Colombian	top stuff scarce	oz	175-200
Seadles Colombian	offseason	lb	1500-2000
California esencilla	sweet and scordiss, astronomical	oz	100-1200
Hawaiian Puna buds	dirty blond, 2222	lb	800-4000
Moroccan hash	not moving	oz	80-100
Lebanese hash	overpriced, I	lb	200-1400
Black Afghani hash	pressed, tall, knockout	oz	150-225
Nepalense hash	just decent, no buy	lb	1500-1800
Faki hash	thehe-er, the tier	one	15-30
Thai sticks	rare	oz	150-175
Hawaiian Hash oils	potent Afghani to honey powder	gm	25-40
PCP	the pits	oz	350-750
LSD	blotter, microdot, others	hit	2-3
Psilocybin mushrooms	available fresh, frozen	oz	75-200
Peyote Quaaludes, 714s	budding	lb	25-45
Cocaine	rare, many "boots," somonogood-- various qualities	one	100-450
		100	350-600
		gm	80-120
		oz	1000-2000
Alaska			
Domestic oil	thin supply	oz	25-60
Regular Mexican Cocaine	fair to good	lb	250-350
Colombian	mostly commercial	oz	100-1200
		lb	75-100
		oz	400-600
Hawaii			
Kona gold	piney taste, excellent high	oz	30-55
Maui	delicious, tourist prices	oz	750-1000
Keau	stoney, overpriced	lb	20-40
Puna buds	sweet, red	oz	750-1000
Oahu lime	nicebuzz	oz	20-40

AUGUST 1978

AFGHANISTAN

Local hub	good	oz	1-2
waterloo hub	black and white	oz	40-70
hub		oz	2-3
Silkach hub		kg	100-175
Muan Leint	very good	oz	~
		kg	50g
		oz	5-10
		kg	150-250

AUSTRALIA

Domestic	supply, dwindling	oz	20-35
~ hub	very fresh, good	oz	300-600
Indonesian	decent	lb	80-100
		oz	80-130
Arc	OK	lb	75-100
LSD	poor quality	lb	100-1400
Cocaine	Whoo! supply	gm	100-100
		oz	180-2200

CANADA

Domestic	fair to good	oz	15-25
~ can ~	hashish	lb	150-325
~	declining supply	oz	15-25
T-	~ of late	oz	40-50
Commercial	stable situation	lb	475-625
Colombian		oz	38-41
Canadian	gold	lb	400-600
Hawaiian	~	oz	~
Afghan hashi	jetty to excel	lb	475-650
	black, lube,	oz	175-250
	wedwhite	oz	200-3100
Indienhashi	poor to fair	oz	1200-1800
Kashmiri hashi	excellent when found	lb	100-175
A.~ hot	fairly good	oz	180-220
Honey Q11	amber	gm	180-2500
LSD	OK blower	lb	~
Cocaine	decent rock	gm	150-275
MDA	available	gm	75-125
		oz	1450-2000
		gm	30-60

COLOMBIA

Santa Marta	good (black), gold, redi	oz	4-10
Medellin	black, quantity, topnotch	lb	55-75
		oz	10-15
		lb	80-75
Puntal Quia	fly-clipped, redi	oz	7-10
Colombian	Improving	oz	50-75
Colombian	poor to fair	lb	215-60
hashi Q11		oz	200-3000
LSD	scarce, of late	lb	150-200
Mushroom	OK supply	oz	1750-2300
Cocaine	excellent, flake and rock	lb	2.6
		oz	150-250
		lb	~
		lb	30-45
		oz	215-250
		kg	400-1000

ECUADOR

Colombian	usually good	oz	7-10
EC	tutu moka	oz	80-100
redi		oz	5-7
Cocaine	smooth like	lb	80-120
		gm	210-40
		oz	400-60

ENGLAND

Nigella, lg.	plentiful	oz	35
Moroccan hub	email amount of quality	oz	30-40
		lb	400-800
Ibanan	Cl- wrapped, l	oz	7G-100
Alghazi hub	thin, lube, good	oz	80-1250
		lb	75-150
Colombian hub	quality up	oz	50-70
Huh 011	some Afghani	lb	90-1300
LSD	bigblower	oz	25-30
		lb	375-500
		oz	11-150
		lb	75-150

Cocaine	ju.IOK	oz	50-125
Mandrax	-demand, J. KSupply	oz	2000-2500
		oz	1-3
		one	100-200

GERMANY

Afghan hub	good to excellent	oz	50-75
Lebanese hub	10h. redi, good	lb	10-725
Moroccan hub	/u.OK	oz	2-6
Thaiback	high quality	one	1200-1300
LSD	blister	100	38-41
Cocaine	decent supply	oz	4-75

HONG KONG

Mainland weed	better than	oz	7-10
Thalg	her delight	lb	100-150
Thalitka	tight, sticky	one	50-100
Afghani hashi	...olate	gm	500el

KENYA

Domestic	fair hashi	oz	8-12
Congolese	black, lny	oz	100-120
		lb	10-15
Yahabar	authentic	oz	12G-150

MEXICO

Torreon violet	breathtaking	oz	5-10
Guadalupe	supply, -ing	oz	5-10
	oaxacan tape tail	oz	50-130
		lb	5-10
G-gold	smooth, but	oz	8-80
Pueblo	~	oz	50-100
Magic mushrooms	excellent	oz	5-10
Cocaine	brown	gm	80-140
Opium	surviv., notmilling.	oz	250-400

MOSCOW

Irkutsk hub	good!	oz	80-100
Nepal hub	/u.Ltuh	oz	140-180
Turk hub	trash	oz	170-2300
		spalla	~
Steppe, gr	good when found	oz	1-10
Siberian	scarce	oz	75-100
LSW	European	lb	80-1100

NEPAL

Nepel gr	mail buds, good head	oz	1-2
Nepal hub	excellent	oz	10-15
Alghazi hashi	top-grade	lb	7G-100
Paki hashi	available	oz	5-10
Cocaine	good	lb	75-150

THE NETHERLANDS

Stageweek	black and oily, ready supply	oz	50-70
Domestic gr	getting balsar	lb	40-60
Moroccan hashi	dry, anumbly	oz	250-400

Leblanc M hub	illuminating	oz	40-70
Pakihub	good supply	oz	50-70
LSC	European quality	lb	450-700
Cocaine	going	oz	100-250

Local hub	good to excellent, all around	oz	5-10
Astoria hub	top-notch	oz	80-100
LSC	scarce, high quality	lb	100-200
Cocaine	~	lb	50-75

USA

~	~	oz	20-30
ican	—	lb	10-225
T-	good Olvacan	oz	50-125
Quality	good brown	oz	50-60
Jamaican	decent	lb	150-350
Commercial	availability	oz	25-40
Colombian	tight gold ibida	lb	250-450
Colombian	red	oz	100-250
California	powerful	lb	300-1000
Hawaiian	westland, leleka	oz	200
Punabuda	~	lb	1000
Moroccan hashi	OKgrnn	oz	80-100
Leblone	~ (red)	oz	100-175
Afghani hashi	good to excellent	lb	1200-1500
Nepalese	pleased	oz	100-125
Honey Q11	good	oz	140-1800
Pop	fine quality	oz	100-150
LSD	usually blower	lb	1-250
Psilocybin mushroom	available (h, frozen)	oz	250-450
Quazilurus	~	lb	150-200
Cocaine	various qualities	oz	4-5

Hawa	pine tute, excellent high	oz	120-150
Kogagold	delicious	lb	120-1200
Maui	~	oz	120-170
Kaul	toney	oz	120-150
Puna bud	weeled red	oz	50-125

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